This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

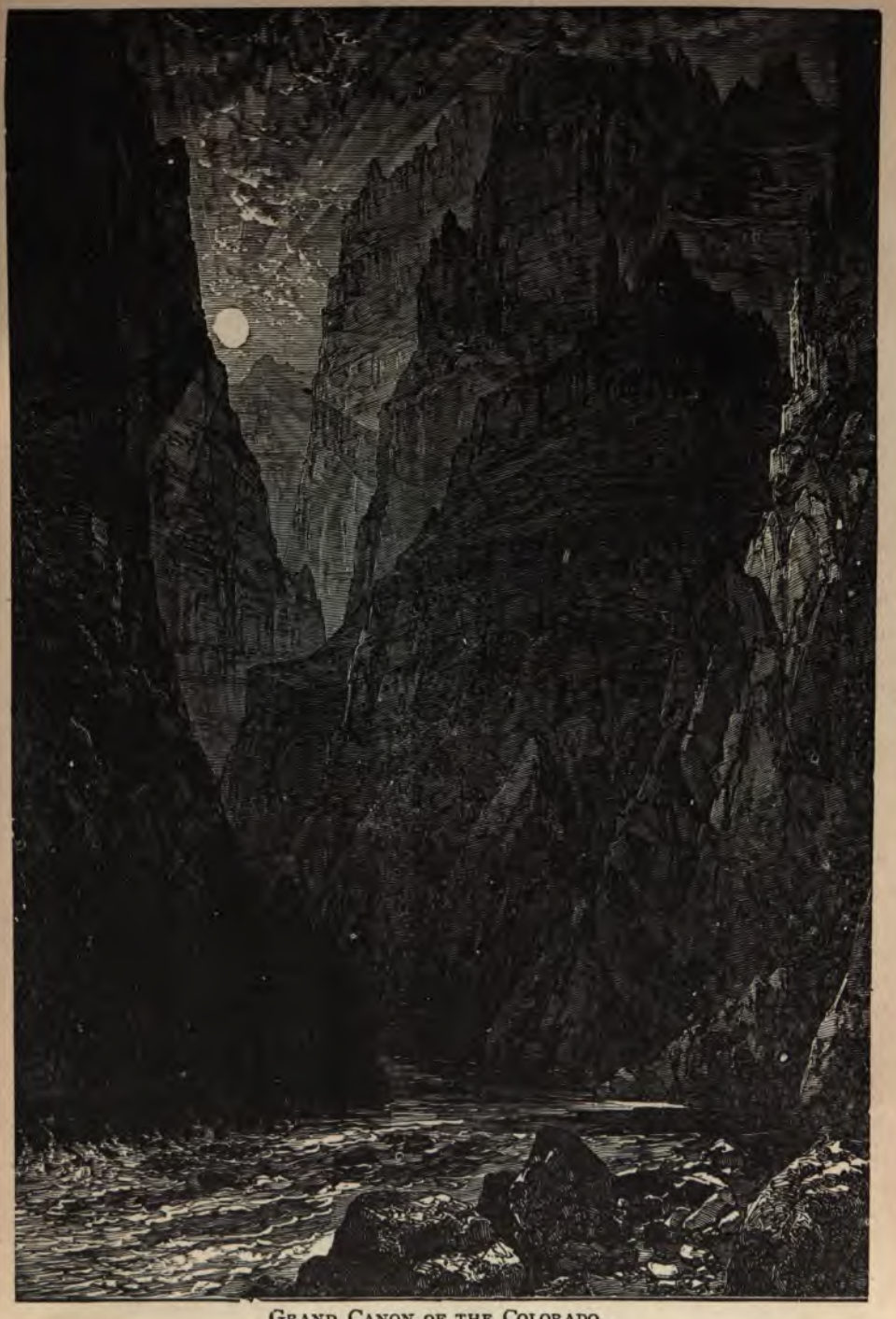
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

LIBRARY OF THE
Leland Stanford Junior University

SER & MARSKY,
OOKBINDERS
outh First Street,
AN JOSE, CAL

385.05
U58

The Hopkins Library
presented to the
Leland Stanford Junior University
by Timothy Hopkins.



GRAND CANON OF THE COLORADO.

REACHED VIA THE UNION PACIFIC AND UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROADS

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY.
H 3956 1

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

INTRODUCTORY.

Of the making of books, the publishing of magazines, journals and newspapers, there is no end; but we are of the opinion that there is still need for another magazine, to supply the wants of the Union Pacific employes and those who are interested in their prosperity. What the state of this country would have been, had we made no progress, is pretty certain; and I fear that we will not entirely escape the speculative evils, on which most far sighted people are now dwelling. if we are not made to realize that other reforms must be forthcoming in the near future.

The selfishness and deadening effects of competition, must evidently be the cause of the major portion of the dissensions that arise between all artisans or toilers. We will endeavor to alleviate, so far as lies within our power, those evils. It is our opinion that the millions of toilers should be educated in all things as well as the few illiberal minded, who formerly held a monopoly on knowledge, and we hope by our feeble efforts to further assist in destroying ignorance and reduce the dividends on this monopoly.

Now that the growth of our organization is so rapid, it is time to prove to our brothers that the springs of their improvement are to be found in our Organization.

The basis of morality being laid in the fundamental principles, make it constant and immutable.

It will be one of our aims to select from the great number of standard publications such matters of general interest and usefulness, condensed into a space most convenient for a leisurely perusal of the magazine with interest, amusement and instruction; and with the able assistance that has been offered, we hope to make it an infinite source of profit and pleasure to our readers.

As all are liable to make mistakes, we may, without intent, advance mistaken theories, and likewise come in contact with some people who have theories that can only be realized when other people have none.

The mistakes of man have been the source of a great amount of good in this world of ours.

"Mistakes are only corrected when the correction is better than the mistake."

Trusting in the activity of every member of our Noble Organization who may come within reach of this, our first effort, to assist us

with all the news or information they may be able to collect, along with contributions, which will receive careful attention; and above all things help us, in the most essential feature, for the successful continuation of the magazine, to swell the subscription list.

Thanking our delegates at the last session of District Assembly No. 82, of the Knights of Labor, for the honor conferred on me, in selecting me as editor of the magazine, and while following my usual vocation as machinist, you have added considerably to my daily labors, I consider myself under obligations to you for placing me in this honorable position for the purpose of espousing a cause "worthy the best and noblest of our race."

Trusting the magazine will be favorably received, I now commit it into the hands of that critic whose judgment is best and final, the reading public.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.

In a former number of the *North American Review* Rev. Howard Crosby shows that the morals of a community work downward, "Like priest like people."

"Corrupt the pretorium and you corrupt the empire." Men whose daily life has violated every principle of justice, are elevated to the highest official positions by the abusive use of money in our elections, while honesty and ability is trampled upon in competition.

If the rich and educated treat fraud as a virtue, dishonesty will *be the characteristic of* the nation.

The manipulations of the nominations at the political caucuses and conventions too often defeat the wishes of the masses by placing in nomination men of wealth, who engage in transactions which in the narrow sphere of a petty thief would send him to prison. To get the nomination means election by the strongest party.

Working men have contiually sold their services—where they have a petty influence over a certain number of their associates—for a few of the dirty dollars of these monied office-seekers, and in this way lay themselves liable to committing double treason. As they are often guilty of assisting the unscrupulous capitalists, in not only enslaving their associates whose confidence they betrayed, but themselves also.

Besides assisting the fraudulent system of the few amassing princely fortunes, and as cruelty is the natural companion of fraud, what will be the consequences? Wealthy corporations after trebbling their fortunes in a few years. find at some time that their percentage does not reach the usual amount—the Dutchman's one per cent or two dollars for every one—they at once discharge hundreds of working men into poverty and despair. History repeats itself by showing that one extreme usually brings about another. The monied powers have become in many cases so oppressive when thoroughly organized, that a counter organization has become necessary.

The present growth of the organization of the K. of L. is alarming

the monied powers. They must meet us on equal terms, then they need have no fear. In fact, they may be thankful to us that these extreme and oppressive measures have not been made the fundamental principles of our Noble Organization.

The revolution that is about to destroy the power of the dangerous classes will be brought about by education, the most powerful dynamite in the annals of history, that will eventually kill the tyrants! but will save the men for a better purpose.

FOR THE APPRENTICE.

Our Denver correspondent, in his letters from practical men, has given us some ideas that you should give attention. It is also important that you should acquire a reputation as good as your ability to do good work.

Much annoyance of your foreman comes from the necessity of watching his men. They should need no watching; not only the employer but the employe is injured by the tricks resorted to by some. A sensible foreman could easily manage a regiment of men who have no mean tricks, and feel no fear of detection.

If you should be fortunate enough to be allowed any privileges, do not abuse them, because this is the principal cause of the adoption of iron-clad rules in work shops, which effects those who could be trusted as well as those who always need watching.

You will find wherever you go that there is at least one man in every shop who makes a good deal of fuss and bustle, which is often mistaken for a valuable trait, but at the finish of a job he has not accomplished any more than some one who went about his work in a quiet way, and knew how to do his work, and why his way of doing it was an advantage over some others. You should learn to take every advantage of your work, and not work as though you were afraid there would be an overproduction. You will injure yourself more than anyone else by this; as there may be a time when you will have to compete with a good journeyman who will be able to play half the time and accomplish more than you can by doing your level best. The best workman is deliberate in his movements and never strikes twice where one well directed blow is sufficient.

You should bear in mind that you will not always have your present foreman to run to and get advice. Some day you may be told "there is a job I want you to take hold of and finish." Just imagine yourself in a strange shop and among strangers, with but a very limited knowledge of doing work that you should know all about, when you could have acquired that knowledge where you served your time had you watched your work, instead of the "boss." You can hardly imagine what a relief some would furnish the foreman by leaving his service, while on the other hand he regrets as much to lose the service of one who has been attentive to his duties and has taken that interest in his work that to

watch him was a pleasure, and to him a pleasure to work.

Do not waste your precious opportunity, time and money. Do not read worthless books and papers when there is such an abundance of good reading matter to be had at the cost of a few drinks or cigars. The best is the cheapest. Get some good book, mechanical or scientific paper. You need not then confine yourself to one thing, as this may become monotonous. The perfection of all your powers should be your aspiration. Those who can think and talk only on one subject are not the most agreeable members of society, because they are liable to be one-sided and narrow in their views. Be modest in your aspirations, and content to gather the precious gold of learning, grain by grain, when in course of time you will see it pile up before you in such a heap as to astonish yourself. Don't be too hasty in your verdict on this first lecture, as in the next issue I shall try and give you my opinion of the future success of the foreman.

THE New York *Weekly Sun* of December 30, 1885, devoted nearly one whole page to the history and growth of the Organization, showing it to have a membership of 500,000, but the truth about its membership is the secret most jealously guarded among the vanishing mysteries. From 150 to 260 new local assemblies are being organized a month; in November 160 assemblies were organized with an *average membership* of 81 members *each. The Western farmers*, who are deep thinkers, intelligent voters and stubborn claimants for their rights, are swelling the ranks more than all others. The highest motives of the K. of L. concerns all, as an education of the masses to the point where they will see and know, not only their own wrongs and degradation, but a full and final solution of the labor problem. They will insist on exact equality before the laws, in fact, it will make it fashionable to be honest. Seventy members of the incoming Connecticut legislature are either K. of L. or owe their election to the order.

The Massachusetts organized labor is learning to use its power. Legislators who antagonized labor last year have been retired and twenty-five Knights have been elected to the House, along with three others to the Senate.

THE threatened strike of Engineers on the elevated railroads in New York was settled Thursday, Jan. 7th; the agreement signed concedes all that was asked for in the original bill, except that nine hours will constitute a day's work instead of eight, and the following clause, No. 9, stricken out: "That no engineer shall be censured for failing to make time in foggy weather."

THE boycotting of fourth-class postmasters is reported to the P. O. Department to be increasing. Citizens in some places refuse to mail letters or to purchase stamps at the home offices, and thus reduce the compensation of the postmasters. The number under a boycott of this kind is said to be 300.

A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.

Under this head there will be found on another page an article from Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, which goes to show that the K. of L., who are to-day considered a striking organization by a great many, are beginning to receive credit for the beneficent results that are being brought about by this Organization in the interests of toilers. The reason more trouble has arisen between the K. of L. and their employers, is the same as has been with all other labor organizations when in their infancy. Corporations or capitalistic combinations in certain localities resort to the most base and brutal methods to crush them out of existence. The future prospect of our liberties would be dismal if they were successful. Thanks to this Noble Order which we admit is yet in its infancy, but will soon be old enough to stand alone.

THE reform Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, in his inaugural address, shows himself to be a man who should have the confidence of all who believe in good government. The following is a part of his address:

Regardless of threats and adverse criticisms from parties who do not understand the true facts, I have given no quarters the last year to any who have abused the trusts confided to them, and with such emphatic endorsement from my fellow-citizens, I feel encouraged to go on with the work. Political tricksters who have merely some selfish purpose to gratify will receive no countenance from me, no matter what party they may be identified with at the time being. If political parties put unscrupulous men to the front they ought to be voted down. If political parties make combinations with men whose morality and integrity are questionable, such combinations should be discouraged and discontinued by every good citizen. If no quarter is given to men who have no moral principle behind them, who connect themselves with leading parties merely for plunder, they will soon be stamped out, and the business of the city will be conducted like any other large corporation on business principles.

[It is to be hoped that the Boston Mayor's ideas of municipal government will be catching.]

AN APPEAL FOR THE MAGAZINE.

The magazine project has been a long felt want to the Knights of Labor of the Union Pacific system. The subject, when suggested by the late efficient Executive Board of the District in the shape of an amendment to the by-laws, met with universal favor and approval. Certainly the necessity for a periodical to diffuse information and give instruction to the brave and gallant Union Pacific employes, must be generally admitted, for there has been frequent misconceptions and misunderstandings, through the lack of an authorized and instructed organ of this District, to give such intelligence and advice so as to guide the members of the order in all matters pertaining to their interests.

It is impossible to conceive the amount of good that this class of literature is capable of accomplishing if properly supported and judiciously managed. With regard to the management, the names of the brothers who are to edit and guide this paper—Breitenstein and Cor-

bin—are a sufficient guarantee of its success and prosperity. Let the brother Knights rally around them and give their best services to the support of this important movement and then there can be no possible chance of failure or disaster. Our duty is plain and clear in this respect, there must be no apathy manifested here, but a strong determination, fired with pride and ambition, to make the magazine as far as we, the subscribers, are concerned, a perfect success in every sense of the term.

We will give you some reasons why this magazine should claim your support:

Chiefly because the press is a mighty power. It is beyond the capacity of the finite mind to grasp the influence that the press has wielded in all civilized lands; truly, the maxim that the "pen is mightier than the sword," is generally acquiesced by all thinking minds. There is no thought that can so definitely convey the mighty power of the press to the masses as the idea embodied in the contrast of the uses of the two well known instruments, the pen and sword. If we go back to the days of chivalry we shall see that the plumed knights and trained soldiers were the most important factors in civilization and government; they were the greatest power then in existence. Then the people were at the mercy of the warrior. The military spirit governed and controlled. The rights of the people were disregarded or ignored. Then the unfortunate toiler had clasped around his neck *the collar of slavery, the* badge of serfdom, then the sword was supreme, it ruled with unquestioned sway, it said to the people, you are my slaves and must do my bidding. But another force was silently yet surely coming, an influence destined to spread and develop, outrivaling and overshadowing martial rule, it pushed forward unnoticed, until the Caxton printing press was given to the downtrodden people, the first bright herald of the coming golden era of freedom. From that time it has steadily advanced in the course of fulfilling its great mission, namely, to snatch from the hand of the oppressor, tyrant and monarch the scepter of dominion and place it where it rightfully belongs—into the hands of the people. What better illustration can you have to show the supremacy of the press than the saying, the "pen is mightier than the sword."

Then if such is the case, how needful it is for the protection of our interests to have a portion of the press in our posession, fighting our battles, winning and preserving our rights. But there is one sad fact—the press or rather a large portion of it, has retrograded, forgotten its grand destiny to portray the feelings and spirit of the people, to go forward, the leader in the great march of progress, emancipating and ennobling the human race. The gold of the monopolists has done its damnable work too well and to-day America, with bowed head, acknowledges the shameful fact that a subsidized and corrupt press has crept into our National life, with the manifest object to misrepresent, slander,

persecute and rob the vast army of toilers of their righs. Alas, but a small fragment of our press is on the side of right, truth and justice. Then brothers, let us be determined to support this paper, because in so doing we are supporting ourselves. We have a long and bitter fight before us, and this enterprise will prove to be one of the most effective weapons in the conflict. Why, the very first law of nature—self protection—cries aloud for us to assist it and give to our great Order another instrument to accomplish the noble objects that we, as Knights of Labor, are pledged to do. My earnest prayer is that this paper shall live and prosper, when that glorious time shall arrive, the period we are all longing for so ardently, when the voice of the countless millions shall rise and swell, sending these words over the turbulent Atlantic, across the mild Pacific, and ringing in every land and clime, "labor is free."

JAMES H. CATER.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH.

"Parents, if your tender offspring
You would lead in ways of truth,
Shielding them from the temptations
That surround the paths of youth,
Count as void your time-worn maxims,
And, to make your teachings sure,
Guide them not alone by precept,
But example, just and pure;
For, to shelter from the tempests
Sin's dark clouds would cast round each
Tender flower of your protection,
You must practice what you preach.

"Teachers, if throughout your duties,
Ever faithful you would be,
Not by words, but by your actions,
Teach in all sincerity.
Youthful eyes are on you gazing,
Youthful hearts your thoughts receive;
Eagerly they catch yous accents,
Eagerly your words believe.
Then beware! lest by your actions
Untrue principles you teach,
And forget not you must ever
Strive to practice what you preach."

THOUGHTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Among the many traits of charactor inherent in man, the desire to better his condition is perhaps the first and greatest, and no matter what his station in life may be, he looks forward to the time when chance or opportunity will hold the ladder near enough for him to mount, and as opportunity but seldom finds its way to the man who has to labor to live, we must seek some method whereby the man may find his way to opportunity. The number of schemes whereby it is sought to better the condition of those that labor, are various and contradictory. Whilst some are reasonable and practical there are others visionary and impracticable. Some would create a new order of things out of nothing, making earth a paradise by their theory, but alas it is only theory. There are others that would destroy all. All that the labor of centuries has accomplished, the good with the bad, all must go, and in its place what? It makes us shudder to think what these men would give in its place.

But while these different theorists are contending one with the other, cannot the man of reason, who has to labor for a living, practically better his condition without wasting his time discussing visionary and impossible schemes of benefit by the overthrow of existing governments.

In discussing a method of improvement in the life of the laborer, let us first describe his position in life and his relation to his fellows. It will be admitted by all, I think, that a man's prosperity and comfort in this life depends upon his income. The mechanic's position and comfort being so much greater than his unskilled brother, by virtue of the increased pay which his skill in some branch of trade has commanded for him, this increase makes his life more tolerable be-

cause it enables him to live better and dress better than his unfortunate brother. Himself and family are enabled thereby to enjoy some of the pleasures as well as the necessities of life. Being thus better provided for than the man without a trade, he is apt to content himself with his lot, and but seldom gives a thought to his poor neighbor.

We will now glance at the position of the unskilled laborer. But why unskilled ? you may ask. Because chance has denied to him what it gave to his fortunate brother —the opportunity to learn a trade.

But should this chance that has failed to serve him, condemn him to a bare struggle for existence ; does not his labor, whatever it is, entitle him to those benefits enjoyed by his more fortunate brother? You will say certainly, Yes. Then the first duty incumbent upon us is to obtain for him an income from his labor sufficient for the wants of himself and family.

It is argued by some, good men, that the first duty is to get the hours of labor reduced to eight per day, asserting that this would put all unemployed men to work. This is to my mind a mistake. No business can nor will employ more men than is necessary to run it, besides the suggestion that men who can now barely live on what they receive for their day's labor should consent to a reduction of hours so that others besides themselves may partly exist, would be to ask them to consent to a violation of the first law of nature. Some other and better means must be found to employ the surplus labor. Eight hours per day must be sought on higher grounds; it has everything to commend it, and like all other great reforms its fulfillment may be slow, but will be sure, in the meantime no great amount of injury is done *by letting* it lay in abeyance for *awhile, and pushing the claim* of the laborer to higher and fairer compensation for his labor.

It will be conceded that the millionaire has been created by the law or want of law allowing him to force the laborer to accept a sum totally inadequate for his proper maintenance. This great wealth enables the employer to suspend his business indefinitely during periods of depression in trade. If his profits are not to his liking his workmen are thrown on the world to starve. He holds the profits of their labor and can afford to wait for better trade. Had there been a law compelling the capitalist to pay living wages his profits would not have been so great that he could afford to suspend business altogether during dull periods ;he would be obliged to accept a smaller profit and keep his men employed to make it for him, and thus would the misery be avoided, that the position now occupied by the capitalist enables him to force upon his workmen.

Let us have eight hours per day as a standard. It is enough. Our duty to nature and ourselves demand that it be established as a legal day's work. But in seeking this, do not let us neglect our first and greatest duty, and that is, to insist that a day's pay will buy a day's food and such other necessaries as are requisite to make life comfortable. EXCELSIOR.

NORTH PLATTE, Feb. 1886.

A VERY large proportion of the suffering which afflicts mankind proceeds from the simple feeling of discouragement. Besides the misery which it inflicts, there is the palsying effect it exerts on all human effort. As long as hope reigns in the heart, no exertion seems too great; it is when hope sinks away and despondency takes its place that labor of head or hand languishes.

CHEAP FOREIGN LABOR.

One of the main doctrines of the labor organizations of the country is opposition to convict and to cheap foreign labor. This doctrine is quite generally regarded with contempt by those who consider all labor movements as originating in and controlled by unintelligent prejudices. But no such criticism can be laid against a Yale professor; and Professor Hadley of that venerable college, Chairman of the Board of Labor Statistics in Connecticut, has recently made a striking contribution to the literature of the cheap foreign labor question. His appointment was opposed by workmen because he was supposed to have no sympathy with their welfare. But as the result of his investigation, he declares that such labor as that of the Chinese should not be encouraged, because such foreigners do not come here to stay, but only to make money and return home again. He touches another point in saying French-Canadians have a standard of living which it would be a misfortune to American workmen to adopt. The increase of Italian immigration in Connecticut at the same rate as in the past five years will, he predicts, involve a perplexing social problem. In point of fact the Italian laborer, in his habits and manner of living, is open to even greater objections than those brought against the Chinese. In Pennsylvania and other States there are Polish and Hungarian cheap laborers, who are also to be classed with the Chinese. We have adopted restrictive legislation against the Chinese, although this has been and is evaded, and we forbid the landing of pauper immigrants. But the question arises whether we shall be forced to extend our restrictions, and prevent the importation of laborers, not literally paupers, but who are willing to work for the low wages paid in the old countries.

The spirit and theory of our Constitution declare this country open to all men, of any race. This theory has been violated by our anti-Chinese legislation. It may be that the Constitution is not elastic enough to meet our present requirements. We have sought to protect our workingmen by a tax upon the products of cheap labor abroad. But the workingman has no protection against the cheap labor which invades this country, bringing its own standard and habits of living and servile subserviency to employers. And yet, if a policy of excluding European as well as Chinese cheap labor is to be adopted, where can the line be drawn? The foreign immigration of the last twenty years has lowered the price of native labor. Now these immigrants and their sons protest against the incoming of foreigners to further cheapen labor. If cheap foreign products could be imported untaxed, the price of domestic products would be reduced. The argument for exclusion of laber is like the argument for the exclusion of the products of labor, and we may see a further extension of the policy of protection. The question can only be settled after long, impartial and careful examination. Happily, skilled labor is little effected, and residence in this country is apt to give any man a desire for proficiency in some branch of work for something better than the mere manual labor for which alone most of the imported Italians, Poles and Hungarians are fitted. A policy of exclusion is un-American, but our laboring men have a right to be heard, and doutless they will be heard from, in Congress, before the present session is far advanced.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself, for every man has need to be forgiven.

LACK OF PURPOSE.

One of the greatest mistakes made by men in the journey of life, is lack of "purpose." The average working man is carried along by circumstances, which moulds and fashions his very existence. There are few instances where men have arrived at certain objects, and exerted every faculty to obtain their desires, that their labors have not been crowned with success. This lack of purpose so prevalent in individuals, exists to a more or less extent, in our labor organizations. The immediate cares of life, the struggle for self-support and providence of those dependent upon us, has such a tendency to unstring our nerves and cloud our reason, that we are oft too apt to convince ourselves that Shakespeare was right in saying: "Rather be contented with the evils that we have than to flee to the evils that we know not of."

However this may be, the history of our Order, has been one of rare success; the question for our members now to answer is: Do the benefits that we now receive, thereby suffice, or shall we by united efforts, perseverance and self-sacrifice accomplish such objects, as will be serviceable to the present generation, and a pledge for the future welfare of our Order.

We have pledged ourselves to the work of lifting the wageworker from the degradation that exists. Our way is embarrassing in no small degree by the surplus of wageworkers. This surplus labor must be utilized before anything worthy of success can be accomplished. Politicians and legislators have failed to solve the problem; we are now thrown on our own resources, and are we equal to the emergency?

There is a way and one way only that will bring relief, and that is a general refusal on the part of workingmen to labor more than eight hours a day. Picture the result of *such a course.* We ask the attention of every honest son of toil and beg them to consider with us the effect.

The great resources of the country would give employment to all. From North and South, East and West, a call for men would be heard, pauper and surplus labor would be unknown. The sun rising above the bosom of the stormy Atlantic would bedeck in smiles a land from whose hills and valleys, could be heard the whirr of the engine, the hum of the spindle and ring of the anvil, coupled with and supplemented by the joyous song of thrift and contentment.

The signs of the times agree in saying "a better day is near approaching." We offer no prophetic saying but venture the assertion that the name of "Uriah Stephens" will be the common heritage of the American workman. M. W.

GREEN RIVER, Jan. 16.

A life without a purpose is the saddest thing in this world. Our lives are in our own hands. Each one must make the most of the place and position we are in. We must do everything the best we can. Make the most of opportunities. Fill your place manfully and well. Let this be done with virtue. Then the work for one's self will be done. Do what we can for others. Virtue and truth must go together.

There is no subject or proposition that should not be investigated by the mind. If it be of evil, investigation will determine the fact and give us an opportunity to avoid it; if it be of good, mental investigation will apprise us of the fact and permit us to entertain or favor it.

Every copy of a good newspaper put into a household is practical help toward the suppression of the bad. The people will read—give them good reading.

THOUGHTS ON LIFE AND DUTY.

If we pause for a moment in the rush of life, and look around us on what is and what has been, we stand amazed at the sight, yet it is only by so doing that we can form any opinion or have any apprehension of the labors of mankind; when we look on every side of us and see what man has achieved, we are surprised at the aggregate of human effort that has been put forth, and the suffering that has been endured since the birth of man.

What are the motives or what are the conditions of all this labor and suffering. Men are moved by different influences, some from ambition, some from self-interest, some from benevolence or sense of duty, and some from stern necessity. Our physical wants being the most essential, and of such a nature that both our time and sinews must be used to satisfy these wants. And there is nothing more apparent to the inquiring mind than that God and nature intended that our existence should depend on our personal labor. However annoying or humiliating this may appear to those who think that they were made to live without labor, we would like to see the advice of St. Paul carried out in this respect, that if a man did not work neither should he eat. For idleness is not only useless but practically evil. But man cannot live by bread alone. Our first wants are not our greatest. No, nor nearly so. What a different picture we would be looking upon, as compared to the one we look on now, if man's sole necessities here had been but his food and clothing. We should not then see as we do now, the thoughts of man made manifest to each other in the shape of the different things surrounding us. But man is an intelligent creature and as such he should be treated, and as such he must treat himself. He is a progressive being different to any other order of creation, and as such he needs time to cultivate his intellectual faculties. Because after all it is from this particular quality in man that we have to look for all the great achievements that have been, that are being, and will be accomplished by human effort and endurance. What might we have been able to see had mankind treated each other as they ought. We would be looking upon something of a far superior kind to what we are to-day. If half the time and trouble had been spent for the cultivation of the intellect and refinement of the moral sentiment, that has been wasted on the lower and animal propensities. When we consider man as a being knowing right from wrong, we are amazed at the amount of wrong doing and suffering caused by the same. If we try to find out the cause of all this, we must first find the motives that prompt men to action, and we must confess in the vast majority of cases, it is selfishness, and just so long as this is the power that actuates men, the majority of men will be crushed and pressed down. As soon as man has a nobler end in view than mere ambition or self-aggrandizement, so soon will he live under better conditions and will have loftier aspirations.

To get men to seek after something of greater importance than merely the gratification of their ambition or selfish desires for place and power, to a work which every man that wishes to leave the world better than he found it, should at once engage in and should use the powers of mind and brain which he is endowed with to hasten the time when intellectual and moral worth and industrial ability shall be the standard of man's fitness for every position in life.

THOMAS NEASHAM.

If you had the abilities of all the great men, past and present, could do nothing well wi sincerely meaning it and s about it.

A POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.

The fact that there is in this country a more or less secret organization, with a membership of half a million men, which has within eight years after its National creation spread from British America to Mexico, and is growing at the unprecedented rate of three or four thousand members a month; and that the Society is so well organized, that if its Executive Board of five men were to order it, the wheels of any industry could be stopped to-morrow in almost every State in the Union, and the strikers could be fed by the Order for an indefinite period, and those who should try to supersede them be boycotted—that there is such an organized force so concentrated as this, is cause for the most serious alarm to one class of social philosophers, and of the most daring hope to others. Certainly there has never before been such an organization as the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, and few men in modern times have had such power as its Executive Board. They can order a strike of any class of workingmen and maintain it. They can order a boycott of any industry, or any firm, or of any man, and have good chance of maintaining it; and their order is supreme throughout this vast organization. Such a consolidation of the labor interest against the consolidation of capital is a perfectly logical result, though the labor organization has already become more gigantic than any organization of capital. The important question is—What does it forebode?

It is conclusive proof, of course, of the general social restlessness of the time, and is an indication that the new and gigantic social forces of modern life are struggling for a new adjustment in a social order that shall be more nearly just and equitable than any we have had. Undoubtedly the authority of this *organization* is such that when *properly directed it will produce* beneficent results, but should it be misdirected, the Order would find, as the most tyrannous plans of capital have found and will find, that every organized effort at usurpation is sure to be checked and thwarted by a healthy public sentiment. The demand of the Knights for Bureaus of Labor Statistics, for the suppression of child-labor, for healthful factories and tenements, for weekly payments of wages, and all such humane and desirable purposes, already shows excellent results in improving the condition of wageworkers and dignifying labor. But if such an organization should ever be foolish enough to imagine that its power is equally great in any direction, it would meet the fate of the Grangers, and dozens of smaller organizations of special classes, that have tried, in one way or another, at short periods during our whole history, to shape the thought or the action of the Nation in its special molds.

It is when we consider such great forces as this and the force of concentrated capital, and see how one is invariably balanced against another, that we realize the depth and strength and corrective qualities of universal suffrage and free public opinion. Forces that have overturned and are now overturning kingdoms in the Old World have free play in the Republic, and work only for their mutual correction, the gradual eradication of old abuses, freer thought and broader grasp. Every healthful view of such phenomena makes a man an optimist.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Emerson says in his last essay, "That cannot be good for the bee that is bad for the swarm." This a new proverb which will not wear out with a generation or two of use. It is a good bee to set to buzzing under not a few hats and bonnets just at this time.

RICH AND POOR.

That the man of wealth does not work, that he is free from care is a great mistake. The toil of the mechanic has its hour of limit, and sound sleep gives him certain refreshment. The toil of head work never ceases. The cares and anxieties of the rich haunt their midnight hours and poison their sleep. The miserly propensities that grow up with wealth make the rich man, at best, a hard working and ever wakeful watchman, hired at mean wages to guard a treasure. It avails him nothing. Who ever saw a man made really more happy, more benevolent, more virtuous, by growing rich? What, then, have the poor to envy? Plenty of money and nothing to do! They know not what they ask.

Therefore let no man be ashamed that he has to perform manual labor for a living, let him only be ashamed of idleness, dishonesty and bad habits. Let him only be ashamed of subsisting like a drone upon the sweat and toil of others; and let him always bear in mind that if there be a high class, it is those who perform useful work for a living, and that the low class are the lazy and the idle.

The workingman who, conscious of his usefulness, upholds the dignity of his nature by becoming self-respect that cringes to no superior, never has cause to complain of contempt from any quarter. No man is blessed with greater exemption from care, and no hearth is brightened with more domestic happiness. The artificer of all that gives pre-eminence to man, the founder of human glory, he may stand boldly forth, a model of the most noble and the most useful work of nature upon the earth—*Boston Investigator*.

The thing most desired is not how to avoid the existence of parties, but how to keep them within proper bounds.

A SOLUTION.

Won evening 'twas cow'ld,
And Teddy the bowld,
  Wid myself by the fire was setting,
Whin who should come in,
But young Micky Flynn,
  And his face show'd a trifle of fretting.

"Yerra what ails yo'?" says Ted,
"Be me sowl 'tis in bed,
  Where yerself should be lying this minnit,
Troth the news must be bad,
And indeed very sad,
  And the divil's own hand must be in it."

Young Micky replied,
As he said it he sighed:
  "Well, boys, it is aisy to laugh,
But when Knaves have divided,
And the 'B's' have collided,
  Then tyrants will crush us by half."

Here Ted, like a flash,
His chair gave a dash,
  And standing erect on the flure:
"If Knaves have divided,
And the 'B's' have collided,
  Who first pulled their string from the dure?"

A man is a man,
No mather a damn,
  Whether his coat it is ragged or new;
He may fire or run,
But he never shud shun
  His juty to me or to you.

From what school might I say,
And quote as you may,
  Does a man for himself claim a right,
And deny it another;
Be he foe, friend or brother?—
  To the Knaves and the Tyrants the fight!

"In Ireland I knew,
And you know it is thrue,"
  Answered Micky to Ted with some fire;
"When the Creeds and the Knaves,
Of the people made Slaves,
  To the Saxon invader they hire.

But when Orange and Green,
Together were seen,
  And Gratten the gauntlet had threw,
The oppressor to dare,
If his country must share
  Her rights or the surde, *thigin thu.**

No, no let us see,
As it some day will be,
  On the engine but one Order seen;
And we'll give to that day,
A welcome hurrah,
  As the Celts will the Orange and Green."

TEDDY BURKE.

*An Irish word meaning "you unders'

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS.

Rev. W. E. Copeland Strikes Some Telling Blows Both Ways That Mean Business—An Important Lecture That Bears Directly Upon the Great Problems of the Day.

The Declaration of Independence declares that all men are born free and equal. But in society as we find it to-day this declaration is simply a pretty phrase and nothing more. All men are not born free and equal even in America, even in these United States, much less in Europe. Can those who try to bring about this freedom and equality, guaranteed in Charta Magna of American liberty be blamed for their efforts, and should they be denounced as Red Communists, as Anarchists? In the Declaration we have the theory; how do the facts correspond to this theory?

Now the theory is wrong, there are certain natural barriers to equality and freedom, which interfere with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Barriers which are existent in every nature of things, which always have been, but I do not believe always will be.

Some children come into the world deformed, blind, deaf and dumb, feeble minded; now these cannot have the same liberty possessed by others, nor can they share equally in the good things given as a reward for hard work, since they cannot work at all. They must ever remain a care for the able bodied and strong minded. These unfortunates are not free, but enslaved by physical malformation. Then another class of children, while having well formed bodies, yet do not inherit the capacity for successful work, they are ready and willing, but by nature are incapacitated for earning a living, try they ever so hard they will always fail, they did not have a fair start in the great struggle for life and they will always go to the wall. Now *these children, when grown* to men *and women, will be behind the rest* in consequence of a natural barrier to equality.

I know of no other natural barriers erected in man himself against liberty and equality, I know of no other hindrance to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The barriers are all artificial, not natural, and a kind education and thoughtful care will go far to remove even the natural barriers. The blind can be helped to see, the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak, by no miracle, but by the gracious operations of beneficient science. The feeble minded can be strengthened. The help for those born under a ban, is not over costly and is willingly furnished by those who have had a fair chance, so that these natural barriers may be removed or used so that they will but slightly hinder human progress.

Yet when you examine modern society and note the artificial barriers, the words of the Declaration do indeed become a glittering generality. On every side are these barriers impossible to surmount, because of which with every year the inequality becomes even greater and the evil more dangerous. What chance have the majority of children born in this so-called land of freedom and equality? With free schools they are compelled to remain ignorant because in childhood they must work or starve. With wealth increasing as never before, they must live in a tenement house and dress in rags. Behold the heritage of these unfortunates; they have not even an equal share of pure air and pure water, to say nothing of the earth, nature's gifts to all who are born. Born to poverty, rags and filth; starved, beaten, half clothed and half sheltered, what wonder that they become like Esau, their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them. Penetrate into the miserable rookeries disgracing our cities and behold the monstrous offspring on man's inhu-

manity, listen to the blasphemy from baby lips, see the miserable groups of children quarreling, fighting, rarely, oh so rarely playing in the gutter or on the pavement; look at children old in vice and crime, young in years. You say their parents are vicious, dissipated, criminal; Why? Oh, let that why ring through society until it trembles. Why? except for artificial barriers raised by society itself to perpetuate inequality. Barriers, some of them built in feudal times and never yet thrown down.

Surely in a young and fertile land like ours, prosperous as no land of which history tells us, there is enough and to spare for all. There's something wrong and monstrously wrong, with which Nature has had nothing to do; it is a wrong of man's making, which man must unmake. And to this work all lovers of human kind will address themselves.

One barrier is often declared to be natural, that between woman and man; it is said that woman is by nature inferior to man and in the work upon which all must enter, she is naturally unable to bear her share. The falseness of this assertion is shown by universal experience, except in a very few trades requiring exceptional physical strength, woman can do her full share. In the professions, in the trades, on the farm, she works as many hours, and does as much in the hours as man; but receives only two-thirds the pay for the same work, frequently only one-half the pay. This is an artificial barrier remaining from old times, when might made right. Because woman has no political influence, in short, because she has no vote, because she cannot by brute force seize upon her own, she is pushed one side and compelled to be content with what society chooses to give her. Think of the great multitude of sewing women who for twelve hours' hard work receive only enough to keep body and soul together. Think of the wretched pittance which is called by unscrupulous manufacturers fair pay, and which man rejects with scorn. When you remember that men derive their physical and spiritual equipment for the battle of life, largely from their mothers, the well-being of woman becomes of the utmost importance. Every wrong inflicted on woman reacts on the race, and the greatest wrong is to pay her starvation wages, thus compelling her to sink into moral degradation to secure a living.

Another barrier is the contempt for handicrafts. Modern society, imitating the example set in feudal times, divides man into two classes, those who earn their bread by their hands and those who steal their bread by their wits. The first class is despised, the second honored. By legitimate work, whether one uses hand or brain, a competence can always be secured; by illegitimate work, in which unscrupulous scheming takes the place of honest labor, one can make a fortune. In feudal times the physically strong robbed the physically weak and was called a noble; in modern times the intellectually strong robs the intellectually weak, and enters the upper class. The effect of this artificial barrier, made by man and kept in place by man, is to put a premium on dishonesty. As society is constituted to-day the laborer who does an honest day's work can hope only to secure the necessaries of life. If dishonest, he may obtain a competence or even a fortune. Witness the vast fortunes acquired, to say the least, by very questionable methods, to speak plainly, by fraud, violence and trickery. I think it a self-evident proposition, verified by history, that no man can accumulate a fortune of millions without robbing hundreds. He may not consciously steal—he may be honest, always acting according to law. There is

wealth enough in the world to give to every man, woman and child good food, good clothes, and a good house. When a few possess millions then the many must submit to be starved, wear rags and live in a hovel or a corner of a tenement house. Say what you please in favor of these immense fortunes of modern times, they can be gained only by reducing many to poverty. Facts speak louder than theories, and the facts are that the civilized world is burdened with an immense amount of pauperism and crime, utterly out of proportion to what would result from natural barriers. I am advocating no equal distribution of wealth, I have no assault to make upon the rich, I have simply to say that it is impossible for a man to become a millionaire, unless to gain a fortune he pauperizes scores and perhaps hundreds. This is no theory, but a fact proved by history.

Another barrier is land monopoly. "Man is born with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," declares the Magna Charta of American liberty. Now, among the means provided of God towards attaining these rights are air, water and earth. We must have air to breathe and water to drink or we shall surely die; but equally necessary is earth. To live man must have free access to the earth. Because such freedom in the use of land is coming to an end in the United States we witness changes in society which presage great and increasing distress. Let me ask here (for this question of land monopoly must have a separate lecture), let me ask how any one became possessed of land as his own, to use or hold without using at his pleasure? In Europe by force, always by force; in America as a free gift from society, which, through the government of its creation, owned all the land. In the *original colonies, to be sure* this land was obtained from European potentates, who had no title to a foot, or by tricks played on the red men, who did not own a foot. Violence and fraud diverted land from a common inheritance belonging to all, to the individual possession of a few. Trace back land tenure to its origin and that origin is always the diverting of what was the common possession of all to the individual possession of a few. Land at first, like air and water, was provided for man by nature, and nature has never revoked the gift. Man by many devices, most if not all, being grounded in fraud or violence, has taken the gift from his fellow-man. But all wealth comes from a use of the land. Absolutely prevent man from having access to the earth and the extinction of the human race surely results. Hamper his access to the earth and you hamper his progress. Give him freedom to use what land he needs and you accelerate progress. This law of nature is beginning to be understood, and land monopoly is found to be a barrier which must be thrown down.

Certain as the law of gravitation is it, that all wealth is created by labor, capital may enable labor to work to better advantage, and because of the advantage gained, has a right to be paid, yet labor created the wealth. This wealth comes primarily from the earth, secondarily from the labor expended in manufacture. But it is eternally true that the laborer, the despised workingman, by the sweat of his brow, has created all the wealth there is in the world. And yet through artificial barriers erected by society he receives only a small portion of what he has made. Because of this unequal division the workingmen and women of the world are degraded, ignorant and too often vicious. I want to enlarge upon one point often lost sight of in the discussion of social problems. Capital is helpless without

labor, it could earn no interest unless labor was employed. On the other hand labor without the help of capital, could earn food and clothes and provide a sheltor. In reality labor really employs capital, but is compelled to pay to its servant the most of its earnings. Capital and labor should be friends, now they are enemies. Let capital remember that it is the servant of labor, and no longer kill the goose which lays the golden egg. Will capital treat its mastery fairly, and will harmony be restored?

The church erects a barrier. That institution which was founded on liberty, fraternity and equality; which in its daily lesson sounds loud the praises of the kingdom of God, practically shuts out the poor men from the kingdom which Jesus expressly declared belonged to them. There are here and there honorable exceptions, but in general the indictment is true, that the church has assisted in degrading labor. Look at costly churches, in which have been locked up immense sums of money, which should have been devoted to the help of labor. Look at the pew-renting system, which tells the poor man, there is no entrance here. Look at the fashionable clubs called churches, which only the well-dressed may enter. Look at the mission-chapels thrown as a bone to the workingman. The church has helped the devil in dividing society into two great classes, between whom an impassible gulf is fixed, instead of doing God's work in filling the gulf. This church groans that the working people do not go to church, and are infidels; what else can they be, when the church door is closed against them unless they can hire a pew and wear good clothes? The church of the present day, with a few honorable exceptions, is working to prevent the coming of that kingdom of God, to establish which on the earth is its mission.

Another *barrier is* class legislation; and that these artificial barriers shall be freely established beyond the power of the poor to break, the law makers have worked for centuries. Even in this country, where the legislators are elected by the people, the rich, who in this country have taken the place of the noble, make laws which keep up the separation between the few and the many. Too often the whole result of a year's legislation is to bolster up injustice, to make the Goddess of Justice truly blind to the needs of the many. Take as an instance of this injustice the whole question of taxation. This burden falls most heavily upon those least able to bear it; since the bulk of the revenue comes from indirect taxation, the poor must pay a tax on what they eat and wear. The income tax which prevailed during the war, was equitable, though hard to collect. A tax on land would be still more equitable; but a tax on the necessaries of life, which is now levied under our present tariff system falls hardest on the working man, as with taxation so with all legislation it favors the rich at the expense of the poor. I have no wish to antagonize the classes into which modern society finds itself divided, but desire merely to call attention to facts, and among those facts to emphasize the evil resulting from our present system of legislation. When the rich can buy up a state legislature, and control congress, thus perpetuating the barriers in the way of the Golden Age. Another barrier is competition. Instead of co-operation, which is the divine method, we have competition, which is the infernal method. To use a homely phrase, it is dog eat dog, the largest fish swallowed the smaller. A man is doing a certain work for which he receives good wages; others compete until no one earns enough to support life. This obtains in the professions, in business, in labor; everywhere the demon of competition spreads ruin and

distress. We have allowed the struggle for life the law of the animal world, rescinded when man came upon the stage of being, to continue after its usefulness is ended.

Another barrier is the false standard of national or of social greatness. That nation which is rich is considered great, and the man who has accumulated by any means a fortune stands at the head of society. The truth is that the nation whose citizens are industrious, honest and righteous is truly great. Righteousness not wealth is the standard by which to measure national prosperity. And what is true of the nation is true of the individual citizens composing the nation. The honest, industrious, righteous man deserves honor and respect, whether he is rich or poor.

Man has made tremenduous strides in the physical domain, he has created a new earth, now he must make a new heaven. Now he must erect new standards of right and wrong, now he must establish the kingdom of God. This dream of Social Reformers can be realized and in the succeeding lectures I shall try to indicate the means. Next Sunday night I will consider the means of the present unrest among the people.—*Omaha Sunday News.*

THE FIRST BLOW.

The first great blow for the eight-hour system was struck in New York during the past week, by the 350 engineers of Jay Gould's Elevated Railways. Their Union presented their grievances and demands to the huge gridiron monopoly; and they were insolently rejected by its master-spirit, Jay Gould, who resorted to various devices for their defeat, and then fled from the city on his way to the West Indies. The engineers put their demand for a reduction of the working hours from ten to eight, in unmistakable terms; and the results that have followed, through the negotiations with Gould's subordinates, is the evidence that they knew what they were about.

There are a few surprising and interesting features to this bold action of the engineers of the Elevated Railroad:

1. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, under whose auspices it was taken, is probably the most "conservative" of all the great organizations in the country.

2. The Brotherhood is a body that stands by itself, having no affiliation with any other national organization. It is not represented in the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, which has taken the lead in the eight-hour movement, and it has always refused to co-operate with the Order of the Knights of Labor, whose platform favors that movement.

3. The Grand Chief of the Brotherhood, Mr. Arthur, of Cleveland, whose "conservativism" is beyond cavil, fully and energetically sustained the action of the New York branch as soon as he reached that city last Monday.

4. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which it was feared would antagonize the engineers, in hope of advantages accruing to its own members, acted unitedly as a supporting force.

5. Though the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took a sullen attitude toward the Knights of Labor last year, during the Wabash and Southwestern Railroad troubles, the Knights stood ready during the past week to give every possible encouragement and support to the engineers in their demand for eight hours.

6. The Brotherhood presented a square issue to Jay Gould. After some preliminary passages with his subordinates, they made their demand for eight hours of labor, with the old rates of pay of from $3 to $3.50 a day.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

The average cost of a session of Congress is $3,000,000.

The Chinese are said to take $15,000,000 a year out of California and send it home.

Now is the time for Assemblies to look up the record of Legislative candidates.

The Carbon miners have raised the boycott on Speaker Kerr, of the Wyoming legislature.

The silver men claim that on any question involving silver they have about one hundred majority.

Senator Voorhees has introduced a bill for the admission of Montana and Washington Territories as States.

A strike of 7,000 miners and coke workers in western Pennsylvania is threatened. They demand 10 per cent advance in wages.

Collector Herbert Beecher has seized $43,000 worth of prepared opium stored at Kassan Bay, Alaska, awaiting shipment to Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco.

Qui Fau, a San Francisco Chinese laundryman, has joined the Anti-Coolie League and hung out this sign: "The Chinese must go. None but Melican man employed here."

If there are men whose ballots can be bought, it will not do us any good to threaten to resort to violence, for the man who will sell his vote will be hired to shoot you in the back.

Two men robbed a bank at Clinton, Mass. One of them, an ordinary bank president, is now in Canada. The other, a brilliant young student of Harvard University, is in jail. The debate over the comparative advantages of practical and theoretical education ought now to close.

An awful calamity happened at the Newbury mine, in West Virginia, caused by the removal of the bulk head across one of the ventilating galleries, which turned the fresh air from its proper course and permitted the accumulation of the fire damp; this was fired by a naked lamp. There were forty persons in the mine. All perished.

The boycott against the firm of Fuller, Warren & Co., of Troy, is now coming to a close. Heretofore the firm's only answer to inquiring dealers in regard to the boycott, was that it was only advertising their goods. The general manager now admits that the boycott is ruining their business, and that in the States of Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts, and several others, it is almost impossible to sell one of their stoves; and that in the State of Michigan it is getting worse. Forced to the wall they must yield or go to ruin.

THE WAR AGAINST FENCES—In reply to a letter from ex-Delegate Downey, of Wyoming, in behalf of a prominent cattle man of that Territory, against whom proceedings have been recommended, to compel the removal of fences maintained by him, and inclosing public lands, requesting that proceedings be postoned until spring, the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, has written, denying the request and stating that it is the intention of the Land Office to prosecute such proceedings as rapidly as possible, and to continue them, until every unlawful enclosure has been removed from the public lands.

EXPLOSION AT ALMA—On the night ot January 13 an explosion occurred at about 11:25, in No. 9 mine, which resulted fatally. The whole top of the shaft was blown away and the shaft was blown down. The fan house was wrecked and the fan and fan engine rendered useless. The oil house and blacksmith shop were blown down and other buildings near the slope were more or less damaged. The top hoisting engine is in working order, but it is impossible to go into the mine on account of foul air. Nine men are imprisoned in the mine, and are thought to be dead. Two bodies have so far been recovered. Strenuous efforts are being made to reach the imprisoned miners.

but foul air retards the work. It is thought the explosion was caused by fire damp being ignited by a miner's lamp.

One man was blown half a mile from the mouth of the shaft.

FIGHTING AGAINST STARVATION—The fight of the Hungarian miners and coke drawers of the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania with the sheriffs and armed police, was a heroic incident of their battle against starvation. They are on strike against a dog's wages of the corporations. Both men and women, to the number of 300, defended themselves with sticks and stones against the monopoly hirelings who used rifles and revolvers upon them. One victim fell dead by a bullet, and many men and women were wounded. Two regiments of militia are now ready to try arms with them. It is the most horrible affair; the stories of the strikers, as told in the dispatches, are heart-rending. You say they should not have fought; but they only held their ground when driven to the wall. The corporations had imported them to this country under contract and false promises. Their miserable wages were cut; they were cheated; they were outraged in every way. There is no appeal to law for them; there is no law for the monopolists. At last, in despair, they resorted to the first law of nature. Shame to Pennsylvania, that tolerates these murdersome corporations! Shame upon the workingmen of Pennsylvania, who do not make themselves heard in defense of their brethren in bondage!—*John Swinton's Paper.*

FOREIGN.

Parliament opened on Tuesday, January 12. Large crowds had congregated in the vicinity of Parliament House, and when Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Gladstone arrived they were loudly cheered. The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Reel, who is a Liberal, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons without opposition.

The government does not intend to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh from sitting in the House of Commons as a member of Northampton.

There is great distress among the poorer classes in Scotland; 5,000 unemployed persons met in Glasgow and *resolved to make an appeal to the wealthier classes.*

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

District Assembly 82, of the Knights of Labor, was promptly called to order on January 3, 1886, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Denver, Colo., by D. M. W. Thomas Neasham.

After examination of the credentials of delegates, the different points were reported as being represented as follows:

John C. Wheelon	2487	Cheyenne, Wyo
J. H. Standeven	1845	Omaha, Neb
Charles Unit	2845	Omaha, Neb
Charles Cheney	2845	Omaha, Neb
A. Turnbull	2932	Ellis, Kas
Thomas Neasham	3218	Denver, Colo
William Morley	3218	Denver, Colo
J. N. Corbin	3213	Denver, Colo
D. P. Hadfield	3218	Denver, Colo
A. W. Coates	3218	Denver, Colo
W. H. Lynch	3218	Denver, Colo
James Walsh	3218	Denver, Colo
H. Breitenstein	3256	Laramie, Wyo
James Sullivan	3261	Rawlins, Wyo
James Shaughnessy	3293	Wallace, Kas
Daniel Cameron	3274	Evanston, Wyo
Lyman Huggins	3274	Evanston, Wyo
James H. Cater	3302	Eagle Rock, Idaho
R. Firth	3343	North Platte, Neb
G. C. Campbell	3343	North Platte, Neb
Dennis Flannery	3403	Sterling, Colo
William Carroll	3447	Golden, Colo
Charles Gillingham	3481	Green River, Wyo
R. H. Nichols	3533	Ogden, Utah
H. C. Devline	3618	Boulder, Colo
H. F. Goodwin	3232	Cheyenne, Wyo
Thomas E. Quinn	3678	Wamego, Kas
E. W. Towner	3691	Wyandotte, Kas
William Adamson	3698	Butte, Mont
Charles Whiffin	3741	Pocatello, Idaho
W. P. McLaughlin	3790	Grand Island, Neb
Stephen White	3809	Leavenworth, Kas
John Guheen	3810	Shoshone, Idaho
J. L. Black	3914	Omaha, Neb
James M. Kenney	3914	Omaha, Neb
Edward Aspenwall	3914	Omaha, Neb
Robert Powell	3453	Como, Colo

Officers of District Assembly present in addition to the above list were: D. W. F., George Miller, of Ellis, Kas.; D. S., L. B. Green, of Omaha; D. V. S., George Stewart, of Denver; D. I. E., P. P. Egan and D. O. E., P. J. Lee, of Denver; Logan, Utah, Sidney, Neb., Montpelier, Idaho, and Garrison, Montana, were represented by proxy.

The delegates, after being introduced, were instructed in their duties by the D.

M. W., after which an address was read by him showing the prosperity since the previous session, the requirements of the hour and the demands of the future. After this committees were appointed on Finance, Resolutions, By-Laws, Good of the Order, and Vindication. (For further information see D. A. proceedings.)

The third day's session was fixed for a convention of different organizations. This was the most interesting part of the six days' session of D. A. 82. The delegates from other organizations were T. J. Lee, B. of L. E., from Eagle Rock, Idaho; John Gorman, B. of L. F., from Eagle Rock, Idaho; O. W. Richardson, B. of L. F., of Denver, Colo.; John Fusz, B. of R R. B., from Eagle Rock, Idaho. By request a committee was appointed to ask the post-office department at Denver for a short leave of absence for Brother W. F. Hynes, of Local Assembly 3218, and requested his presence at the convention.

Brother Hynes promptly responded and made a very able plea in favor of federation. During this session a committee was appointed that reported as follows:

DENVER, January 6.

To the Officers and Delegates assembled of the different branches of Labor Organizations composed of Employes of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Convention, for the purpose of Federation:

GENTLEMEN:—We, your committee, appointed for the purpose of setting forth to the Union Pacific Railroad employes the benefits, advantages and plan of Federation, respectfully submit the following:

That the objects of organized labor have been misunderstood, their aims and aspirations distorted and misrepresented, is without question and needs no argument.

It is true that the cause of these uncalled for attacks does not assist in cementing a good feeling between employer and employe, but only embitters a feeling of enmity, that might have been one of friendliness and kindness; the cherished desire of all labor unions and brotherhoods.

The principal cause of this evil is due to the independent action of distinct organizations attempting to adjust difficulties that nvolve the interests of many branches of industry, without knowing and feeling the support of kindred societies in the employ of the same corporation.

True, settlements of this kind have been made, but they lacked stability and permanency that emanates from the co-operation of the whole. It is unnecessary to cite any particular instance here of their many failures and their disastrous results. The facts stated are only too well known.

The satisfactory adjustment of such questions by the means herein suggested, replaces indifference of the employer with consideration and respect, and establishes content, harmony of action and confidence where distrust and suspicion would have lurked.

The hireling would attack the failure of the most exalted principles of right when its success or the success of the most depraved passions of man ran riot, would awe him into silence.

We will give the establishment of our government as a fitting and explicit illustration of the results of federation. Each state retains its scvereignty, its power to make laws and transact such business as may come within its jurisdiction without conflicting with the National Government or any State right or prerogative. As it is with the Government so it is with the different labor organizations; each organization can retain all their rights and privileges and have in addition the guaranteed protection of the Federation in sustaining them in a just and equitable claim. This is Federation.

In seeking this we do not wish to take any honor or prestige from any organization. We know that they have done noble service in the past and believe they are destined to do noble work in the future. If we can see our way clear to form this Federation, and we believe it is not only clear but inviting and imperative, in fact the only method we can adopt that will insure success to accomplish the desired end; that is, reducing the possibility of strikes to a minimum if not entirely obliterating them.

The power of this contemplated Federation, given to organized labor, is not for the purpose of intimidation or for the erection of a labor aristocracy to dictate terms or follow the whims of the inflamed imagination of individuals to the detriment of commerce, thereby placing the organization in a false light, but that employers may better understand the men on whom the success of their business depends—for after all, the success of any business depends upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the employes—and that the men may understand their employers' and their own interests, without taking or demanding any of those rights or privileges from another that we claim for ourselves. So that when grievances or difficulties arise they can be considered and acted upon intelligently without recourse to violent measures.

The committee submits the following plan of Federation:

Each Division, Lodge or Assembly will elect a Grievance or Representative Committee. These committees will, when possible, settle any trouble that may present itself within their localities, and if necessary call on the executive of their respective organizations, exhausting all peaceful and honorable means for adjustment before referring to the Federation.

The Federation proper will consist of those assembled representative committees to consider the settlement of questions that the above committees failed to adjust. The decision of the Federation shall be final.

Respectfully, W. F. HYNES, Chairman.
T. J. LEE,
JOHN GORMAN,
O. W. RICHARDSON,
JOHN FUSZ,
Committee.

The nomination and election of officers of District Assembly No. 82 for the ensuing year, was a part of the proceedings that the delegates were very anxious to see at an end, as it was the opinion of the majority that Brother Thomas Neasham would not serve in the capacity of D. M. W. another year. But with the unanimous influence brought to bear on Brother Neasham, and the efficacy of the earnest pleadings from the delegates, he again accepted the office. It was a case similar to Sister Smith's when she came to die. She had too!

It was a fair illustration, that we have but one Thomas Neasham, one who has all the splendid qualifications that every honest man should possess, besides being better acquainted with the wants and needs of the masses, and the relations that should exist between employer and employe.

The Executive Board consists of nine members, divided as follows: five at Denver, one at Omaha, one at Ellis, Kas., one at Cheyenne, and one at Eagle Rock, Idaho.

ENTERTAINMENT BY L. A. 3218.—The delegates of D. A. 82 were entertained in the most pleasant manner during their visit to Denver at the last session. The programme consisted of some very select music, the welcome address by Brother N- original songs by Brother Davis, song by Brother Goodwin, speeches by Brothers Cater, Hynes, Buchanan and others. After which all lovers of the "light fantastic" engaged in this enjoyment. Supper was served at midnight and dancing was again resumed under less difficulties, as the over-crowded hall began to assume a more comfortable appearance for dancing after supper had been served.

The Committee of Arrangements of this mammoth undertaking deserve especial credit for the manner in which the affair was conducted.

THE LADIES' ASSEMBLY—During the session about twenty-five of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Hope Assembly 3314, composed entirely of ladies. It was the unanimous opinion expressed by the visitors that Hope Assembly was the finest working Local Assembly they had ever visited. Especial mention was made of the R. S. as having the most complete record of previous meeting that it has ever been their pleasure to listen to.

LINDELL HOTEL—Last but not least, we will not forget our genial hosts, Messrs. Maher and Stein, of the famous Lindell Hotel, where the delegates to the January, '86, six days' session were quartered, and the proprietors proved themselves to be the most accommodating and anxious to supply the wants of their patrons. In this they are equalled by few, but not excelled by any.

HENRY GEORGE Assembly, 2845, will open the new Exposition building at Omaha with their first annual ball, February 22, 1886. The Knights of Labor at Omaha have shown much enterprise in securing the honor of opening this building to the public, and it shows that the good people of Omaha view the Knights of Labor as the peer of any other order or association of men. General Master Workman T. V. Powderly has been invited to be present and deliver an address and if his duties will permit he will be there.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FROM THE HOSPITAL.

A visit to our Hospital at Denver makes one feel that to be sick and away from home, is not to the U P. employe so much to be dreaded.

The comfortable appearance of everything makes one feel quite at home. The house is in charge of and the sick nursed by an efficient corps of Sisters, and the clean appearance of everything shows they are doing their work well.

Dr. L. E. Lemen, division surgeon, has direct charge of the medical affairs of the house, assisted by Dr. S. C. Winsor as house surgeon.

Dr. Winsor took his present position on February 1, vice Dr. Martin resigned. There are at present thirty-three patients receiving treatment, namely :

A. Bishop, brakeman, D. S. P. Division.

Geo Nelson, brakeman, C. C. Division.

M. M. Nichols, caller at the S. P. shop, Denver.

Thomas Pickering, North Felpold, Eric Lunn and Edward Jarvi, miners from Carbon.

C. Noovating, employed at the Union. Depot, Denver.

David Conway Meacher, Idaho Division.

J. Boles, carpenter, Denver.

M. Koahne, brakeman, Smoky Hill Division.

Patrick Gowan, Edgar Brown and John Donney, not railroad employes.

John Dowed, trackman, D. & S. P. Division.

Nelson Qwack, trackman, Cheyenne.

O. McCarty, foreman, C. C. Division.

R. H. Spar, J. Walker, W H. Drew and H. Blessington, brakemen, Wyoming Division.

J. McCuther and R. W. Thompson, quarrymen, C. C. Division.

Carl Moritz, bridge carpenter, C. C. Division.

George Mitchell and F. Schultz, laborers, Denver.

M. Backler, laborer, Oregon Short Line.

Isaac Gordon and Martin McGuire, laborer, D & S. P. Division.

S. W. Moodnoff and J. G. Grow, brakemen, C C. Division.

Carl Moritz is suffering from having his leg crushed between draw heads, necessitating its being amputated, is doing as well as can be expected.

Edward Jarvi was injured in the mines of Carbon by a rock falling and crushing his leg. He is also doing well.

There are no other bad cases in the house.

The others are all convalescent and will be able to leave in a short time.

The average number of patients is generally more than there is in the house at present.

The efficiency of the medical department here over what it was twenty months ago, speaks well for the present management.

THE HUMAN MANUFACTORY.—A man may eat and drink heartily all day, and sit and lounge about doing nothing, in one sense of the word; but his body must keep hard at work all the time or it will die. Suppose the stomach refused to work within ten minutes after a hearty dinner, the man would die of convulsions in a few hours; or cholera or cramp cholic would rack and wreck him. Supposing the pores of the skin—meaning thereby the glandular apparatus with which they are connected—should go on a "strike," he would in an hour be burning up with fever; oppression would weigh upon the system, and soon become insupportable. Suppose the liver became mulish, the appetite would be annihilated, the food would be loathed, torturing pains would invade the small of the back, and the head would ache to bursting.

Suppose the kidneys shut up shop, danger most imminent, sufferings unbearable and death more certain, would be the speedy and unenviable result. If the little work-shops of the eye should close, in an hour he could not shut nor open them without physical force, and in another hour he would be blind; or if those of the tongue should close, it would become dry as a bone and stiff as steel. To keep such a complication of machinery in working order for a lifetime is a miracle of wisdom; but to work them by the pleasures of eating and drinking is a miracle of benevolence.—*Medical Journal.*

THE CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Sam. W. Smith was correct in the assertion in his paper read before the New York Medical Society that diphtheria is a local disease; in fact, that, it is a pneumonia of the throat. The blood is highly coagulated, hence the sudden deaths first shown to be from bloodclots by Dr. Meigs. (Give no iron, neither stuff nor starve; ammonia for a stimulant, if any, as a rule, and a full purgative of calomel and rhubarb if seen early, and a solution of per mangate of potash is one of the best gargles.) "There is no specific cure known," nor never will be, and when the correct pathology is held the percentages of deaths will be less. The so called croup is but a symptom that may or may not show, as the windpipe is or is not invaded. Diphtheria is the "putrid sore throat," and the putrescence alone is the source of contagion, and the cause is the same as that of lung fever; filth only modifies it. Use no iron, for it promotes bloodclots; calomel checks the formation of the membrane and the fatal clots.—*A doctor in the Philadelphia Press.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—Six children, bitten by a mad dog in Newark, N. J., have been sent to Paris for treatment by M. Pasteur, the French scientist, whose recent discovery of a cure for hydrophobia has been heralded to the world. In response to a cable message from Newark, M. Pasteur replied that if there was danger to send the children immediately. Public contributions of money were made to send the six unfortunate children to Paris.

IT has been said by good authority that equal parts of tar and turpentine, set on fire in a room where persons are suffering from that dreadful disease Diphtheria, will give immediate relief to the patient by inhaling the fumes and in many instances effect a cure.

The same remedy is also recommended for croup.

AMONG the articles of incorporation filed with the state at Albany, N. Y., lately, was that of the American Pasteur Institute of New York City. The objects of the institute are the gratuitous care and treat[illegible] system of inoc- [illegible]eof and im- [illegible] develop.

THE naturalist wishing to preserve a frog, lizzard or chicken, embalmed it in alcohol. The question arises: "What is the difference between the naturalist and the man that eats the chicken and drinks the alcohol after eating?

AN example for the consideration of rhetoric classes is a notice recently given in a church in Michigan, which gave the information that Dr. —— would deliver a lecture on "The Circulation of Blood in the Baptist Church."

SIX thousand Christmas cards were distributed by the Hospital Newspaper Society this year. Sending the bright cards to hospitals is a better way of disposal than making screens or filling albums with old cards.

THE NOBLENESS OF LABOR.

There's a nobleness in labor;
There's beauty in the deed;
For without its reeking glory
Idle lords would stand in need!
'Tis the coiner of the splendor
That adorns our happy land,
Though the titled fear to mingle
Where the sons of labor stand.

In its mighty grasp the kingdoms
Of the earth are made to gleam,
Like the rivers in the brightness
Of the morning's blushing beam!
From its action springs the blessings
And the comforts that we feel,
As from out the roaring furnace
Comes the hot and burning steel.

We may lose our hue of whiteness,
In its turmoil and its sweat;
But no greater men than workers
In a nation ever met!
There's a grandeur in its spirit,
For its might is never broke;
There's music in its wrestle,
And a braveness in its stroke.

In the world its course is righteous,—
In the honest heart it dwells,
Speaks the history of beauty.
Clear and full as rising bells!
And its arm is never weary,
And its hope is never dead;
Though the idle pluck the blossoms
Round its ruddy glances shed.

Though its sons may lack the polish
And the grace that idlers boast,
Yet it gives to life a fitness
That arrays and crowns it most!
For I love the son of labor,
And will aid him all I can;
Though unskilled in art and fashion,
He's a monarch and a man!

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FAST LOCOMOTIVE OF THE FUTURE.

My subject is an attractive one to every master mechanic, and to all who are interested in the development of our rapid train service. It has engrossed the attention of every great railroad corporation in existence, and has elicted the deep thought and study of the best mechanical talent in the world.

It is, therefore, with caution that I approach this subject; for, where so many eminent mechanics have preceded, it would be presumption for me to assert superior knowledge. Hence, I do not claim that in what follows there is much that is original or novel, my object in writing this article being to indicate, in a general way, the lines of direction that improvements will probably tend in designing the successful fast locomotive of the future.

The enormous yearly increase of commerce and travel requires more rapid transit on our railroads. The public demand for an average speed of sixty miles or more per hour over long distances is one that must be met, and that, perhaps, in the near future.

Locomotives are common now that will run a mile or more per minute for short distances, but the engine has never yet been built that will maintain that speed for 100 miles or more over a good road bed, and pull a moderately heavy train after it. That is what the future fast locomotive must do or be a failure.

The first great obstacle in designing a successful fast locomotive is to provide sufficient boiler capacity to furnish the necessary supply of steam to maintain a uniform speed under all circumstances. This calls for a reserve of power to be used on grades or curves, or wherever it requires more power to haul the train. Whether this can be supplied practically or not from a supplemental boiler placed either alongside the main boiler or on the tank, with flexible steam connections, is a question—said boiler to be much smaller than the main boiler, and to carry a high pressure of steam, say about 200 pounds per square inch, with a throttle opening into the steam way of the locomotive. By this means the engineer can shut off his main throttle and open the secondary one, and have a fresh source of power to draw from and keep up the speed of his train, while the main boiler is recovering its pressure, if it is losing steam, or, when the steam pressure is equalized in both boilers, both throttles may be opened and the two boilers worked together in an emergency. I am aware that it will be somewhat difficult to locate the two boilers properly, and the throttle valves will require modification to enable them to stand back pressure without opening; but if the thing can be done at all, and it is not an impossibility, it may prove practicable and useful, for, when a fast train is losing speed on a grade, or through the boiler not steaming well, a second boiler, full of high-pressure steam, is a very handy thing to draw on, and would often determine whether the train makes time or not. However, this is a plan that can only be decided on its merits after practical trial

Obviously, the best way to increase the efficiency of a boiler is to increase the heating surface to such an extent, and in such a way, that the water in the boiler will absorb the largest possible proportion of the heat generated in the furnace. The great enemy to the heat-absorbing power of the locomotive boiler is the sharp exhaust used to induce the necessary draft through the tubes to stimulate proper combustion in the fire-box; for, when it creates an intense heat in one end of the boiler, it, to a great extent, neutralizes this useful effect by drawing the heated gases through the tubes with such velocity that but a small portion of their heat can be absorbed in the passage. The exhaust, too, creates a back pressure in the cylinders that is very detrimental to maintaining high speeds. Both of these defects must be, in a great measure, done away with in future high-speed locomotives.

When locomotive boilers can be built with fire-boxes sufficiently large to furnish all the heat necessary for the service required, which need but little or no artificial draft to secure proper combustion, and with heating surface so arranged that the gases flow in a comparatively slow current to the stack, and when the exhaust pressure is reduced to a minimum, then we will have taken a long step in advance in locomotive practice. Just how this result will be accomplished cannot at present be predicted, but that it wil eventually be successfully done there can be no doubt.

Another method of increasing the efficiency of locomotives is to carry high steam pressure. The present pressure generally carried —from 120 pounds to 140 pounds per square inch—is too low for high speeds. High-pressure steam acts quick, and is usually d Low-pressure steam is slow in movement, and is more or less clogged with water or

vapor. Nothing is so destructive to high speed as damp steam or water. At a mile a minute speed the piston speed is very high, and it takes the driest kind of steam, at a considerable pressure, to pass in and out of the cylinder quick enough to prevent injurious back pressure.

The tendency is toward higher pressure in locomotive boilers; and, with the increased use of steel in its construction, I do not think we can afford to stop short of 200 pounds per square inch. It is simply a question of putting in heavier and better material, and making stronger boilers.

I have an idea that slightly decreasing the diameter of cylinders, and lengthening the stroke of fast locomotives, would be beneficial —say, make a 20x24-inch cylinder 19x28 inches or 18x30 inches. You get an increased leverage on the driving wheel by so doing which compensates for decrease of cylinder diameter, and gain more space for steam to expand in cylinder, while the increased facility for exhaust steam to get out of the way of the piston, and thus decrease back pressure, is its greatest merit.

Parallel rods are the most troublesome thing about a locomotive to keep in order, and any method that will do away with them, without injury to the engine, will be welcomed by master mechanics and engineers. A plan has been proposed to lengthen the piston rod, and have two sets of guides and two connecting rods, one for each driver on a side in four wheeled engines. It is doubtful if this will work well, as the twisting of the engine frame would throw the parts out of line and cause them to bind. This may possibly be gotten around by putting a universal joint in the piston rod just back of the forward cross-head. It is difficult to devise a substitute for the parallel rods, and, therefore, they must be endured until something better can be conjured up.

The hardest thing on the fast-running engine of the present day is the unequal swaying, jolting motion produced by the steam acting on the crank-pins, placed quartering, instead of opposite each other. Bad counterbalancing of drivers is also a fruitful source of pounding and vibration. It is these evils that knock an engine all to pieces, and require such constant adjustment of wedges, setting up of keys, and taking up stack nuts, bolts, etc. To do away with this vibration, it has been proposed to use double cylinders on each side, with two connecting rods taking *on two crank-pins, placed exactly opposite each other, on the main driving wheel of* each side. Another method is to use one large inside cylinder, placed under the smoke-box, and connecting with a double crank between the drivers, and two small, outside-connected cylinders, of half the diameter of large inside cylinder, connecting with crank-pins on outside of driving wheels, placed exactly quartering the throw of double inside crank, and the same relative position to each other. These plans will, no doubt, increase the steadiness of the engine, but it is at the cost of increased complication. But the time may come when a little extra complication may not be objected to when the desired result can be obtained.

In regard to valve motion, I have but little to say; the subject has been written threadbare. It may be possible to design a better valve motion than the ordinary link, but until it is done, and proven superior in practice, I shall not believe it. Under all circumstances of duty and case of manipulation, the link has proven the sturdy friend of the engineer, and it will be long before a successful rival will supplant it.

It is doubtful if a larger driving wheel than 6 feet 6 inches can ever be successfully used on American railroads, owing to the heavy trains hauled and the steep grades and sharp curves encountered on most of our roads. In practice, a six-foot wheel is better, if it can be turned round fast enough, than a seven or eight-foot driver for fast running. The slippage of the smaller wheel is not so great; it has more tractive force—does not leave the rail so readily and curves easier. Large wheels are only good for straight roads, large curves and light grades, which, from the nature of this country, with its numerous hills and serpentine streams, is almost impossible to secure.

Until road-beds, bridges and cars are reconstructed and greatly strengthened, it would seem to be useless to build heavier locomotives than we have at present, for their capacity is far beyond the strength of car couplings, frames and road-beds to stand the wear and tear occasioned by their use. If we want higher speeds than are at present attained, we must strengthen and straighten our railroads, cut down the grades, use a highly-improved and not too heavy locomotive, and run more numerous and comparatively lighter trains than is now done. Until these conditions are obtained, it is doubtful if we can look for any great increase of average speed in long runs on the railroads of America.—*F. Van Fleet, in American Machinist.*

LETTERS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

Editor Magazine:

I trust under this head, in the mechanical department of our magazine, there will be an interest taken by employes in all departments and that our magazine will, through their efforts, become the leading authority in railway mechanics.

I believe that there is plenty of talent if properly cultivated, and I trust that the older and experienced heads will feel that their ideas, expressed through these columns, will be of benefit to the younger men, and that employes filling official positions will here meet their less favored fellows and discuss topics of mutual interest.

The following extracts from letters of practical men in the *American Machinist* will bear repeating here and may switch some on the right track.

* * * "If our young mechanic would drive a peg here and follow the trail, instead of standing around street corners or going where their minds are distracted from their business, if they would go to the free libraries or mechanical lectures, or study mechanical problems, we would not hear so much of the superiority of English over American mechanics. Let any young railroad machinist take the article published in your valuable paper on modern locomotive construction, get a scrap book and make a sketch of each engraving, and try and fix in his mind the valuable lessons there given, and I warrant in less than ten years some prominent railroad will give him a call and put M. M., or S. of M. P. behind his name when addressing him by letter. If a young man wants to make his mark he must study, work out the problems of science or mechanics, if he would prosper; as an eminent lawyer said: "there is always room at the top."

* * * "Strike high, if you lose your hatchet, is worth remembering." * * *

Now Mr. Editor, but a small per cent of the railroad employes in whose interest this journal is published, have an opportunity to get the benefits of free libraries or mechanical lectures, and these columns can be made in a great measure a substitute, and men in every branch of railway service will get new ideas from these columns, from lining up a tie to the designing of a locomotive. And I hope that through the future efforts of this journal free libraries will be established along the line of this railway within easy reach of all, and by these combined influences, in the near future material will be found ready at hand to supply any desired want.

Let all remember our motto, "Your light shines none the less by shining for others." * * *

A CURE FOR STEAMED AND FROSTY WINDOWS.—All engineers know what a nuisance a steam or frost covered window is in cold weather. Now here is a kind I have used successfully for several years. Where it is so cold that a damp hand will stick to the chain of the fire door on fair days let alone bad ones. A very thin coat of glycerine applied on both sides of the glass will prevent any moisture forming thereon, and will stay until it collects so much dust that you cannot see through it; for this reason it should be put on very thin. If used on a looking-glass you can shave yourself in an ice house and the glass will not show your breath. Doctors and dentists can use it on small glasses with which they examine the teeth and throat, and will not have to wipe them off at all. Surgeons can use it on their instruments in foggy weather, and there is no film to obstruct the sight. In fact, it can be used anywhere to prevent moisture from going on anything. It does not injure the usefulness of field glasses, etc. In fact, a small drop of pure glycerine in a small hole in a sheet of brass makes a good lens for a small microscope. I first saw this used on a steam gauge glass on a sound steamer where the gauge leaked inside.—*Gillcrank in American Machinist.*

THIN SHEET IRON.—In the British exhibition in 1851 the American department exhibited some specimens of extremely thin sheet iron. The friendly competition that resulted is worthy of notice.

Gilbert, the celebrated steel pen maker, rolled sheets the 1800th-part of an inch in thickness. These iron sheets were smooth and easy to write upon, though porous when held up to the light. Fine tissue paper is about the 1200th part of an inch in thickness, and the famous Pittsburg letter writer on iron which gave rise to the competition, was a sheet the 1000th part of an inch. The dimensions were 8x5½ inches, = 44 square inches, and the weight 69 grains. The Mansfield iron works of Caermarthanshire, Wales, made a sheet of the same dimensions weighing only 46 grains.

The Hope Iron Works, Staffordshire, land, made a sheet 119 square inches and weighing 89 grains which reduced to the former standard of 44 inches, and was equal to 33 grains.

The Mansfield tries again and reduces it to 23½ grains; a thickness of 2583 sheets to the inch.

The Upper Forest Tinworks of Swansea, now bear the palm, having produced a sheet 10x5½ = 55 inches and weighing but 20 grains, equal to 16 grains for an area of 44 inches, and having a thickness of 4800 part of an inch.—*Knight's Mechanical Dictionary.*

MAKING SHRINKING FITS.—In making shrinking fits, as of wrought iron or steel in cast iron, a good practice is to allow 2-1000th of an inch for each inch in diameter. The cast iron should be heated no hotter than is necessary to insure the parts going freely together, and to make sure of this a pair of inside calipers may be set enough larger than the rod or shaft to insure the necessary free lom, and the piece be heated till the expansion leaves the hole the size of the calipers. In shrinking together long fits, pains should be taken to have the "set" occur at the shoulder first; otherwise the cast iron will crawl away from the shoulder, leaving an open joint. It is a good plan when practicable to have clamps at hand to keep the joint closed while cooling. When this cannot be done, by slightly cooling the cast iron in the vicinity of the joint with a piece of *wet waste, the object may be accomplished.* One reason for heating as lightly as possible is that cast iron when highly heated permanently loses its size; that is, becomes larger. If too much allowance is made for shrinking it must be heated so hot that this enlargement takes place, and not only this but the "set" occurs when the iron is so hot as to give away under the pressure, and the fit, when cold, instead of being better for the increased allowance for shrinking, is materially poorer.—*Ex.*

THE GIMLET POINTED SCREW. — Not many years ago gimlet-pointed screws, such as we have to-day, were unknown. The screws of those days were finished off flat at the end, and a hole had to be bored for each screw, so as to permit it to enter the wood Some of the best inventions the world has known were by lazy fellows; and the gimlet screw was one of them. A mechanic who was "born tired," and who hated the labor of boring a hole in the wood for each screw, conceived the thought that if the screw were furnished with a little tail end in the shape of a pointed gimlet, much trouble might be saved. At first the manufacture of such screws was attended with difficulties, but machinery to overcome these was in due time invented, and the gimlet-pointed screw is now one of the necessities of the present age —*Journal of Commerce.*

All carpenters know how soon the butt ends of chisel handles split, when daily exposed to the blow of a mallet or hammer. A remedy, suggested by a Brooklyn man, consists of simply sawing or cutting off the round end of the handle so as to make it flat, and attaching, by a few small nails on the top of it, two round disks of sole leather, so that the end becomes similar to a boot heel. The two thicknesses of leather will prevent all further splitting, and if, in the course of time, they expand and overlap the wood of the handle, they are simply trimmed off all round.—*American Lumberman.*

Any truth, faithfully faced, is strength in itself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOLDEN, February 3d.

Editor Magazine:

Everything in Golden is quiet, both in railroad and outside circles, the shop men are working the regulation time and road men are working about as usual, sometimes busy, then again quiet, as is the rule on the old reliable C. C. N. G. road.

In social matters Golden is keeping up her reputation as the great "matrimonial mecca" of Colorado.

Hoping you will excuse us for this short note, we promise to do better next time.

We subscribe ourselves with best wishes for the magazine, SEMPER PURATA.

OMAHA, January 19th.

Editor Magazine.

We have at the present seven engines in shop for repairs that were crippled in the Gilmore and Mead wreck, and one that is being built entirely new. There were thirty-five carpenters discharged from the locomotive wood department, twelve from the tin shop, eight from the blacksmith shop, three brass moulders and two pattern makers.

One of our men, Eugene Sullivan, while coming to work, fell and broke one of his legs last Monday.

H. McCall, fireman, in attempting to cross at the Cass street crossing, was caught between the cars and badly injured.

Since receiving the above we read in *Railway News* that there were since then twelve switchmen discharged in Omaha yards.

Our correspondent from Cheyenne furnishes us the following information, regarding the number of men employed at that point:

Locomotive engineers twelve, firemen fifteen, passenger conductors two, freight conductors ten, brakemen twenty-four, switchmen nine, machinists sixteen, blacksmiths three, coppersmiths two, boiler makers two, car repairers sixteen, coal shovelers twelve, laborers five, carpenters two, with the places of stationary engineers, painters, hot iron workers, stack and car inspectors, etc., filled. All working regulation time here.

There are about one-hundred and sixty mechanics in the various trades who get their living from the private business of the city, but many of these are idle at present, with the exception of the saddlers and printers.

[We clip the following from a letter from our correspondent at Ogden.]

OGDEN, February 2nd.

* * * We thought it would be to the interest of our Assembly to hold a social, so that all our members and their families and friends could come together and get better acquainted. Last Thursday evening was the time appointed and we had a royal time, all the families that attended brought their suppers with them, and at 10 o'clock 235 sat down to a royal repast, after which the rooms were cleared and singing and dancing was indulged in until the clock struck 2, when we adjourned.

The remarks that have been made since by outside parties, show us that we could not have gotten up a better scheme to show who and what the Knights of Labor was really composed of. Some parties have said that they were surprised and that they had always supposed the Knights of Labor were composed of hoodlums. * * * M. W. F.

STERLING, COLO., January 25th.

Engineer Charlie Smith, engine 660, on train No. 4, on the night of the 19th, when within half a mile of La Salle met with an accident that caused a delay of two hours. The right back driving wheel broke off from shaft and after capering over the prairie quite a distance from track seemed to have an attraction for the steel rails and came back and struck the end car, slightly damaging it.

Engineer Nelse Justus was sent out on the K. P. to buck snow. The result was a wrecked engine that was sent to North Platte for repairs. Nelse is now running an engine on work train.

Engineer Peter Masterson arrived in Sterling this week from Boone, Iowa, with his happy bride. He has been around receiving the congratulations of his many friends on the new duties engaged in. No gorgeous tapestry that adorns the canopy of luxury can match the rosy dreams that bedecks the couch of even the lowly on such occasions.

Roger Moffatt, formerly section foreman in Sterling, now Assistant Roadmaster for A. McGregor, passed through here on pay car en route for Cheyenne.

CAMAS, IDAHO, January 25th.

Editor Magazine:

Being at leisure I will send you a few notes relating to Camas and L. A. 3748. Camas is situated 244 miles west of Ogden, on the U. & N. R. R., at the foot of a big hill, 37 miles from Grand Beaver canyon. The company has a large round house here and eight helping engines running between Camas and Monida, a distance of 44 miles, with from twelve to thirteen engineers and firemen stationed here, and fourteen coal heavers and wipers and one machinist. We are working eleven hours a day. The road is apparently doing a good business.

We have the finest working L. A. on the U. & N., consisting of 75 members, mostly railroad men. We have a hall of our own

that we rent for church and school purposes. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Chas. B. Hart, M. W., a good worker. W. D. Holland, R. S., with plenty of news for the L. A. Brother King, F. S., who calls the members to time once a month. F. S. Kenney, statistician, who will be pleased to communicate with L. S's of other Assemblies. The Local Court Officers are filled by Bros. Z. T. Stamp, Jas. Burnsides and Jos. Ellison. Brother J. H. Cater, the silver tongued orator of Idaho, was here last Saturday in company with our delegate Bro. Chas. Fatterson, and delivered one of his pleasant lectures.

S. HAKESPEARE.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, January 31st.

Editor Magazine.

With the exception of about twenty, who were discharged for the purpose of reducing expenses, we have no cause to complain. This being the dull season of the year here, we are in hopes business may revive that they may be reinstated.

With rare exceptions, we have as honest, sober and faithful employes as are to be found on the line of the Union Pacific. The pay rolls show that we have about one hundred and forty men here, working ten hours, with plenty of work ahead. Three engines in shops for general repairs, one of these almost ready for duty. New tools are being added as fast as possible, from which we have every reason to believe that this will eventually be one of the best shops on the system. The Oregon Short Line has forty-three engines here that have, with few exceptions, all repairs done at this shop.

The car shops turn out work creditable to that department. The machinery is driven by a 230-horse power engine of the company's design and make that will compare with any on the line.

A round house with twenty-three stalls, built of lava rock, with steam heating apparatus and other modern improvements, adds to the convenience of the locomotive department. This, in connection with the blacksmith shop with fourteen fires—six fires now running—completes arrangements here.

LATER—More men have been discharged, but as I will be late for first issue I shall learn the true state of affairs and keep you posted by next issue.

A. C. L.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb.

Editor Magazine:

Thinking a short description of this little town would be of interest to your readers, I essay the attempt. Situated half way between Omaha and Denver or Cheyenne, makes it the convenient point that it is for the shops of the company, and here has been built a *reputation by the men, under the able* guidance of Div. M. M., J. H. McConnell, and his assistants, for the finest workmanship and building the most substantial and smartest engines on the U. P. system, if not in the country, for it is generally admitted that U P. rolling stock is much superior and safer for the traveling public than what is found on cheap roads like the B. & M. The shops here are models of neatness and utility, and every department is occupied by workmen who have been selected with care for their skill and steadiness in the different branches of their art.

One of the institutions here is the U. P. Employe's Library Association. The start was made by the men themselves subscribing amongst themselves and being ably assisted by their M. W. they raised over $500 to begin with. Mr. S. H. H. Clark, the late manager, kindly furnished them with a library room, which courtesy the present management continue to extend. The Association has now nearly 1,000 volumns on their shelves, bought by themselves. The library room is what a reading room should be, the tables are covered with the best magazines of the day, also the leading Omaha dailies. The walls are graced with fine pictures, and light is shed on the readers from a pair of exquisite hanging lamps of the newest design, the gift of Mr. J. H. McConnell to the Association. W. W. Conklin is the gentlemanly and efficient librarian of the Association. There is no better place to spend an evening than in the library room.

The town itself is a neat, substantial place, with fine church and school edifices. The population numbers 2,000 and is steadily increasing, The country around is fast settling up with a thrifty farming populatien. Its fine geographical position ensures for it a rapid growth and great prosperity. Being already lit by electricity goes to show its residents to be abreast of the times.

Yours, CATO.

Editor Magazine:

You ask me to do something I do not like to attempt, viz.: Contribute an article on Federatien. While I acknowledge the necessity of all employes of the U. P. system to do everything in their power to bring about this much desired end, I think you could have made a far better selection of a "literary cuss" to do this work than myself. Federation of labor organizations is the grand idea of principle that will insure success. We all know the several brotherhoods or orders in which railroad men are interested are productive of much good. We also know it is the aim of corporations and monopolies to keep these orders separated. Why? a man who thinks will naturally ask. The answer is very simple. For the same reason that where there is no organization of any kind capital puts its

heel on the neck of labor and keeps it down and tells its slaves when they have a greivance "If you don't like it you have a remedy, you can take the other alternative—*quit*. Move to some other place. What do we care if it brings your family to the verge of starvation." And very often if the victim remonstrates he is *black-balled, a brand put upon him*, so that the mighty aristocrats may know him and beware. I stated, Mr. Editor, the answer was very simple; so it is, but it brings a train of thought with it that would make a volume. This, my fellow workmen, is the motive that is actuating corporations and monopolies to keep us isolated. They can deal with separate orders or individuals very easily, and when not ready to defy them they give them a stand-off. How different would it be were we federated. Suppose for example, each State in this glorious Union was under a separate government. Suppose each State, thought itself capable of managing its own business, and was selfish enough not to care what happened to its sister States, so long as it was left alone. (Bear in mind these States are a different form of government from a kingdom or monarchy, and are diametrically opposed to such systems of government; they aim to be governed by the people and for the people.) Then suppose some foreign aristocratic power wanted to crush this people's government of ours, how long do you think these selfish States—who lived in their own righteousness and strength would resist? A very little while and they would be annihilated and swept out of existence. While these States are federated, dare a foreign power attempt this? No, a thousand times no.

To become a power that we may demand what is right and just, we must federate. To become a power that can not be trifled with and that will prevent those disastrous outcomes of differences of opinions between capital and labor—strikes—we must federate.

To become a power that will give each brotherhood or labor organization its own individuality—the right to have each member of its craft under its own fold, make its own laws, govern itself and yet secure the grand results of united action, we must federate.

ADAGIO.

DENVER, COLO., February 1st.

Editor Magazine:

To give you all that has been going on at Denver shops during the past month would make a communication from this place too long to be interesting, but will say that both shops have been quite busy and have averaged more than ten hours per day. The East Denver (K. P.) shops were kept busy most of the time repairing the cripples made in raising the snow blockade on the Kansas Pacific division, as several engines came in showing hard usage.

The car shops have not had any unusual rush of work.

At the Kansas Pacific shops engines Nos. 366 and 577, both eight-wheel engines, are in for slight repairs. No. 1021, a ten-wheeler, is having a general overhauling and will go out with a Mertsheimer spark arrester and as good as new. Engine No. 410 is being rebuilt and will go out with a new boiler, the Mertsheimer spark arrester, new tire and rods, and will virtually be a new engine. Switch engine No. 1201 went out the past week, having received a general overhauling, including air brake equipments, and is at present doing good work in the yard, being able to move fifty more cars than when she came in, and young boss William Fisher, who superintended the repairs, feels very proud of her.

The narrow guage gang—employed on narrow guage engines—Emile Bern, boss, turned out engine No. 107, South Park, the past month, with two new driving axles, new front ends, several new rod straps, etc., and the engine is now switching at the Grant smelter and doing good work.

Engine No. 210 also went out with a new set of flues and some light repairs, and engine No. 155 has also been given a light overhauling.

Engine No. 207 is now on blocks for general repairs and when finished will be as good as good as new.

Engine No. 754 is being remodeled for a switch engine, to take the place of No. 154, lately rebuilt.

The car department is busy on South Park passenger cars, having several to rebuild that were broken up in a wreck on the South Park division last fall.

Pullman car Leadville, is in for slight repairs and some new paint.

Passenger car No. 70 has just left the paint shop looking in fine order.

The South Park shops have been running over time most of the month, but during the past week have been stopping on regulation time.

Several engines have left the shop the past month, after receiving some light repairs.

Engine No. 191, a Baldwin, No. 240, a Mason, and No. 40, are in for general repairs.

Engine No. 191 will get one new cylinder.

Engine No. 240 will get two new cylinders which will be put on in first-class style.

There has been no material increase in force at either shop, a few men have been put on, however, and several have quit or taken a lay-off.

The yard men have been having their usual amount of work. The snow blockade held back much freight during the middle of the month, but this all came in in a rush after the blockade was raised, but the men have managed to keep the yard open. The average number of cars handled that have arrived

and departed daily, is about three hundred and fifty, the largest class being coal and ore.

No serious accidents have occurred here lately in the yards or shops, though Engineer Andy Holmes received a very serious and painful accident at home last week. While leading a playful horse of his, both fell and Andy received a compound fracture of the right leg. This will lay him up for some time. Andy is a right good fellow and has the sympathy of all who know him. He has been locomotive engineer for years and in many railroad accidents, but this is the first serious injury he has received, and he got this where one would least expect it.

Denver has been very lively the past week, the cattlemen's convention calling to this place many strangers.

The co-operative mercantile enterprise that has been growing here for the past few weeks, has got sufficiently large to open a store and is now in running order, with George Dorwart as manager. With so good a rustler as Mr. Dorwart the store must be a success. The first day's sales amounted to over $100. Mr. John App was the first to have goods delivered from the store.

P. F. Kiser, late assistant yard-master at Denver, has opened a boarding house at No. 830 Lawrence street, and railroad men looking for first-class home board will do well to give him a call. SCRIBE.

The following resolutions was adopted by Excelsior Assembly, 3302, Knights of Labor at the regular meeting held on Saturday, January 16, 1886, at Eagle Rock.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Master Workman of the universe to remove from our midst our beloved and faithful brother, Charles Robertson; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Assembly tenders to the bereaved and stricken family its sincere and heartfelt sympathies, in this, the dark hour of grief and loss.

Resolved, That Excelsior Assembly has lost one of its best members, and his family a devoted son, husband and father.

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days as a mark of respect for our deceased brother Robertson.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our deceased brother's family, and that they be published in the Idaho *Register*, the *U. P. Employe's Magazine*, and be spread upon the minutes of this Assembly.

JAMES H. CATER,
W. J. HARVEY, } Committee.
GEORGE DASH,

Singular, isn't it, that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hair-pins or a gum ring for the baby, it looks about seven times as big as it does when he planks it down on the counter in exchange for a little bitters for the stomach's sake?

One of the greatest blessings you can enjoy under, honest, enlightened conscience.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Imagine with what dire dismay
Old Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and John,
Could they come back to earth to-day,
Would view the present goings-on!
Where once they walked, or rode on asses,
The engine whistle cuts the wind,
And new disciples, fixed with passes,
Curse because the train's behind!

And those Wise Men! imagine them,
Following the guiding star
That rose and fell on Bethleham—
On the top shelf of a sleeping-car!
And think of Solomon, the Great,
Laying, craftily, his lines,
To get some kind of special rate
For all his wives and concubines!

There's Adam, too, how he would sigh,
And turn to Eve, and speak her low,
When first he heard the brakeman cry—
"E-den! Change cars for Jericho!"
And Moses, how surprised he'd be,
When standing back upon the ridges,
And looking on the old Dead Sea,
He saw old Israel mending bridges!

There's old Nebuchadnezzar, too,
Doomed in fields his life to pass;
How he would stare, when first he viewed
The sign: "Park—Please keep off the grass!"
And Dives, could he leave below
And come on earth, how he would wilt
When he should undertake to show
Down wealth with Gould and Vanderbilt.

And Samuel, what would he do,
If he, when kneeling all alone,
Should hear the brisk "Hello! hello!"
Of Eli at the telephone?
How would those children whom the bears
Ate up for telling him to "go,"
Stare at Elisha's scattering hairs
In the front row of a burlesque show!

How long would David, with his sling,
Contrive to linger 'round about,
With Sullivan still in the ring,
With cash up that he'd "knock him out?"
And how the multitude that fed
Upon the sermon on the Mount,
Would feel their hair raise as they read
The Associated Press account!

The scene has changed by Galilee,
And altered is old Palestine;
Jerusalem ere long will be
A little station where you dine;
And should the ancient residents
Come back in all their early rags,
Some fresh policeman with no sense,
Would run the outfit in as "vags!"

—Boston Investigator.

Mountain of the Holy Cross.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1886.

EDUCATE, AGITATE, FEDERATE.

THE WORKINGMAN'S TRINITY.

Labor organizations would do well to study the example set by our forefathers in the Revolutionary war with Great Britain. Of the thirteen colonies then in existence each was governed by different laws; but on the Declaration of Independence they were all united. They knew that it was necessary to hang together; and as King George treated them as rebels no doubt hanging would have been their fate, for this reason they concluded "to hang together" rather than "hang separately. When the different labor organizations on the Union Pacific system study this lesson, and profit by the bitter experience of our forefathers and effect a Federation of organized railway employes, we will not only be better prepared to reject impositions, but I claim both the company and employes will be benefited; the company by not having to be in a continual suspense of troubles arising among the different organizations often leading to strikes, and the employes by being relieved of the present state of uncertainty we are living in which makes men feel in dull times, as though their often scanty means of living were liable to be cut off at any time, when matters could be so adjusted that all might live and let live.

One of the principle obstacles to Federation is, the numerous organizations have each believed themselves to be in possession of the true principles necessary to solve a problem in which all are equally interested, and for this reason they keep aloof from each other.

Only a few years ago those who belonged to the different schools of medicine, would not affiliate with each other, until finally the allopath who administered doses sufficient to ruin the constitution of a horse, was by the infinitesimal dose administered by the homeopath, and by his success as a medical practitioner, made ashamed of himself, when both met somewhere near half way and adopted a more reasonable standard. The allopaths have since become liberal enough to allow the homeopaths to be admitted in their medical associations, and by exchanging views they are improving more rapidly than ever before in the history of their science.

Education is dispelling the erroneous ideas of bigotry in the different sciences and creeds much faster than many of us had hoped for. It is now necessary for us to direct our

The foreman of the "Period" should use the best language in giving orders, or when conversing with his men; profanity has a tendency to create enmity, and destroy ambition and interest that the workman should manifest in his work.

System in the shop is a profitable arrangement both to the foreman and the men; where a standard can be applied to any class of work it should be done.

There should be a place for every thing and every thing in its place; nothing will save more aggravating annoyance than to know just where to look for a thing when it is wanted. It is not only necessary that he should insist on having everything where it belongs, but is also profitable, as it establishes a precedent by which his men may be expected to follow his example, and give the same attention to the tools and machinery in their charge, so that instead of using their lathe planes or other tools, for anvils, they will receive the care they should have. When the men practice such usage of machines as I have just described, what can we expect of the boys who will by the law of imitation follow the example of the men.

The foreman who will adopt some such systematic arrangement in his shop will surprise himself. Of course he can be assisted in numerous ways, and should be by the men, the master mechanic, the purchasing agent and others; the latter could assist him materially if in nothing else than to make a practice of purchasing standard supplies; *to illustrate, take nuts* that are often *of so many sizes that* when a man is sent to do work on the engine or piece of machinery it is necessary to hunt up three or four wrenches for one size of nuts. In cases of this kind I have heard a man ask another working in a pit after he had taken several wrenches with him, this question: "What are you trying to take these nuts off with?" the reply was, "with a wrench, what did you suppose I'd use," when the other remarked, "I thought you were using prayer."

THIS seems to be a fashionable season for strikes. The latest is the strike of the coke-burners at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. The question of Capital vs. Labor is a hard question to solve.—*Denver Journal of Commerce.*

The above is taken from the Denver *Journal of Commerce*, and reads as though it were a pleasure or mere pastime for laborers to strike in order to force capital to pay living wages. The very men that are being driven from their homes in the Pennsylvania coke regions at present, are those who were imported in large numbers by mine owners, under the false pretext that domestic labor could not be obtained, when in fact they were brought there for no other purpose than to defeat any attempted strike of native miners. They are now being driven from their homes to make room no doubt for cheaper and more docile labor. The coke companies should next make arrangements to import Chinamen. California, Wyoming, and Washington Territory could no doubt supply them with a sufficient number of these pests to entirely drive the domestic labor out of Pennsyl-

vania; and at the same time give some of our Eastern philanthropists a chance to shed some of their tears at home, instead of wasting them in the West. We have never been in favor of using forcible means in driving this class of ignorant foreigners out of our country; the ax should be laid at the root of the tree that bears this infamous fruit. The Poles, who are the leaders in this trouble, should direct their attention to the few kings of the coke ovens, and the soldiers of Pennsylvania, when called on to defend the first cause of the evil, should ground their arms in disobedience to their orders, and allow the kings to be driven from the country. This would help to solve the problem, at least in the coke regions of the East.

SINCE General Hancock died some of our newspapers are asking the Government to make an appropriation for his widow, as it is claimed he died poor. This may be in order, but if it is it is certainly in order to make appropriations for the widows of the private soldiers who have died, and are still liable to die poor—as there are many of them left—leaving their widows no doubt as poor as some who have been provided for by the Government, and for whom appropriations are still asked. For no other reason than that without the privates the generals would have been of little use in putting down the Rebellion.

WE are in receipt of a specimen copy of a new roll and membership book for Local Assemblies of the K. *of L., published* and copyrighted by Wm. E. Wheeler, of the Idaho *Register*, of Eagle Rock, Idaho. It is a neat and compact book, arranged to keep a complete record of each member without much work for the secretary. Secretaries requiring a book will do well to send to the publisher for sample pages.

SENATOR VEST, in a letter to ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, explaining his failure to secure for the latter a foreign mission, says: "When Cockrell named you, the President said he could not entertain the idea; that in the East you were believed to have bargained with the Fords for the killing of Jessie James, and whether true or not, he could not shoulder public opinion on the subject."

IN another column will be found an account of the opening of the Exposition building at Omaha by Henry George Assembly, copied from the Omaha *Watchman*. It is certainly encouraging to see so many of our leading journals give so much space in the interest of labor.

THE *Railway News* says there are over 400 newspaper men on the lines of the Union Pacific and in contiguous territory, deemed worthy of free transportation by that conservative company.

[No wonder some of their employes could get no passes.]—ED.

IT is rumored that President Adams of the Union Pacific will resign, to be succeeded by Fred L. Ames, now Vice President.

READ W. E. Copeland's article Belgium's remedy.

BELGIUM'S REMEDY.

I can think of nothing, just at present, which will be of greater benefit to the readers of this Magazine, than to give a synopsis of the treatise, "*Conference Sur l'Epargne*," written by M. F. Laurent, professor of Civil Law in the University of Ghent, to whom was awarded the prize offered by Dr. Guinard of Belgium, for the best treatise or invention for the improvement of the working classes. In 1872 the prize was awarded by a jury of five competent persons chosen by the King of Belgium to M. Laurent; his plan has been tried for ten years with marked success. My information on the subject is extracted from "Class Interests, their relation to each other and to Government;" a book, by the way, which every one on the Union Pacific Railway, whether officer or laborer should read; a book at once plain-spoken and charitable, the author of which can look at both sides and speak to both classes. I am not, however, writing a review of "Class Interests," but describing M. Laurent's plan, which Belgium adjudged the best to help the working classes. I cannot altogether agree with the judges who awarded the prize, that is, I cannot discern such great merit as they discovered, yet I admit the value of the system and would be glad to have it tried here. My readers will be disappointed when they read further, for this plan proposes no change in society, no land tax or property tax, no system of co-operation, no federation of labor unions, no new labor organizations, no socialistic dream.

M. Laurent's plan, which is Belgium's remedy, aims to establish in children the habit of saving by means of suitable instruction, and the use of penny banks in schools. An hour is given each week to instruction in the methods of thrift. *When the* school deposits amount *to a certain sum, they are transferred to larger savings bank,* and interest is then allowed. Parents catch their children's zeal and undertake to lay by savings for themselves. The interest, which accrues, and is set to their credit, gives them a new idea of thrift, and encourages additional saving. The system has a good effect morally and economically, and has extended from Ghent to hundreds of towns in Belgium, France, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Germany and Great Britain. Deposits by the working people have largely increased.

The author of this plan went from school to school and from pupil to pupil, urging the advantages of learning to save in youth. Oral instruction is given to enable the children to learn the advantages of saving. The money, which the children place in these banks would otherwise have been spent for toys or candy, follies of dress or cigarettes. When the money is withdrawn by the depositors, it is generally expended for something necessary or useful. It is claimed that this system affords to the children a high order of moral discipline. They first deny themselves the dainties, which the penny would buy, which could do them no good and might do much harm, and then the expenditure of the money for things useful affords gratification of a higher order than is obtained from munching candy or smoking cigarettes.

M. Laurent insists on the value of culture for the laborer, for the purposes of culture there must be wealth to provide schools, books and musicians. Then it is plainly the duty of all to save and help build up what is useful. Natural wants are few and the means to satisfy them are within the reach of all, wants growing out of variety, passion and perverted appetite are insatiable.

The report of the awarding committee affirms that the first step towards the improvement of the condition of the working people and

especially the poor, is to avoid waste and acquire the habit of saving. This habit must be formed early in life, must begin at school. The principle to be understood is that of making a present sacrifice for a future good. The rule of waiving a present pleasure for a future one that is higher, exemplifies a great principle in morals, and is strengthened for the guidance of conduct, by forming the habit of saving in youth; and this habit is best fixed by convincing children of its value by precept and practice, thus making it the fashion and founding it in mutual sympathy and support.

If Belgium, where the people are noted for thrift, feels the need of such a system, much more we in America, and especially in the West, where it is said, enough is wasted in every family to keep a Belgium or French family in comfort. Such a system would be of great value to our extravagant people, who spend every year, what in the aggregate, is a large sum, for luxuries and vanities. The working people of the West throw away a large amount every year for tobacco, beer, whisky, sensational reading, follies of fashion, sweatmeats and other nonsense. They have just as much right to spend their wages for these luxuries as have their employers. But it is evident that if the money thus wasted were saved, if economy in housekeeping were practised, the workingman would soon have money in the bank. And then co-operative institutions would be possible. We could establish co-operative stores, factories and mines, for we should draw some surplus funds for the purpose.

Don't think because I am a clergyman that I am preaching; I am simply presenting some facts for the careful consideration of the readers of this Magazine. I by no means believe that the Belgium remedy will cure the disease with *which society is ill*, a far more radical treatment is needed, legislation is demanded to right some wrongs, government control of monopolies must be obtained. But for labor to gain any of the changes which it demands and demands with justice, money, the sinews of war is needed. And this Belgium remedy places in the hands of labor the needed money. Capital is simply the saved product of labor, and there is no reason why the laborer should not possess this saved product of his own exertion. It may be said the savings will be too small to be of use, true of each individual, but these small savings of many individuals lumped make a large sum. The Belgium remedy applied to America will greatly assist the workingman in the tremendous social struggle upon which he has entered, and he can afford to neglect no means which will assist him.

Then all workingmen admit the need of the mental and moral improvement, the higher the standard for life and the nearer it is conformed to, the stronger the power of labor. Because of the ignorance of too many of the workers they have never yet been able to make use of the full advantage, which their numerical majority should have given them, they have been deceived by demagogues, used as tools by politicians, and manipulated by wirepullers. Whatever elevates the workingman, will give greater strength in the contest, and this Belgium remedy has had a marked effect in the elevation of the working people where it has been applied.

I do not claim for this plan that it is a cure-all, I know of no one remedy for the evils under which society is groaning; as these evils proceed from different causes, different means must be used to remove them, but I think the Belgium remedy worth considering as a help in advancing the good cause.

W. E. COPELAND.

THE NEW NIGHTS OF LABER.

MR. SWINTON: The Nights of Laber has got a new skeme on our streat. Since we kant get no wurk, we started a ko-operasun-save-wood-an-kole-mutsual-in4masun-klub. We only ets 2 meals a day, just like last Winter, so we only gets up in time so Nancy ken git Wm. Elexander off for skool. She puts him up a lunch for diner, then, as soon as we get the wurk dun we go to a meetin of the klub at sumbodies house, an the wimin brings there wurk, an the men brings there branes, an books, an papers, an we stays in sessun til we must git home an bild a fire fur the yungsters komin home frum skool—that's the kooperasun-ekonomy part, saves wood an kole. Next day we go to sum uther members house. There is 12 men and 12 wimin (men and wifes) which is regular members of the klub. Ech family only has to keep fire at home about one day in 2 weeks—not kountin wash day, of korse.

Well, we has a president; we don't need no tresur, kos we ain't got no muney, an no seketary kud keep trak of the tawkin, so we don't have eny. *But one fire keeps us all warm.*

We meet an then the fun komenses. We rede the papers and books what we git out of the Sembly library, an we talk an talk, an the wimin don't fergit to talk too. *But wun fire keeps us all warm.*

We fellers makes kind of a vackum (that's fresh ain't it?) in some of the saloons where we used to loaf an wait for sum one to treat. The wimin say they are goin to make the spare room in the saloon as big as they kin, an we'r helpin 'em fur we are beginin to git our ise open a little. The klub has a good influens already. We are lernin an elevatin ourselfs, by redin an talkin over news—nun of the blud an kussednes alowd. It puts ech of us on *our best behaver, just like* when we *wus shoin off before the girls;* an the wimin is ech tryin to have their house the nisest. Nancy says: "Pon my sole i believe it wil make a housekeeper yet out of that Mrs. O'Schmids if it keeps up." Wimin will be wimin you se.

All members of our Lokal in gud standing are ex-officer members of our klub—honry members, you no. They are welkum anytime, if the room is big enuf. We most allers bring our chares along. *But wun fire keeps us all warm.*

We bin redin the papers bout that kenvensun of all kinds of prechers that wus goin on in Cincinati, Ohio, lately. They wus a tryin to find out what is the reason with the workin people, an why they stayed away frum church. Sum of them fellers kum neer tellin the truth, vz., namly as folows: Mr. Abbott, Mr. Newton, M. Gladden an pour Beecher: but the yung feller what ackts as bred and water Beecher's substitute said he thaut they wus off the tex.

Well i kin tell why i aint bin there lately. To begin with, when i wus goin to Sunday skool round the korner, old Mr. Skinner wus superdendent, an how grand an nice he used to talk to "these yung men," telling us how to live so we wud make a name, etc., etc., etc., an then, when you got out of Sunday skool, you wud hear sum of the folks standin there watin fur prechin given Old Skinner the very devil for chetin them out of their stock in the factry where he wus president. Then the boys in my klass used to push me off into the bak korner of the seat bekaus my klose wasən't so fine as theirs; an then, bekas I didn't whack enuf money into the plate they kalled me little sorrel-top, an said if i had don my share the class wud got the banner fur raisin the most money fur the por hethuns, an i got mad an quit. I wus there twice since that, i kno of—once when Nancy en me promised to be better or worse, an again when William elexander, my

oldest hair, wus bapsoused. Nancy tended reglar, even if she had to take a hind seet on akount of her kotton dress; but last winter, Mrs. J. M. Pennymaker, who lives in the fine house korner of Codfish Bullyard and Hiflier Ave., give her such a kut that Nancy kudent stand it. She wus a standin at the stove warming when Mrs. P. kum a salin in (she looks like she wus kut out fur a fat wuman in a side show, but the goods give out.) When she went past Nancy she hunched her fine klose up an to wun side so not to tuch Nancy. There is some things poor kristians kant stand.

Well when the Bishop kumes to town, Mrs. P. has him stay to her house, so she can brag about it, then she gives the precher a big dinner evry little while an invites all the muney kristains.

Old Pennymaker is tresurer of the church, and pays a thousan dollars fur a pew. He owns the shop where Jim Phillips got his leg broke, an he has the gall (thats what i kall it) to pay men, who has famlys, 75 cents a day. Then the prechers and good people wants to kno why the workinman dont kum to church, jut as if poor people didnt think and feel.

Mr. Abbott says: show the workinman where he is rong. I think they better show the money bags where they are rong.

Our Lokal is just like your paper, gettin better every weak. We raised our nishation fee $1, so we kan send every new member *John Swinton's Paper* fur a year, an i think its a boss ida, and so dus all the members.

I ges you rember me, my name is JOHNAS HARRISON, a K. of L.

A solemn old scientist printed the fact that by bathing the feet in tepid water a man could double his circulation, and now all the editors are having tanks fitted to their office *stoves.*

A CRANK DEFENDED.

What would we do were it not for the cranks? How slowly the tired old world would move, did not the cranks keep it rushing along! Columbus was a crank on the subject of American discovery and circumnavigation, and at last he met the fate of most cranks, was thrown into prison, and died in poverty and disgrace. Greatly venerated now!

Oh, yes, Telemachus, we usually esteem a crank most profoundly after we starve him to death. Harvey was a crank on the subject of the circulation of blood; Galileo was an astronomical crank; Fulton was a crank on the subject of steam navigation; Morse was a telegraph crank. All the old abolitionists were cranks. The Pilgrim Fathers were cranks; John Bunyan was a crank; and any man who doesn't think as you do, my son, is a crank.

And, by the by, the crank you despise will have his name in every man's mouth, and a half completed monument to his memory crumbling down in a dozen cities, while nobody outside of your native village will know that you ever lived. Deal gently with the crank, my boy. Of course some cranks are crankier than others, but do you be very slow to sneer at a man because he knows only one thing and you can't understand him. A crank, Telemachus, is a thing that turns something, it makes the wheels go around it insures progress. True, it turns the same wheel all the time, and it can't do anything else, but that's what keeps the ship going ahead. The thing that goes in for variety, versatility, that changes its position a hundred times a day, that is no crank; that is the weather vane, my son. What? You nevertheless thank heaven you are not a crank? Don't do that my son. May be you couldn't be a crank if you would. Heaven is not very particular when it wants a weather vane; almost any man will do for that. But when it wants a crank,

my boy, it looks very carefully for the best man in the community. Before you thank heaven that you are not a crank, examine yourself carefully, and see what is the great deficiency that debars you from such an election.—*Bob Burdette.*

KNIGHTHOOD—PAST AND PRESENT.

Where is the man in reading of "days of old when Knights were bold," that is not charmed and fascinated at the noble deeds and heroic exploits performed by those "iron men of iron sinews."

Who need moralize the story in "Ivanhoe," of the "Disinherited" Knight wounded and bleeding, rising from his couch, when scarcely able to mount his charger, entering the lists and placing lance at rest in defense of a helpless maiden, whom he believed to have been wronged.

Circumstances like this so glowingly painted by Scott, were the immediate causes that actuated and produced that order of Knighthood known as "Templar." Pledged to the service of mankind, one branch of their duty was at all times to defend and revenge the weak and helpless that the iron heel of power and oppression had trampled in the dust; tardy, but final justice was meted out on numberless occasions, to those self-instituted petty despots that were tyrannizing the country, and harrassing its people. This gallant fraternity, so noble in its purpose, only went down when the cause that nurtured it ceased to exist. Superstition fled before the onward march of time; and the progress of civilization forever annuled the motto of the day, that "might gives right."

A new era had dawned and what was the result. Upon the very ramparts of the old was displayed the insignia of that "Goddess of Liberty," that "Satan itself has *stamped upon* the Almighty Dollar." *More conniving in its* dealing, more deceiving in its devices, more oppressive in its executions from a down trodden people arose the cry, "How long! O! God how long!"

In General Master Workman Powderly's address before the late General Assembly, we find as follows: "When the summons went forth in 1877 to the unknown and scattered divisions of the Order of Knights of Labor, it was answered in the city of Reading, on January 1st, 1878, by the representatives of four hundred assemblies; to-day the representatives of four thousand assemblies respond to the call for the ninth regular session of the General Assembly of the most powerful association of workingmen in the world."

The "Templar" of old was the effect of necessity, "necessity" has brought forth a new order of Knights, not one which is less noble, battling for a cause not one whit less holy. Therefore brothers, let us again draw near, let us by the sacredness of Knighthood, rededicate ourselves to the faithful discharge of the trusts that a nation of "toilers" have confided to our keeping.

The Knights of to-day stand as an impregnable fortress. Not to *revenge* as of old, but to *forbid* the *cause* that would render revenge *necessary*, not to set at naught the *laws* of the land, but to assert that the "*welfare of the people is supreme law.*" We, of the Order, are anxiously awaiting the day when this theme will be the accepted maxim of the American people. As the ancient Roman closed the door of the temple of "Jarius" in time of peace; so when the causes that brought forth our Order of Knighthood are obliterated, the doors of our halls shall be closed with eager hearts and willing hands we will convey to the very spot of their origin, those testimonies of our fidelity which we so fervently revere. Upon that spot shall be

erected a single shaft, a covenant, between man and man, which shall proclaim to remotest ages, "The injury of one is the concern of all." M. W.

Green River, February 23.

INTELLIGENCE OF MINERS.

Some people not residing in the coal regions and intelligent in other matters have been educated to the belief that miners, as a rule, are an illiterate class, this view may have been a just one in the days when coal mines were regarded as dangerous, fit only for the lowest type of humanity, rather than working places for the nobler class. Coal mines of the present day, however, have no resemblance to those of the past, and they are gradually becoming as healthful and agreeable as the best workshops on the surface and all occupied by many intelligent and competent persons. The general condition of the mines has been greatly improved during the last decade, as also the qualification of the workmen employed therein. The improvements, it is well known, grew out of necessity, but not without the aid of the law. The risk naturally associated with mining, and the superior talent and ingenuity required to avoid sad catastrophies demanded the application of improved methods and the employment of skilled workmen. Simultaneously with the improvements in the general condition of coal mines came also increased danger and more difficult circumstances owing to the venturous disposition of people engaged in the hazardous industry, who went farther into the bowels of the earth where danger lurked more abundantly. These additional laws restricting the producer were necessitated and the application of greater care and scientific skill was demanded as rapidly as the importance of the industry, and the value of the lives of the workmen engaged therein *became generally* recognized.

Such is the nature of the progress of the industry at present. The conditions under which coal can be extracted are daily becoming more difficult. Simple methods of operation are gradually replaced by more extensive ones, and to facilitate these varying conditions without a proportionate increase in loss and to overcome the increased obstacles naturally met with, technical knowledge must be enhanced and more intelligent workmen must be employed. No industry at present so strongly demands the employment of competent men as that of mining. The fact is each day becoming more apparent. — *Mining Herald and Colliery Engineer.*

LABOR CANDIDATES.

A few words as to workingmen in politics now. Their candidates are usually volunteers, receiving commendatory notices from the labor press after their candidature is made known, and, later, getting the meaningless and unsubstantial approval of labor organizations which are not in politics. The voters know that the volunteer candidate may be a man paid by the Republican candidate to draw votes away from the Democratic candidate, or he may be the hired man of the Democrats. Or, if he is not a "dummy" or a "striker," he may be a representative of no clearly-defined labor principle. So he is left to enjoy private life.

Primary elections held by workingmen's organizations would have the effect of—

1. Giving the candidate an errand to perform at the capitol, if elected.

2, Placing him before the public as a *bona fide* labor candidate, selected as a standard-bearer.

3. Binding all members of labor organizations engaging in the caucuses to vote for their candidate, and obliging the leaders to plan a systematic campaign.—Printer, in John Swinton's Paper.

COLONEL R. G. INGERSOLL ON LABOR.

The extravagance of wealth makes it impossible for the poor to save. The rich man who lives according to his means, who is extravagant in the best and highest sense, is not the enemy of labor.

The miser who lives in a hovel, wears rags, and hoards his gold, is a perpetual curse. He is like one who damns a river at its source. The moment hard times come the cry of economy is raised. The press, the pulpit and the platform unite in recommending economy to the rich. In consequence of this cry the man of wealth discharges servants, sells his horse, allows his carriage to become a hen-roost, and after taking employment and food from as many as he can, congratulates himself that he has done his part toward restoring prosperity to the country.

In that country where the poor are extravagant and the rich are economical, will be found pauperism and crime, but where the poor are economical and the rich extravagant, that country is filled with prosperity.

Every man ought to be willing to pay for what he gets. He ought to desire to get full value received. The man who wants $2 worth of work for $1 is not an honest man. The man who wants others to work to such an extent that their lives are burdens, is utterly heartless. The toil of the world should continually decrease. Of what use are your inventions if no burden is lifted from industry, if no additional comforts find their way to the home of labor?

Why should labor fill the world with wealth and live in want?

Every labor saving machine should help the whole world. Every one should tend to shorten the hours of labor.

Reasonable labor is a source of joy. To work for wife and child, *to toil for those you love is happiness, provided you can make them happy.* But to work like a slave, to see your wife and children in rags, to sit at a table where food is coarse and scarce, to rise at four in the morning, to work all day and throw your tired bones on a miserable bed at night, to live without leisure, without rest, without making those you love comfortable and happy--this is no living, it is dying, a slow, lingering crucifixion.

The hours of labor should be shortened. With the vast and wonderful improvements of the nineteenth century there should be not only the necessaries of life for those who toil, but comforts and luxuries as well.

What is a reasonable price for labor? Answer: Such a price as will enable a man to live, to have the comforts of life; to lay by something for his declining years, so that he can have his own home, his own fireside—so that he can preserve the feelings of a man.

I sympathize with every honest effort made by the children of labor to improve their condition. This is a poorly governed country in which those who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when men have to beg for leave to toil. We are not yet a civilized people. When we are, pauperism and crime will vanish from our land.

There is one thing, however, of which I am glad and proud, and that is, that society in our country is not petrified; that the poor are not always poor. The children of the poor of this generation may and probably will be the rich of the next. The sons of the rich of this generation may be the poor of the next; so that after all, the rich fear and the poor hope.

It is the glory of the United States that the poor man can take his boy upon his knee and say: "My son, all the avenues of distinction are open to you. You can rise. There is no station, no position, to which you may not aspire.

The very poverty of your father will not be a millstone about your neck. The public schools are open to you. For you there are education, honor, fame and prosperity.

These thoughts render holy every drop of sweat that rolls down the face of honest toil.

I sympathize with the wanderers, with the vagrants out of employment, with the sad and weary men who are seeking for work. When I see one of these men, poor and friendless—no matter how bad he is—I think that somebody loved him once, that he was once held in the arms of a mother, that he slept beneath her loving eyes and wakened in the light of her smile. I see him in the cradle listening to lullabies, sung soft and low, and his little face is dimpled as though touched by the rosy fingers of joy. And I think of the strange and winding paths, the weary roads he has traveled from that mother's arms to vagrancy and want.

There should be labor and food for all. We invent. We take advantage of the forces of nature. We enslave the winds and waves. We put shackles upon the powers. These slaves should release from bondage all the children of men.—*National Weekly.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Editor:—In these days when there are strikes among mechanics on account of low wages and long hours of work, I have often wished that we laboring men could be put in possession of about fifty acres of land—I mean those of us who would like to become farmers. I know it is said that the public lands in the West are free to actual settlers, but what of that? It takes considerable money to get there, and besides this expense we must have money to build a house, procure farming utensils, purchase provisions, etc. I don't see that it is any encouragement to a poor man out of work to tell him to go West and be a farmer, if he can't get there—do you?

A LABORER.

No, certainly not; and hence we liked the suggestion of General *Butler when in Congress*, that an appropriation of $400,000,000 be made to enable poor men to settle upon the public lands and be assisted in the manner described by "A Laborer." This would not only help the settlers, but the Government also, as they would be in a condition to return to it some equivalent, and such a plan would likewise tend to prevent the public land, or some of it, from being bought up by speculators and monopolists at home and abroad. There are hundreds of millions, probably, lying idle in the Treasury to-day, which might be very advantageously used to help poor men settle on the public lands; and an expenditure for such a benevolent purpose would be as much, if not more, to the honor of the Nation than to build a powerful navy or raise a large standing army. It is the people, the common people, the laborers, the farmers, the mechanics, who produce the wealth of the Nation, who are its safety in time of peace and its surest bulwark of defense in time of war. They should be what they are not and never have been—the chief objects of legislation.

The public lands should be reserved, in limited quantities, for actual settlers, and especially for poor men. But as they need means to get on these lands and cultivate them and build houses, as above suggested, the Government might assist them in these particulars. To say to the poor people, as Horace Greeley did, "Go West, young man!" without helping them to go, is about as absurd as to advise them to fly in the air without wings or a balloon.—*Boston Investigator.*

The proposal before Congress to establish a code of fog signals should be adopted at once, if only for the benefit of some of the statesmen who are sailing into the currency question with such confidence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE PRESS, ITS POWER AND DEBASEMENT.

There is no end of prating of the power of the press, and no one can truthfully deny its incalculable influence, but that it approximates even to the degree of great usefulness would be an unfounded claim. In its eagerness for news, in catering to an unrefined and vulgar taste, the press has become prostituted and debased; and with the facilities of the telephone and telegraph, is a sewer into which is poured the effeteness, rottenness, degradation, imbecility, villany, moral disease, profligacy, and corruption of the whole world, in a seething mass of unutterable abomination.

The great metropolitan journals, with world wide facilities, take the lead in the gossip of villainy and purient rascality; and the smaller fry of town and village closely imitate, like hounds in a well trained pack. Special correspondents are sent, regardless of distance or expense, to report murders, robberies, debaucheries, hangings, and nameless crimes.

The taste of the public is not only catered to, but cultivated in this direction; and the evil intensifies with the morbid craving it creates for moral and social carrion, and, when the actual fails in supply, the ready pen and debased fancy of the reporter pour forth the reeking column.

Take at random a number of a leading newspaper, and this is the morning's repast it spreads before its readers,—made attractive by heavy head-lines: "The Big Hole Left in Buffalo's Finance—Virginia's Man-Woman—Attempt to Break Jail—A Tennessee Mystery—A Young Woman Found Dead—Killed the Wrong Man—The Boston Poisoner—Murder of a Betrothed Wife—Bloodless Duel Over a Young Woman—A Young Michigan Desperado Terrifies a Community and Shoots Two Men—A St. Louis Songstress Deserts Her *Aged Spouse—Rivals in Love Fight* a Duel—A Mexican Bull Fight—Strangles His Daughter—Sold His Wife—Lynched for Rape—A Regular Mill," etc.

The reporters vie with each other in making their writings sensational and indulge in wit over the most solemn subjects. Instead of saying a man was hung, they say he was "placed where he could not step on tacks;" and love itself is scoffed. The "able writers" have in short become "end men," harlequins playing the court fool for the pittance of a salary. The "mill" is a prize fight, and the slang account fills two columns of brutal horrors flippantly narrated, with high encomiums on the successful bruiser.

Turning to the advertisements, to say nothing of the "personals," which ought to damn to eternal infamy any publisher whose greed admits them, there are columns of quack medicines and quack doctors, the inevitable "Friend of Youth," "retired clergymen," and the numberless rascally concerns that are willing to give $10 for one. The prestige of a great journal has been paid for, and in its shadow villany and debauchery await their credulous victims.

Through the sixteen crowded pages, one looks in vain for one item of self-sacrificed honor, integrity, or a single moral action. The "mirror of the times" has no surface for the reflection of good deeds or kind acts. It is sensitive only to the reverse. Its face is red with crime and foul with corruption.

The literary taste of the people is degraded and vulgarized instead of being improved and elevated. The glowing narratives of robberies, murders, prize fights, asssignations, elopements and nameless deviltry, instead of preventing by example stimulate to imitation, and engender a thirst for crime.

The leading news journals are too unclean to enter the family circle and be read by children of pure and noble thought. The *Police Gazette*

exceeds them only by its illustrations. We would say to them: Cast out the "end man," your "court fool," who makes jest of human degradation and misery. Your "funny man" has become worn to threads; and his oft repeated jokes are stale, flat and unprofitable. Bad spelling and slang dialect will not retrieve his fortunes. If there be a good deed in the world, report it; and, if there is nobility in human nature, give it place and precedence. The power now for evil may then be exerted for good, and the press become all that it claims as the chief instrument in the enlightenment of the people on the great issues of the day, and a leader to a higher civilization.—*Hudson Tuttle in Boston Index.*

PROSE AND POETRY AT FUNERALS.

They had the poor woman in a fifty-dollar coffin. The beautiful bunch of white roses in the hand that was exposed did not conceal the marks of toil on her fingers, the calloused places, the distended joints, and the rough skin. Her iron-gray hair was neatly brushed down on the sides of her wrinkled forehead, and the black silk gown, folded so gracefully about her, was full of luster, new, and evidently expensive. There were ten hacks for friends of the family, and the hearse was driven by a man in livery, and had eight costly plumes on top.

"How natural she looked, and what a lovely funeral," said a woman who had known the family.

"How natural she looked, and what an inhuman thing that funeral was," said a male cynic who accompanied her.

"Why?"

"Because there was a good woman, a hard-working wife and mother who never had a ride in a hack, whose fingers never pressed a flower, and who never wore silk. She didn't have any time and didn't have money. Now look at her. Flowers rare and sweet in her dead hands; lots of carriages following her hearse; and a costly shroud for a body which in life was deemed none too good for a thirty cent worsted. A queer world this, which ignores fashion in life and falls a blind votary to it in death."

She lay in her lonely coffin,
With her wasted fingers pressed
Over the fair, full roses
They had placed upon her breast;
And the head that ached no longer,
And the pitiful, haggard face,
They had pillowed with gleaming satin,
Had shaded with costly lace.
Then I said—and my heart was heavy,
Recalling her life forlorn—
"Let none lay a rose on my bosom
Who have painted my life with a thorn."

—*Selected.*

MORE ABOUT FUNERALS.

The fact that many families impoverish and distress themselves in order to provide their dead with stylish funerals is a pitiful comment on human vanity and frailty. Great nations have passed laws to prevent this ghastly rivalry, and churches have forbidden, under severe penalties, this preposterous emulation, but the tyranny of custom and the desire to "show off" are frequently stronger than the laws of the State or the denunciations of the clergy. There is one organization, however, which does better and more wisely. The Hebrew Society in New York city gives free burial to such as are otherwise uncared for, and does it at a cost of only $6.87 per funeral. The fact should not be without its influence. Something more ought to be done in the interest of economy in this last earthly service The late William H. Vanderbilt set a good example, as his father had done before him, in directing that his funeral should be plain, inexpensive, and without any display; and it would be wise if the wealthy generally would pursue the same rational course.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper.*

DO IT NOW.

Don't live a single hour of your live without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is—take hold at once, and finish it up squarely and cleanly, and then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between them. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make out of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let us tell you a secret.

Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find all the rest follow into file and following after like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it in line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he accomplished so much in his life? "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, *to go and do it.*" There is the secret—the magic word *now!*

Compulsion is not, and never can be, conviction. They exclude each other. * * * What is one to believe of people? One hears so many contradictory statements about them. Exercise your digestive functions; assimilate the nutrition; get rid of the deleterious. Believe all the good you can hear of you neighbor, and forget all the bad. * * * To suppress the truth may now and then be our duty to others; not to utter a falsehood must always be our duty to ourselves. * * * Our appetites were given to us to preserve and to propagate life. We abuse them for its destruction. * * * *Be what* you are. This is *the first step toward* becoming better than you are. * * * Would you touch a nettle without being stung by it? Take hold of it stoutly. Do the same by any other annoyances, and few things will ever annoy you. * * * A man who strives earnestly and perseveringly to convince others, at least convinces us that he is convinced himself.—*Guesses at Truth.*

THE WARFARE OF LIFE.

The grandest of all empires is to rule one's self. There is nothing grand that is not also calm. Who has most? He who desires least. Throw away all anxiety about life and make it pleasant. If you hear that others have said ill of you, consider whether you have not done the same about many people. How much better to heal an injury than to avenge it! I shall take the world as my country.—Guard vigorously that social tie which binds man to man, and establishes the rights common to the human race. Life is a warfare, and those who climb up and down steep paths, and go through dangerous enterprises, are the brave men and the leaders in the camp, but to rest basely at the cost of others' labor is to be a coward, safe because despised.—*Seneca.*

Women I have always regarded as the equal of man—more nicely speaking, the equivalent of man; superior in some things, inferior in others; inferior in the lower qualities, in the bulk of body and bulk of brain; superior in the higher and nicer qualities—in the moral power of conscience, the loving power of affection, the religous power of the soul; equal on the whole, and, of course, entitled to just the same rights as man; the same rights of mind, body, and estate; the same domestic, ecclesiastical and political rights as man; and only kept from the enjoyment of these by might, not right; yet herself destined one day to acquire them all.—*Theodore Parker.*

A NOBLE BOY.

Luther Krom, of Kripplebush, Ulster Co., was crushed to death near Roundout, a few days ago, says the *Baltimore American*.—Krom was 16 years of age, and he heroically sacrificed his own life to save a little sister. Krom started out after a load of hoop-poles on the Shawangunk mountains, taking with him three sisters and one brother. On the return trip he took the youngest girl on his lap, and the others sat on top of the hoop-poles in the rear part of the vehicle. When about half-way home young Krom turned around to see if his sisters were comfortable, when the horses suddenly turned out of the road, and the wagon striking a log, was upset. The children in the rear part of the wagon escaped without a scratch. Luther Krom and his little sister were pinned fast under the heavy load of wood. Krom was in such a position that he could save his sister if he sacrificed himself, and the brave boy did it.

His sisters and little brother tried to extricate him but could not. They ran home and willing neighbors were soon found who hurried to the scene of the accident. Young Krom was found dead, with the reins firmly clasped in his hands. His little sister Lucy was unhurt, and she was found asking the boy who had bravely given up his own life to save hers, why he didn't speak to her?—The lad's funeral was the largest in many years in that part of Ulster County. The record of the Krom family shows a singular fatality record. Young Krom's uncle was found dead near Kripplebush one cold winter morning. His grandfather was drowned in a pond near there. Other members of the same family have met with untimely deaths.

PUSH.

If there was more push in the world there would be fewer hungry, half *clothed, homeless,* suffering children; fewer broken down, dissipated men and women; less need of alms-houses, houses of correction and homes for the friendless.

Push means a lift for a neighbor in trouble. Push means a lift for yourself out of the slough of despondency and shiftlessness, out of trouble, real and fancied. Push never hurts anybody. The harder you push the better, if it is given in the right direction. Always push up-hill—few people need a push down hill. Don't be afraid of your muscles and sinews; they were given you to use. Don't be afraid of your hands; they were meant for service. Don't be afraid of what your companion may say. Don't be afraid of your conscience; it will never reproach you for a good deed—but push with all your heart, might and soul, whenever you see anything or anybody that will be better for a good, long, strong, determined push. Push! It is just the word for a grand, clear morning of life; it is just the word for a world that is full of work as this is. If anybody is in trouble, and you see it, don't stand back. Push! If there is anything good being done in any place where you happen to be, push!—*Selected.*

Many years ago, over the door of an inn in London, hung a sign representing the four ruling elements of the government. It was the picture of four men standing upon the shoulders of each other. At the top stood the King, on his breast was the legend, "I govern all;" under him the soldier and on his breast the motto, "I fight for all;" under him stood the clergyman and on his breast the motto, "I pray for all;" at the bottom stood the laborer with brawny sinews, every nerve strained to support the burden resting upon him, and on his breast was the motto, "I pay for all."

direction, and that the sun rises and sets right there.

We are not organized; if we were there would be less strikes in the country to-day. We must exercise patience and unite all our forces; then we will be in a position that will enable us to accomplish much good. Patience will give us a chance to educate ourselves on such subjects that we have as yet given but very little thought.

As education is the greatest blessing of civilized nations and the only means by which civilization is made possible, it will prove to be a blessing to organized labor. Then let us first unite and learn the best method to solve this gigantic problem. The recruiting stations are open to all who toil for a living; let *all* enlist, and in the onward march let the bridges that have been established by imposition be burned in in the rear so that retreat will be impossible. But we must use moderation. Labor organizations are at the present time the most powerful ever known in the history of the world. We must increase its influence until its strength is felt throughout the country. But remember it is dangerous to abuse this power.

In H. J.'s article, on another page, the reader may infer that the Missouri Pacific strike was inaugurated on account of the discharge of Hall. This is not so; other and more serious grievances were the cause of this lamentable trouble. If the U. P. officials are practicing the imposition of intimidating voters we are not aware of the fact, neither is the chairman of grievance committee discharged. Such may have formerly been the custom, but having served in that capacity for a considerable length of time, we know that this will not apply to the Union Pacific system at present, and do not think that H. J. intended to be so understood. We speak of this for the information of employes of such corporations that still practice such impositions. It will not be long until they will be classed with the relics of barbarism.

We have received a number of flattering letters since we have undertaken the editing of the Magazine. If half is true that is said of our ability as an editor, we are almost ready to give up the ghost now and be numbered among the honored dead. But as we do not believe everything that people tell us, we are satisfied to remain in the land of the living. We are like the little boy that was promised a golden harp when he went to heaven; he said, "Let Johnnie have the harp and give me a bass drum, and I'll stay here."

We call especial attention to the advertisements in the Magazine and assure our readers that none but reliable business firms or persons will be given space in our advertising columns.

Vanderbilt died leaving millions of dollars. We are financially embarrassed, but we are alive and in the best of health.

WE certainly feel sorry for the false position Mr. T. V. Powderly is placed in under the existing labor troubles throughout the United States at present and under the existing laws of the organization he represents; while he is opposed to strikes and boycotts until all other means at settlement fail, strikes and boycotts are continually ordered by Locals and Districts. We believe that if General Master Workman Powderly, with the present General Executive Board, were given full authority to settle disputes, or order strikes and boycotts, it would be but a few years until we could celebrate the emancipation of the wage slave. There must be a change. The sooner the General Assembly meets in special session to make these changes the better for all concerned.

ALL articles for publication must be sent to the editor, whose address is Laramie, on or before the twenty-fifth of each month. Those who can send articles sooner will assist us greatly and help to get the MAGAZINE ready to mail by the first of each month. Will you assist us? Every Local Assembly should insist on having their correspondent send a letter once a month; all wish to know what you are doing. Send us the news in any shape and we will agree to set up at night to read, correct them if necessary and send them to the printer. Do not forget that all are equally interested in this MAGAZINE; it is published in the interest of District Assembly 82, every dollar of your subscription money, except what we use for necessary expenses, such as printing, paper, stamps, pencils, etc., helps pay the expenses of the District Assembly. The editor works for glory, and if you don't think he gets it, put yourself in his place.

CONTRIBUTORS and correspondents will *do us a great favor by* writing plainly, and on one side of the paper only. The time is very limited to do our work for the MAGAZINE, hence by observing the above, you will aid materially to increase that portion of it that we can put to better use than studying hieroglyphics.

THOSE who do not receive the MAGAZINE promptly will please notify J. N. Corbin, business manager, Denver, Colo.

SOCIABILITY.

Sociability is the best corrective of that serious and prolonged absorption in business or thought or cares which is so detrimental to many of our busy people. The rest taken in solitude, after working hours are over, permits the mind still to pursue one beaten track. The easy chair and blazing fire may be tempting to the weary toiler, but they do not force his thoughts into other channels or compel him to lay aside the train of ideas that has for long hours been working in his brain. Society, on the contrary, forbids such unwholesome indulgence. She insists upon a total change of mind and manner during her short reign. She calls for vivacity, variety, imagination—if possible, wit and humor, or at least a cheerful interest in that of others. She banishes the accustomed seriousness of mind, the brooding over familiar topics, even the earnestness of strong emotion. For a short time all these are forced to give way to the lighter play of fancy, the excitement of popular interests and the development of sympathy with others upon unfamiliar and varied subjects. Thus the mind is refreshed and invigorated, unused facilities are brought into exercise and the lost balance restored by a gentle compulsion that no one dares to resist.

A wealthy man who obtains his wealth honestly and uses it rightly is a great blessing to the community.

FEDERATION.

In discussing this most important and beneficial branch of labor organizations, it may be well to glance over the past history of labor unions and discern, if we can, the cause of their success or failure; and also the accompanying result of such success or failure upon the condition of working classes.

Soon after the dawn of authentic history we find mention of trade guilds, and sixty-seven years before the Christian era, they had grown so powerful in Rome as to greatly offend the aristocratic element, and a senatorial decree was obtained to abolish all except those absolutely necessary to the State,—such as the guilds of iron, copper and goldsmiths.

In 1099 a guild of weavers are mentioned as having existed a long time in Germany, and so on down to 1220, organizations kept creeping along until they became so strong as to arrest the attention of the Government, and they were prohibited by an imperial order of Frederick the Second. Six of their leaders were put to death at Brunswick and six more banished. This did not check the growth of organizations to any extent; and just one hundred years after this a number of leaders were burned alive and every indignity and cruelty heaped upon them. In spite of this they grew and flourished, crushed in one locality they sprang up in another stronger and more aggressive. But owing to the lack of communication and their ignorance of the benefits of the centralization of power, their work was of only an individual character, and they could prosper only during a season of imperial apathy. It is curious and instructive to note that while the earlier organizations prospered under the most cruel oppression, with the increase of power and material *strength in the* fourteenth century, *came dissentions and* quarrels *among themselves, which* destroyed their power and usefulness for a long period. Thus while they were acting in harmony with each, they wielded a power that at one time the Government was too feeble to resist and the workingmen elected their own masters and chose their own leaders; but owing to the lack of harmony and federation their power and influence were lost, and labor organizations fell into disrepute, and remained in that condition for over two hundred years. It appears then that instead of being a recent invention, the work of modern agitators—labor organizations have existed for more than two thousand years; but it is only of late by the amalgamation or federation of trade societies, that laborers and artisans have attained anything like social or political equality. Instead of the sword, the principle of arbitration is to govern the difference between employers and employed—instead of being considered a danger to the State and a menace to order—labor organizations will be the defenders of civil liberty, the promoters of the arts and sciences, and unquestionably will be accounted among the most important factors in the world's progress. All this organizing which is going on everywhere with astounding momentum, has other objects than merely the massing of the country's forces. It looks to vast labor which must be begun, even while organization is in progress.

Now, industrial organization is but the means of preparing for action in the field of industry; it is the preliminary stage of the service; it is the first step toward the work that is to be undertaken. Isolated individuals are powerless against the solid array of the other side and a mob is nothing but chaff; and with the aid of improved machinery and other facilities at the hands of the employers to supplant hand labor, their power has become so great that isolated organizations

or individual trades unions are also powerless to obtain that respect and recognition at the hands of the employer that should be given to them as citizens of a free government. The forces of labor must be trained for the duties of organizing the different branches of societies into federation of trades, that their power and authority may be greater and more harmonious. It is as yet loose, partial and unsatisfactory in a great many places. Even now we can read of the jealousy and dissentions existing between the different orders of workingmen of the United States.

In many places to-day a feud exists among the trades unions that is consuming every atom of principle and honor, as well as losing many grand opportunities for mental benfit, which demonstrates to us that the work of federation must be made more compact and more comprehensive. The need of it is pressing. The enemy is seizing our country — are forging yokes for necks, and carrying children into bondage. Our liberties must be rescued, and the work must be done with our own hands. Is it necessary for labor to organize? You may as well ask, is it necessary for the town or county to organize its municipal government? Is it necessary for the mutual welfare of the workingmen that State federations of trades should be organized? We may as well ask, is it necessary that a State should be organized, that laws may be framed for the guidance and control of the inhabitants of that State? Is it not an easy matter to furnish a solution to the vexed question arising between capital and labor? that they do not occupy the relative positions to each other that their close and inseparable connections make necessary is apparent to any careful observer. Abraham Lincoln once said: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is but *the fruit of labor, and* could never have existed if labor had not first existed." But under present conditions, capital seems to feel an entire independence of labor, and to demand the most humble and abject obedience from it.

The great fortunes that have accrued in the last fifty years, the building of railroads, factories and shops—driving out of existence the small carriers and mills employing only a few hands that were the reliance of our forefathers—have brought about this state of affairs. Now nearly everything is monopolized by large concerns, leaving the laborer and skillful mechanic without any other capital than his own hands, to choose between two things, either starvation or becoming the employe of a great corporation. Since our laws and the usages of society have forced these unnatural and unjust relations, it becomes a matter of interest to the whole people, and I therefore claim that the national federation of workingmen's organizations are as much of a necessity to the welfare of the people of this broad land, as the National Government itself. Concentration is the order of the day. The Federation of Trades in Colorado have waged an incessant war on the employment of convict labor. The lowest bidder on the new capitol building is an avowed convict labor man. While the Trades Union could not get a bill passed by the Legislature prohibiting convict labor, they have presented a resolution, signed by the League, to the Governor; and at an open meeting in which Governor Routt, who is on the Capitol Commission, was invited to speak, he said that the workmen of Colorado need not fear, that free labor and Colorado material only should be used on that building. Shortly afterwards a notice was published in the Denver papers that on a certain day bids would be received and opened for the labor of convicts; their labor would be let out to the highest bid-

SOME IDEAS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

Editor Mugazine:

Having been asked by some of my friends to give my ideas on the labor question, I undertake to do so as far as possible and ask you to please publish the same in your MAGAZINE.

The labor question has a multitude of faces. We can look at it in any light from any side and the more we try to solve the problem or to depict its countenance the more perplexing it appears. After a long and careful study of this question I think that the first step to be taken is to try and ascertain what will be a just and reasonable recompense for man in different positions in life. I believe the difference between the laboring man and the artisan is too great. Many mechanics do not receive any more nor as much as they ought to have for skilled labor, yet those styled as the common laborers do not receive near so much as they should. And allow me to say here the worst wish I would desire to see is, that those men who are living in their palaces should be under the obligation to try and live on the same pay as those poor laboring men.

Then the foreman comes next. Many of these are not too well paid. If a mechanic receives three dollars per day and a foreman four, then he is certainly not overpaid, for many times he is under obligation to spend hours at the shop, for which he receives no extra pay, as in most cases they are monthly men, and I find that the time spent in the employ of the masters if they were paid at 30 cents per hour would amount fully to $120 or $130 per month. Then comes the master mechanic or superintendant, or what you have a mind to call him. We find that these men, as a rule, receive double what the foreman receives. We must acknowledge they have grave responsibilities, but is the mind of the superintendant so much more heavily taxed than that of the foreman? I think if this question was asked every mechanic in the United States who has given this matter a thought, the answer would be, No! Then *as we go up higher, in* the service of great corporations especially, we find so many officers whose salaries amount up to the tens of thousands annually. Let me ask in all candor is the mind of the superintendent of a railroad, or is his time and talents taxed to so much greater an extent that his services should be remunerated by the enormous sum of say from twenty to twenty-four thousand dollars per year, while the foreman receives but fifteen hundred dollars and the mechanic about nine hundred dollars a year. We are told "that mental labor is the hardest." The hardest labor shortens life the most, yet how is it that so many of these men live to be older than the artisan or mechanic. Again, I believe that every capitalist ought to receive a reasonable interest on his capital. But to-day we find too many who are so anxious to be able to boast (as did W. H. Vanderbilt) "I am the richest man in the world," and in their haste to get rich forget the judgment pronounced upon them which reads, "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work." Again, "Though shalt not oppress an hired servant, whether he be of thy brethren or of thy stranger in thy land." I say they are so anxious to get rich that they forget the just requirements of their workmen and soon become so hardened that they will not listen to their pleadings for sufficient remuneration that they may be able to live The question arises how shall we overcome these difficulties. First, by united action. Soon as wageworkers can see the evils as they exist and fully understand that capital has got the power it has by the united efforts of the rich, then they will see that by united effort they will have to strive for their rights The working men of all grades and stations will have to be united in one federation determined to stand by each other in everything that is just and right. It is said by some that workingmen may become too powerful. Let me say to each and every man who may see this, and if I could I would speak so loud that every man in the United States

might hear, let the workingmen get the power fast as they can, let them strive at the polls and in the legislative halls and as surely as the power is in their hands, so surely will there be fewer beggars, fewer paupers, less crying for bread by the tens of thousands of fathers, mothers and starving children, and I venture to say that the working men of to-day as unlearned and unlettered as they are, would not desire or see the richest tyrant that now exists on earth brought down to want without being ready to help him to the necessaries of life. Next, every working man must try and improve himself. The more we do this the better we shall be prepared to ask for and demand our just dues. He who cares for himself and family, instead of spending his time and money in the saloon and at the gaming table, is always better prepared for trouble of any kind, than he who is penniless, and going from week to week, or month to month, from hand to mouth.

Again, we must not only look at the needs of the working class, but look at this matter from the stand of the capitalist. I do not agree with some men of to-day "that there is no necessity for capital." I think there is a necessity and that capital should receive a fair share and a reasonable interest on its money. I do not believe in going back two or three hundred years, and saying let every one comb his own wool, and spin and weave by hand. Nor do I think it policy to go back to the time when a goodly portion of our country was traversed with ox teams. It is demanded to-day that men be carried from New York to San Francisco in four days; that their thoughts be carried over three thousands of miles in a few minutes; in fact, that the ideas of one man at times be transmitted over the civilized world in a day. Such I say is now demanded, and I would ask how can this be done if we destroy concentrated capital? But while I believe it necessary that there should be capital yet I consider it unjust to every working man in the employ of such capitalists when the employer asks the employe to work for a bare existence while he piles his gold, as has been the case in too many instances; yes, and is to-day being done.

Again, I do not believe in destroying governments, for I believe as long as the world stands, there will be need of government and law. Yet I do believe the time has come when those governments ought to be more just and make laws more equitable between capital and labor. Go where you will you find in every country, state, city or town, that the laws enacted are mostly favorable to the capitalist. If there is any law that is in favor of the working man, you can find in the same code some proviso which will enable the man of means to gain his point either by asking for a jury trial and this jury be selected out of monied men, or he will ask for a postponement of trial time after time, or for a change of venue or some other way known only amongst lawyers and judges, and by these means defeat the ends of justice and rob the poor working man of his right. This ought to be changed. No man ought to be allowed to have a trial postponed more than once. If he cannot get evidence ready for the second trial then he ought to lose his case.

Again, the working men must learn to use the ballot in such a way that the men elected shall give them just and pure law, and men who will see to it that the laws are justly administered and not only so they must try and elect men who cannot be bought or lobbied out of anything just. You may go to Washington or to any house of legislation in the land and when any bill of importance comes up who do you find lobbying? Not the working man, nor the working man's friend. No, but you will find the capitalist busy talking, explaining, spending day after day, yes, and often offering the almighty dollar to gain his point. Let me urge every working man to try and see to this and should he vote for a man who proves a traitor never give him another vote, but brand him forever as a man who cannot be trusted. I here quote the words of Daniel Dougherty, "P
and destroy the idol of party you

worshipped; banish politics from the municipality and county, limiting it to questions affecting principles in the State and Nation; place integrity at every part of the public service; adorn your courts with judges worthiest to wield the attributes of God; elect representatives that will reflect the majority of a free people, send to the Senate statesmen whom history will immortalize and nations make their models. Americans! the countless generations who will dwell within the confines of this continent from now to eternity confide their liberties to you. Uphold them, I implore you, with a patriotism that will never tire; guard them with a vigilance that will never sleep," and with Webster may we say when pointing to the Goddess of Liberty, "That motionless shaft will be the most powerful of speakers. Its speech will be of civil and religious liberty. It will speak of patriotism and of courage. It will speak of the *moral improvement and elevation of mankind.*" Says John Woodman, "Many groans arise from dying men, which we hear not; many cries are uttered by widows and fatherless children, which reach not our ears; many cheeks are wet with tears, and faces sad with muttered grief, which we see not. Cruel tyranny is encouraged. The hands of rulers are strengthened and thousands are kept in helpless slavery, who never injured us." How true these statements are to-day, and yet who is to blame. My answer is, each and every one in whose hand the ballot is not justly and fairly used.

H. JAMES.

TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Editor Magazine:

I have heard it said by some men and see it stated in the newspapers, that the workingmen are too fickle and often ask more than their dues and under no pretext, or for no cause, go out on strike. Some persons, referring to the strike on the Missouri Pacific and Gould system, say that the Knights of Labor could have paid Hall his wages two or three years *and had money* left out of what the strike *will cost. We do not deny the last* statement, but we would add the railroad company could have paid him for some years to do nothing out of the cost of the strike. Let me ask, is the railroad company less to blame for this trouble than the men? Every trouble between capital and labor is attributed to the workingmen by capitalists, and it matters not on what grounds a strike arises, employers try to place the blame on the employed and workingmen are called fools.

Let us look at this matter a little. Take this case of Hall and the Missouri Pacific. The company agreed with the men that they would not discharge a man without just cause. Hall was discharged and no cause given until the trouble had got almost at its worst. Now I ask in all fairness, was that right? Then look at nearly all strikes of late and ask yourself, did not the workingman have a right to defend his principle? Capitalists say no. We see the answer almost everywhere. If a man belongs to a labor organization he must drop it or be discharged. If you are a voter and any matter comes up that will materially affect the corporation you work for and you vote according to your own principle, if that conflicts with the company, and they find out you voted against them, you will be discharged

Again, if you work for a company and you are capable of filling any city, county or Territorial office, you must not accept any nomination, if you do you must leave the company's service.

You must buy your coal of the company's agent, while at the same time many may doubt the justness of the weight. Should trouble arise between you and the employer and if you are elected to act as chairman of a meeting or selected to go to the employer to try and settle the grievance, make up your mind that the company will spot you as one of the principal leaders in the struggle, while at the same time you may be one of the most moderate and most anxious to have matters settled. Call workingmen fools, hot headed and ignorant if you like; what shall we say of some of our wise men?

Why did England send an army to Abyssinnia a few years ago? Just because an Englishman was imprisoned by the King there, and he sent word to the British government that he would not let his prisoner loose until the Queen married him. So, for this one life, the British sacrificed 2,500 men.

What was the cause of the Franco-Prussian war? Because Germany would not pledge herself that no German prince should sit upon the throne of Spain, and for this Germany lost about 150,000 men and France no less, besides the thousands of cripples in each nation.

How is it with the Indian in America? We keep taking their lands and agree to pay for them. Unscrupulous scoundrels, acting as agents, rob them of their just dues. The Indian revolts, the innocent settler suffers, then the soldiers are sent to crush them, and yet this is done in the name of justice and by men who are called wise. If the wise men of the earth plunge nations into war and thereby cause the death of hundreds of thousands, or even to a million, as in the American civil war, surely the workingmen are no more foolish for striving for their just rights. If workingmen are foolish for anything it is for being too ready and willing to risk life and limb and everything at the call of the rich. The sooner men can see the folly of working one against another and understand fully what is a just equivalent for their services, and strive for just and honest principle and for that freedom which we, as citizens of a great Republic ought to enjoy, the better it will be for all classes, both rich and poor, and the sooner we shall see the poorest of our land raised from the slavery, worse than the slavery of 1860, and shall see that our children will not be left in a worse bondage than that which existed on this continent before the civil war. H. J.

ONLY A WORKINGMAN.

You have all heard this remark before used to stamp the individual in question as not one of our set, whatever class of society that *may be*. That such difference of classes exist under monarchial governments is nothing strange, for their courtly pomp, aristocratic usages and rigid etiquette are all necessary to establish and maintain the dignity of the crown. But in a Republic where equality is, or should be, the keystone, that such guages are applied to grade or calling is something for our consideration. Upon honest toil depends prosperity, and by the industry and achievements of the working classes a nation's value is estimated and not by the longest list of titles or highest number and degree of social circles. With all due respect to proper social distinction, this pretended superiority is absurd, when claimed through titles, means or bestowed position, or when affected, at the expense of depreciating the strength and support of the country—the working people.

Agriculture, manufacture, commerce, etc., all depend on labor; the greatest undertakings, improvements and inventions result from labor; in short, the importance of labor is felt everywhere and at all times, and the power of the laboring classes is more clearly demonstrated to-day than ever, while the influence and importance of those elite idlers is limited and apparent only to themselves. For example, take the latest revised edition of Society Types, whose existence depends on indulgent parents or inherited fortunes, whose success in life depends on their imitation powers to say everything in the propaw mannah, to manipulate a single barreled eyeglass in the most approved way or suck a cane in the most correct style, whose figure in life depends on the upholstering abilities of the tailor, and whose mission in life is to become the convenient walking stick to some society belle, or a hitching post to a favorite pug, or eventually the conqueror of a brandy and soda at the club, in order to think, act and accomplish as little as possible and thereby reach that fashionable height of nothingness, so fully expressed in this one word, dude. And that such simpering, yawning, bobbing idiots should attempt to use laborers as a barrier, or handicap, that

such helpless, useless drones should attempt to deprecate a class of people who furnish the best material in all positions of life and where energy, manhood and independence has thrown off the very yoke these society slaves are crawling after, is the best possible proof of the ridiculous position the second-handed, would-be aristocracy holds. Then alive to this fact and conscious of the dignity of labor we may proudly acknowledge being Knights thereof.

NO NAME.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Helena, Mont., taxes Chinese laundries $600 a year.

The Seamen's Union, of Chicago, will join the "gang" in a body.

Work has been resumed in all the Studebaker factories at South Bend, Ind.

The Co-operative Corn-cob Pipe and Novelty Works has been started by blacklisted K. of L. in St. Charles, Mo.

Two co-operative stores are doing a successful business in LaSalle. They were established by the Knights of Labor.

The 4,000 workmen of the National Tube Works have resumed work with an increase of from 7 to 20 per cent in wages.

It is rumored that a labor organization of Washington, D. C., is making arrangements to organize the police forces of cities into branches of their society.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., lecturing in Boston, declares that "at last labor has learned the lesson capital has taught it, and is swinging the invincible forces of combinations."

A strike stops production. A boycott kills it. A strike for a week is a loss of the week's business, trade and wages. A boycott for a week can be the utter ruin of the business itself.

A great strike of 10,000 men was ordered on the Gould Southwestern system of railroads on Saturday, March 6th. It grew out of a violation of agreement that was made about one year ago. Freight traffic is entirely suspended.

Through the influence of the Laramie *City Co-operative Association*, workingmen of Eagle Rock, Idaho, and Denver, Colorado, have started a similar enterprise. And next comes Ellis, Kansas, where arrangements are being made to erect a building for the same purpose.

T. V. Powderly, upon being shown a statement that the Knights of Illinois had formed a political party under the auspices of the Order, declared it untrue, and said that if such a thing is attempted by any District or Local Assembly, the charter of that body taking such action will be recalled.

An extensive strike of the Coal Miners' Federation, No. 3, comprising the soft coal districts of the East, was begun Monday, March 8th, for the uniform scale of wages which was adopted at the convention at Cumberland, Md., of Feb. 19th. About 10,000 men quit work, 5,000 of whom were in the Maryland mines.

There is a law in Canada forbidding the importation of any articles of merchandise manufactured by convict labor. Large quantities of pork in barrels are sent to that country every year by Chicago packing houses. and it has been discovered that some 80,000 such barrels recently shipped were made by convicts in Joliet prison. The goods have been stopped on the Canada frontier, and it is likely the barrels at least will be confiscated.

A most remarkable phase of the convict labor problem was presented at Joliet, Ill., Feb. 19th. The State penitentiary authorities seem to have a surplus of convict labor. Advertisements have appeared in a number of leading papers for a month past, offering the men to be contracted for to the highest bidder for from five to eight years. The Board of Commissioners met at the penitentiary to open bids for the convict labor, but no bids were received. The members concluded that the agitation of the convict labor question has intimidated contractors to such an extent as to cause convict labor to be placed at a discount.

The first annual report of the Commissioner of Labor estimates that 7½ per cent of industrial establishments of the United States were idle during 1885, enforcing the idleness of 998,839 persons. "A million men out of employment," says the report, "means a loss to the consumptive power of the country of at least $1,000,000 per day, or a crippling of the trade of the country of over $300,000,000 per year. The earnings of the people involved in the classes named above would not be far from $600 each per annum, representing total earnings

of $7,990,716,000. The wage earnings of the million that should be employed are crippled to the extent of over $300,000,000 per annum. * * * It is curious to observe, however, that while the severity of the depression causes a crippling to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars per year of the consuming power of the people the volume of business transacted is not crippled comparatively to any such extent."

It is shown that just previous to the financial panics of 1857, 1873, and 1882 there was an immense increase in the mileage of railroads constructed in the United States. The commissioner also shows that the foreigners immigrating to our shores are at once absorbed to the depression of labor. Immigration, therefore, should be discouraged. The importation of foreign contract labor to take the places of dissatisfied home laborers is declared a miserable failure for all parties concerned, except, perhaps, the parties imported. "As to the severity of the present industrial depression and its upration," says the report, "it can safely be asserted that the depression commenced early in 1882 and has continued until the present time. From the time the agents of the bureau entered the field in prosecuting their investigation to the time they left it, a period of five or six months, there had been a marked change in the condition of business. At the present time [March, 1886] the effects of the depression are wearing away, and all the indications are that prosperity is slowly and gradually, but safely, returning."

The Denver Tribune-Republican, in reporting an eight hour meeting of the Denver carpenters, says: "Grand Master Workman Powderly does not find favor with the carpenters in his independent position. They say he is the servant of the Knights of Labor, not their master, and there will be no opposition at all to his stepping down and out." When sixty carpenters, the number present at the meeting, presume to speak for the Knights of Labor, it is almost too ridiculous to merit a notice. Mr. Powderly well knows that he is your servant, and we don't think he needs to be told that he has the worst masters in the world to contend with the workingmen. Clothe some whom he is serving with the authority that you have by your selection clothed him, and they would soon abuse the use of their power and make it possible for the Rocky Mountain News to truthfully make the statement that the Organization *is on its last legs.*

BOOKS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a hand book of useful tables for the lumberman, farmer and mechanic, containing tables of interest, board and timber measures, capacities of graneries, bins, cisterns, and numerous tables, besides miscellaneous and useful information. Published by Henry Carey Baird & Co., 810 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail free of postage.

We are also indebted to Mr. Frank H. Betton, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the State of Kansas, for the first annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of the State of Kansas.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

The first number of THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE has been received. Henry Breitens ein, of this city, is the editor, and the mantle has fallen upon shoulders equal to the burden. It is a credit to the Noble Organization which it represents.—Laramie Boomerang.

THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, published at Denver, Colo., is received. It is a neatly printed thirty-two page book, devoted exclusively to employes of the Union Pacific, and should receive their hearty support. H. Breitenstein, of Laramie, is editor, which is a guarantee that the Magazine will always be replete with good things. —Laborette.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, edited by H. Breitenstein, of this city. It is ably edited and neatly gotten up typographically. It is to be the local organ of the K. of L. and aims to be a champion of the rights and a medium of information for and communication between all the employes of the U. P. We wish it the best of success.—Laramie Sentinel.

THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE appeared last week. It is a neat and well edited Magazine of thirty-two pages, devoted to the interests of the Union Pacific workingmen and principally to mechanics. We have no doubt that the new publication will do much to advance the welfare of the men in the employ of the Union Pacific railway. It will be issued monthly from its office in Denver. H. Breitenstein, of Laramie City, is the editor, and J. N. Corbin, box 2734, Denver, is business manager.—Labor Enquirer.

Keep clear of all personalities in general conversation. Talk of things, objects, and thoughts. The smallest minds occupy themselves with personalities.

SLIGHTLY CONFUSED.

Colonel McBride Sumpter, of Austin, while in New York, went into a fashionable restaurant, and having surprised his stomach with a small repast, asked the waiter what was the damage. On being told, Col. Sumpter handed out a five-dollar bill, but on receiving back his change he made the ghastly discovery that there was a dime missing. He demanded an explanation from the waiter, who was a Frenchman. "Ze dime is for my *douceur*."

"I didn't order any, and I won't pay for it," retorted Sumpter. "I mean sare, ze dime is for my *pour boire*." "It's for your poor boy, it is? That's a different thing. I didn't know you had sickness in your family. Here's a quarter for him, poor feller." And with the consciousness of having relieved the sufferings of the sick and afflicted, Col. Sumpter put his hat upon the side of his head and sauntered out of the hostelry.—*Texas Siftings.*

CUNNING CAPTAIN PALMER.

Captain Nathaniel Palmer, of Stonington, the original discoverer of Palmer's Land, furthest south of all known land, tells the following story of the way he saved his discovery. He was getting ready to leave it when a Russian frigate hove in sight. Captain Palmer was ambitious to claim the land for the United States. How to contend with the ship of the Czar he did not know at first. He waited till the ship ran to leeward of him and hove to, and then he put up his sheet and squared away for her, running under her stern and calling out as he shot past: "Ahoy, there! ship ahoy! do you want a pilot in?" The ruse succeeded, as the Russian at once filled away, and left the dominion free to the stars and stripes. —*Hartford Courant.*

The man who attends to his own business is sure of a dividend sooner *or later.*

HABITS.

There was a time when that degraded man was as guiltless as a girl; he began by learning vice from the example of his companions, just as he learned to smoke. Had his education been more severe, had the earliest inclinations been checked by the fear of ruin and disgrace, he would not have acquired the most dangerous of all habits. That *man* should be subjected to the same discipline as *woman* is, therefore, to be wished for; and although the day is far distant, there can be no doubt that it will come; and the future historian of morals will record with surprise that, in the nineteenth century, society countenanced views in man which it punished in woman with banishment for life.—*Reade's "Martyrdom of Man."*

SILENT SUFFERING.

These things are often unknown to the world; for there is much pain that is quite noiseless, and vibrations that make human agonies are often mere whispers in the roar of hurrying existence. There are glances of hatred that stab and raise no cry of murder; robberies that leave man or woman forever beggared of peace and joy, yet kept secret by the sufferer—committed to no sound, except of low moans in the night—seen in no writing except that made on the face by the slow months of suppressed anguish and early morning tears. Many an inherited sorrow that has marred a life has been breathed into no human ear.

There is no sadder sight than a family of growing boys and girls, or grown-up young men and women, accepting coldly and carelessly every form of sacrifice and favor from loving parents, who are wearing out their lives in their service, and reaping only ingratitude and indifference in return.

HOW TO BUILD A RAILROAD.

The modern way of building a railroad on nothing and making it a paying enterprise for the projectors is well illustrated in the case of the Arkansas Central narrow guage road, costing, for the 48 miles constructed and equipped, less than $10,000 a mile. From the counties and cities along its line the owners obtained bonds and grants to the amount of nearly $500,000. The state gave it $160,000 for arranging that the bed could be utilised for levee purposes, and lent it $1,350,000 worth of state bonds. The road was then bonded for $2,500,000, and a considerable amount of stock certificates issued. Then the road made default in payment of interest, and a receiver was appointed, who made a liberal issue of certificates for completing and repairing it. Then it was sold at auction, and bought in for $40,000—in receiver's certificates, purchased at a heavy discount. Any syndicate desiring to go into the railroad business should cut this out for future reference.—*Omaha Bee.*

Many men who are industrious enough about their work, so far as manual parts of it is concerned, are unfortunately the reverse of industrious when it comes to thinking about what they are doing. A large part of the difference in the value of different workmen is due to the fact that some men think and work and others think without working.

The Ronald Fire Engine Works, Brussels, Ont., have started a night school for their apprentices and such journeymen as might attend. Instruction in mechanical drawing and lectures on steam and the steam engine are also given. The school is under the management of D. D. Shragg, superintendent of the works.

The use of creosote liquified by steam for generating steam is receiving attention in England.

EXTRACT FROM A TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The bar keeper pays two dollars a gallon for his whisky; each gallon contains sixty-five drinks; at the rate of ten cents a drink the poor man pays six dollars and fifty cents for his whisky, or in other words he pays two dollars for the whisky, and four dollars and a half to the man for handing it over the bar to him.

Make your wife your bar keeper, lend her two dollars to buy a gallon of whisky with, whenever you want a drink, go to her and give her ten cents for it; by the time you have drank a gallon she will have six dollars and fifty cents. She can now pay you back the two dollars she borrowed, buy a gallon of whisky, and have two dollars and a half left. She now has sufficient capital to conduct her business; and at this rate, when you are shunned and despised by all respectable people, she will have enough to keep you until you are ready to fill a drunkard's grave.

General Master Workman T. V. Powderly says that one temperate man who reads newspapers is worth more to the Knights of Labor than 100 men who drink liquor and get their information in bar-rooms.

WITH THE LARK.

You may wrangle and argue and talk and dispute,
From now to the end of the term,
But you'll find it the truth, simple, plain, absolute—
It's the early bird catches the worm.

If you answer the rising bell back with a snore,
And under the blankets still squirm,
You may just as well sleep two or three hours more,
For the early bird's gobbled the worm.

The man who invariably misses the train
The truth of my song will confirm;
He can never sell goods on the road, it is plain,
For the early bird catches the worm.

And though you hate work, and are fonder of play,
Or though you feel weak and infirm,
Just get up and scoot round at the breaking of day,
For the joke it will be on the worm.

—R. J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The result of the introduction of machinery for the past twenty years seems to be arriving at a culminating point. I am satisfied that the inventions of all machines and the discovery of the appliances for the forces of nature were intended to benefit the working classes; that is to say to benefit mankind. The facts are that the working classes have received no such benefits, but on the contrary have become the subjects, and the machines the rulers. I will not here enter into a discussion as to the cause that brought this about, it would not assist us in giving a remedy or showing a way to it. It is of little use now in making known the frauds or methods by which the people have been robbed of hundreds of millions of acres of land, rather show the people how they can obtain redress and recover their lands. One says, if a machine is of no benefit to the masses, why do we keep it; must one man live at the expense of twenty. Another says, the social system, be this as it may, what I desire here is to point out the manner in which I am convinced that many of our people can be relieved from the oppression of poverty and its attendant miseries; that our idlers may work and our mechanics find employment. This can be done by reducing the hours of labor. Many object to this method for the reason that their pay already is too small, would, when brought lower be scarcely sufficient to supply the bare necessaries of life; while this is true, yet we must remember the many worthy men who, through no fault of theirs, are living entirely on charity. In any case the reduction of the pay to meet the eight hour's work would be of short duration. It is clear to every thinking man that the pay would soon return and even increase, while the hours of labor would have a tendency to diminish to a standard that would meet all the demands made upon it and give the fullest satisfaction to employer and employe.

It is encouraging to read of the many manufacturing establishments who meet their employes on this question a generous half-way, by reducing the hours *without* reducing the pay. Three tobacco manufacturers have voluntary inaugurated this movement in Milwaukee within the past few weeks: B. Leidersdorf & Co., J. G. Flint, and F. F. Adams & Co., and are reliably informed that the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co. of this state contemplates the adoption of a similar movement on or before the first of May, the day in which the industries of the United States are requested to create the eight-hour working day, thereby giving employment to thousands of our workmen that are now idle and many of them in want. In connection with this agitation it strikes me as being very strange that the richest and most influential of employers and the one who ought to be foremost in this reform is lagging behind, that is, the Government. While it is true that in some departments the hours of labor are in conformity with the eight-hour law, yet the great bulk of the employes are working nearer to sixteen hours than to eight for a day's work, nor do they receive any pay for this extra time. If Congress is earnest in this matter let it show its sincerity by enforcing the law. The Government can well afford to employ more men and pay them a reasonable compensation for their labor. Let the representatives of the people display some interest in the welfare of the toilers, here is an opportunity. The leaders of the people should lead the van in a movement of such vital importance to their well-being, and leave no question as to where they stand in the discussion and furthering of such a project.

The adoption of the eight-hour

system gives employment and immediate relief, and the employers who have generously met the men in its establishment shall have no regret of its reflection. They have taken the wisest course in securing the best endeavors of their employes in pushing the success of their business.

Let the question be taken up and handled without gloves. See to it that the eight-hour law shall be a living law. If nine men work nine hours a day, those same nine men working only eight hours gives room for one more man to work. TEDDY BUKKE.

A HERO IN COMMON LIFE.

There are many heroes—as brave men ac ever faced a cannon's mouth—of whom the great world never hears, who nobly perish for humanity and are forgotten. The following is a case of the kind that was related to us not long since:

One evening an old lady attempted to cross a railroad track. A train rapidly approached her, but ignorant of her peril, she continued to go forward. A young man who saw the danger, although its prospective victim was unknown to him, sprang forward and just in front of the advancing train, seized her to draw her away, but too late. The locomotive struck both and both were killed.

This is the simple story of a man in common life who invited a hero's death, not in the perils of shipwreck, or in the emergency of war, where his self-sacrifice would be heralded before men, but in the common-place surroundings of daily life, amid which his death scarcely makes more of a stir than the dropping of a pebble in the ocean waves. Yet if we test his heroism by the real standard that measures the higher impulses of human nature, who shall say that he is not worthy to be enrolled with the noblest of *those of whom a high* authority once said: "Greater love hath no man than this—that a man lay down his life for his friends?"—*Boston Investigator*.

No statue that the rich man places ostentatiously in his windows, is to be compared to the little expectant face pressing against the window pane watching for its father when his day's labor is over.

A DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

"Go stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow,
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow!
Go catch his wandering glance, and see
There mirrowed his soul's misery.

"Go kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray;
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay,
With bitter curse be turned aside,
Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied!

"Go weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall.
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall.
Hope's faded flowers strewn all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

"Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer,
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
Her toil-worn frame, her trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth;
But who, foresworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the fatal cup,
And led her down from love and light,
And all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife
That lowly thing, a drunkard's wife.
And stamped on childhood's brow so mild,
That withering blight, a drunkard's child!

"Go see and hear, and feel, and know,
All that my soul hath felt and known,
Then look upon the wine-cup's glow,
See if it's brightness can atone—
Think if its flavor you would try,
If all proclaimed, "'Tis drink or die!"

"Tell me, I hate the bowl!
Hate is a feeble word!
I loathe! abhor! my very soul
With strong disgust is stirred
Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell
Of that dark beverage of Hell!"

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

MEETING THE OFFICIALS.

The meeting with Manager Calloway, Superintendent Smith, Assistant Superintendent Dickinson, and the Executive Committee March 16th, was, I believe, in every way satisfactory to all concerned. The general expression of the committee leads me to believe that so far as they were concerned, I use the correct language, the employes on the Union Pacific system have cause for congratulation. Their committees are met and treated in a courteous manner. General Manager Calloway is a man that is very determined, while he has all the qualifications necessary for a successful railway magnate. We had a very respectful hearing of all grievances; some of which were of minor importance. A thorough understanding was had regarding some, while others were left to give time to formulate plans, both on the part of the management and the committee, to be submitted when complete; as most all troubles arise between local officials and men in their charge, who naturally come in closer contact with each other. It must certainly be very desirable to have men fill these positions that can command the respect of those under them.

I dare say all were favorably impressed, and those who were introduced for the first time, have no doubt formed opinions that will prove beneficial to them as well as those they represented.

MEETING AT KANSAS CITY.

The Executive Boards of "D. A's" Nos. 17, 78, 82, 93, 101 and 107, met in Kansas City, Mo., March 18th, 1886, pursuant to call from "D. A." 101. G. M. W. Powderly being present during the session. Questions of considerable importance were discussed; a review of the work of the different "D. A.'s" was heard and some very good advice was given by G. M. W., T. V. Powderly, who after hearing *all sides telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie as follows:*

Will you meet me with committee to arrange settlement of pending difficulties? If so, when?

An answer to this was received the following night in the shape of a 26 page message, emphatically stating that the company would be pleased to meet yourself or committee as citizens, but not as representatives of your organization.

To Mr. Hoxie's telegram Mr. Powderly sent the following reply:

H. M. Hoxie, first vice-president, Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 19.—Since you will not meet with me as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, I must decline to meet with you in any other capacity, and the "responsibility for the future continuance" of the strike must not be charged to the Knights of Labor since the executive officer of the order will not be permitted to meet and co-operate with you in settling the strike.

It was my intention, had you consented to meet with me, to endeavor to effect such a settlement as would prevent impositions being practiced upon the employes of your company by subordinate officials and put an end to strikes on your lines for the future. T. V. POWDERLY.

"Having failed in my attempts to bring the parties together," said Mr. Powderly, "I shall now allow matters to take their course. To-morrow I shall go to Chicago and thence to Canada or the East to attend to other business. If Governor Marmaduke and Governor Martin do not succeed in effecting an adjustment then the men and the company will have to do it. I came here to stop this strike and if I had been permitted to do so I would have written an agreement that would have been satisfactory to both sides. I have done so in the East and agreements that I effected five years ago are still in force, without a rupture having ever occurred"

The Executive Boards remained in session until midnight, when they adjourned finally. Mr. Hoxie's reply and the action to take on it was considered, but it was decided to do nothing until the result of the St. Louis conference is seen. Some of the men say that the acceptance of the governors' propositon will not end

the strike, but that the men have private grievances that must be redressed. They deny that the Missouri Pacific has lived up to the agreement as Mr. Hoxie intimates, and say that it has violated it in many cases. The delegates will return home to-morrow.

The boycott on the Dueber Watch Case Company and on Fuller, Warren & Co.'s stoves has been raised by order of the General Executive Board, the difference between the firms and their employes having been satisfactorily settled. Attention is also called to the fact that the boycott on Perry & Co.'s stoves was raised some months ago by order of the General Executive Board, all differences having been settled. The boycott did the work. The boycott on Pingee & Smith's goods, of Detroit, Mich., has been raised by order of the Executive Board of District Assembly 50 and Michigan State Assembly. No more convict labor by this firm.

TO AGENTS MAGAZINE.

To the agent who sends in the largest list of paid subscriptions in proportion to the membership of the Local Assembly to which he belongs before July 1, 1886, we will give a solid gold K. of L. pin. To the next best list, Carter & App, the printers of the Magazine, will give a fine pocket stamp. To the Local Assembly in D. A. 82, which makes the best record for quarterly report of July 1st, and whose agent and correspondent do the best, will be given a fine rug, made by the Quaker City Co-operative Carpet Co., of Philadelphia. The design has the Great Seal of the Order in the center.

"I aw dweamed last night," said he to her whom he bored greatly by his attentions, "that I laid in wait for a man with a large sum of money, knocked his bwains out, and then wobbed him of his wealth." "There would have been more merit in the theft if you had stolen the brains," said she. "Gweat heavens! what could I have done with them?" *She gave it up.*

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE INACCURACIES OF CAR WHEELS.—At a recent meeting of master car builders at Boston, Mass., it was stated that the 24-inch chilled iron car wheels were liable to ¼-inch difference in ranges of diameter and an equal amount of eccentricity, both variations being caused by irregularities in cooling. The sentiment of the meeting was reported to be against grinding the wheels to accuracy in concentricity and diameter, as involving a useless expense. These opinions do not seem to be warranted by an examination of the facts. The evils of uneven wear of chilled wheels are well known, and universally ascribed to skidding the wheels by excessive application of the brakes, but as such use of brakes is forbidden, and at present somewhat infrequent, is it not more probable that it is in great measure due to the enforced slip caused by fastening wheels of different diameter upon the same axle? Taking the extreme case of a 24-inch wheel and a 24¼-inch wheel upon the same axle, in a 100-mile run there would be a difference of 871 revolutions, or 5,529 feet in distance compassed by each of the wheels and one wheel or the other must have slipped on the track more than a mile, with its consequent wear, which would soon find the softest parts in the wheel, not to mention the excess of tractive force required to do this extra work. Such of the wheels as were ¼-inch eccentric would be raised 1,751 feet during the 100-mile run; and the one-third of a mile of vertical component must pound rolling stock and roadway. Some of the best managed American railways use, on their passenger cars, wheels which have been ground, but this comprises only a small proportion of all the car wheels in use. The Pullman parlor cars use wheels which are made of an annular mass of paper, thirty-six inches in diameter, pressed between an iron boss at center and surrounded by a steel tire; thin iron plates bolted to each side protect the paper against exposure. There are other forms of car wheels made of pieces of iron with rubber between the iron body of the wheel and the steel tire, and they have given excellent results, but the excessive first cost has retarded their introduction.—*Scientific American.*

A NOVEL INVENTION.—Mr. A. F. Godfrey, of St. Louis, has invented a method of taking up and discharging passengers and goods from railway trains, which is decidedly novel, and if adopted will work a complete revolution in the

matter of passenger transportation. The working model and drawings show a main track on the level and an elevated track in front of an elevated depot, with inclined track leading to it. The idea is to start a train from one terminus and not have it stop or slacken speed until it reaches the other. At the same time passengers may be taken up or discharged at any station. As a train reaches a station on the main track, the rear car switches off and runs up the inclined plane to the elevated depot, and at the same time another car runs down the other inclined plane, is caught by the passing train, whirled onto the main track, and becomes a part of the train. The passengers who desire to stop at the next station pass to the rear car, which is side-tracked as was the previous one, and another car-load of passengers is taken on. By a very simple contrivance which acts automatically, when a train gets within a certain distance of a depot it releases the car in waiting, which starts down the inclined plane just as the last car of the train is switched off and starts up on the other side. This transfer is made without jerking, a danger of derailing, and the passengers would not be aware of the operation of coupling and uncoupling.—*Denver Journal of Commerce.*

PROPERTIES OF THE CIRCLE.

The following rules may be new and of value to some of our readers:

Let D—diameter. C—circle. R—radius. Cir—circumferance. Sq—square. Cir-bed —circumscribed. Then

Dx3.1416—cir.

Dx.8862—side of equal sq.

Dx.7071—side circumscribed square.

D²x.7854—area of circle.

R²x3.1416—area of circle.

Cir.x.2821—side of equal square.

Cir.x.2251—side of cir-bed square.

Area of Cx.6366—side of cir-bed square.

Side of Sq.x1.4142—D of its cir-bed circle.

Side of Sq.x4.443—cir. of its cir-bed circle.

Side of Sq.x1.128—D of an equal circle.

Side of Sq.x3.545—cir. of an equal circle.

Rx6.28318—cir.

Cir÷3.1416—D.

Any circle whose diameter is double that of another contains four times the area of the other. The area of a circle is equal to the area of a triangle whose base equals the circumferance and whose perpendicular equals the radius. The length of an arc may be found by multiplying the number of degrees it contains by the radius and the product by .01745329. The area of a polygon—the *radius of an* inscribed circle x one-half the *number of sides x the length of one side. A side of a square multiplied by 1.4142 gives distance through corner.*

The American *Cabinet Maker* contains a few short remarks on "death-traps" that deserve to be copied over and over again in every technical journal. "There is not a mill or shop in the United States," says our cotemporary, "but what contains some death trap which needs boxing up. Steam engines are bad enough, but they are harmless compared with set screws projecting from collars, bolts, from couplings or belts running unprotected upon pulleys in or near passage ways. The law orders these things to be protected. They are safe enough; it is the people that want protection, and the machinery is free trade in this respect. *It is a pretty sure thing that if a man gets killed in a factory or mill the owner thereof has to pay for it,* but it does not seem to make owners any more careful to weed out and cover up the danger holes in our shops and factories." How many establishments are there in the United States where the above would not find an application somewhere?

A rust joint is made as follows: In a thin opening the rust mixture, consisting of 100 parts of fine cast iron turnings, 1 part of sal amonaic, ½ part of sulphur. Place where the opening is large; hemp should be caulked in first and then the mixture. It requires about 12 hours to set. If needed quicker add more sal amoniac.

The thread on a three-eighth inch gas pipe will sustain 5,000 pounds; one-half inch, 7,000; three-fourth inch, 9,000.

At a legal investigation of a liquor siezure, the Judge asked an unwilling witness: "What was in the barrel that you had?"—The reply was: "Well, your honer, it was marked 'whiskey' on one end of the barrel and 'Pat Duffy' on the other end, so that I can't say whether it was whiskey or Pat Duffy was in the barrel, being as I'm upon my oath."

Canadian tramp—"My colored friend, please lend me a quarter. I fought, bled, and suffered four years in the Union army to make you a free man." Colored gentleman—"You did your duty, sah; but 'bout loanin' you dat quarter, don't keer, sah, to review de bitter memories of de war."—Texas Siftings.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FROM DENVER HOSPITAL.

The following patients who were at the hospital in the last report, have been discharged:

Geo. Nelson, C. Novating, J. Boles, M. Kahve, Mat Filoola, Geo. Mitchell, Louis Rabe, James Nichol, S. Anderson, James Whitney, W. H. Pomier, C. V. Johnson, Fred. Lawrence, Joseph Walsh, Thos. McDonald, M. Flanagan, J. M. Pine, A. L. Frazier.

The following have been admitted and discharged during the month:

D. F. Tillberry, laborer, D. & S. P.

John Hamilton, laborer, D. & S. P.

F. Blessington, brakeman, Wyoming Division.

James Barry, laborer, Denver.

Mike Roach, laborer, C. C. Division.

Francis Donahue, engineer, Denver.

Arthur Creasey, machinist, Denver.

Wm. Kelly, laborer, Denver.

Chas. Justice, laborer, D. & S. P. Div.

Mike Murray, laborer, Denver.

Terrance Connelly, laborer, D. & S. P.

Thos. Reilly, laborer, D. & S. P.

Geo. King, laborer, D. & S. P.

John Pengalaic, D. & S. P.

Carter Henry, porter, Denver.

Martin Burns, laborer, Denver.

E. Granger, engineer, D. & S. P.

Robt. Austin, laborer, Denver.

Thomas O'Neil, laborer, Denver.

J. W. Sullivan, brakeman, Wyoming Division.

The following have been admitted the past month and are still in the hospital:

J. H. Hays, telegraph line man, Wyoming Division.

A. H. Douglas, brakeman, O. S. L. Div.

Frank Connelly, section foreman, Denver.

John West, machinist, Wyoming Div.

Chas. S. Reynolds, brakeman, toes amputated, Colorado Div.

Peter Bolten, laborer, D. & S. P. Div.

R. H. McDonald, carpenter, Idaho Div.

S. C. Capson, painter, Denver.

C. Johnson, laborer, Denver.

G. Olson, laborer, Denver.

F. S. Allinger, laborer, Denver.

Michael Quinn, laborer, C. C. Div.

Augustine Eberling, laborer, Smoky Hill Div.

Peter Melchem, laborer, Julesburg Div.

E. P. Blower, stone mason, Wyo. Div.

John Mee, laborer, D. & S. P. Div.

Michael Martin, laborer, Denver.

Henry Stoben, laborer, Idaho Div.

Michael Coffee, laborer, C. C. Div.

Daniel Dowd died on the 30th. He was an old man and came in all broken down.

There are no serious cases in the hospital at present.

Many improvements are being made in the grounds this spring, grading and planting trees.

Next month we will give a full description of the new stretcher and ambulance car that is now being perfected by Dr. Pfeiffer.

A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely. "Wie geats," said the German, also bowing politely. "Wheat cakes!" shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order. "Nein nein!" said the German. "Nine!" said the waiter; "You'll be lucky if you get three."

Doctor (who has been sent for at 2 A. M.)—"Madam, pray send at once for the clergyman, and if you want to make your will, for the lawyer." Madam (horrified)–"Good gracious! Is it so dangerous, Doctor?" Doctor—"Not a bit of it; but I don't want to be the only fool who has been disturbed in his sleep for nothing!"—*Albany Journal.*

A young woman from the rural districts, entered a dry-goods store the other day, and asked for a pair of stockings. The clerk politely asked her what number she wore? "Why, two, you fool! do you think I am a centipede, or that I have a wooden leg?"

Advice like snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind

CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGTON, March 12, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

I am glad to say to the readers of the MAGAZINE, we find in the railroad service about forty men employed, and of these there are about twenty-nine in the employ of the O. S. L. R. R.; there is one blacksmith, one machinist, one switch engine. There is a marked increase in both travel and traffic. Work in all branches is increasing. Socially, Huntington is above par, and being at the junction of the O. R. & N. and O. S. L. R. R.'s, the Pacific Hotel Co., in good judgment, has furnished to the traveling public an elegant hotel-depot, which gives employment to about eighteen men and women. As there is no news of note at present, will ask to be excused on promise of something better in the future. With best wishes. R.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, March 20, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Cheyenne is just at present on the fence awaiting the result of an election which will be held on the 26th of this month, to determine whether this county will vote to bond the county in the sum of $400,000 to the proposed railroad company, the Cheyenne & Northern. There is some opposition to the bonds and some very enthusiastic advocates of them, who claim that the new railway will bring Cheyenne in close communication with the resources of the northern part of the State, thereby making our city an ornament to the Territory, and a source of pride to its enterprising citizens, while on the other hand if the bonds are refused, it is claimed that Cheyenne will sink into oblivion and instead of the busy, enterprising city of the present, will be a deserted and forgotten way station.

The workmen engaged in excavating for the new passenger depot struck work on the 18th instant for higher wages—the company were paying $1.50 per day, while men in the city were getting $2 for that class of work. I am told that the men informed the assistant, superintendent that they were willing to work for $1.50 a day, but the men from uptown made so much sport of them for working so cheap that they could not stand it. I cannot say as to the truth of the statement, but if any such action was taken by the up-town men I am not aware of it. I read with interest the communication from "A Looker On" of Laramie City, in regard to the injustice of the Rolling Mill management toward the helpless plaintiff. I was reminded of it *yesterday by a disconsolate German, who handed me his time-check with the request* *ad it. He had been at work on the excavation of the new depot here one half-day* when the strike occurred, when he called for his pay, he received a time-check for 75 cents from which was deducted 25 cents for hospital fund, leaving a balance of 50 cents. He could not understand it, saying in broken English that he was so mad that his senses stood still.

I am surprised that our European friends would come to our great free country—the world's paradise for wageworkers and complain so soon of their treatment at the hands of their employers.

We received a flying visit from that estimable Bro. J. H. Cater, while *en route* from Kansas City to his home at Eagle Rock. We regret very much that we did not have time to call the Assemblies together and have a talk from him. It seems too bad that his sensible and stirring sentiments cannot be hurled to the ears of every wage-worker between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. J. C. W.

GREEN RIVER, March 24, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

This month I have not much news for you from Green River. Perhaps it is because I have been too lazy to look things up. About the middle part of this month the car department turned out a special car, to be used by our Assistant Division Superintendent, G. W. Dickinson. L. Stone, foreman of the car shop, deserves great credit for the manner in which the work on this car has been done. She is a daisy.

On the morning of the 7th, as Engineer Pete Peterson was helping No. 21 to Granger, he met with quite an accident. He had just stepped out of the cab, near Bryan Tank, to turn up the headlight, when his engine, going at the rate of about thirty-five miles per hour, struck a bull on the track, throwing Pete with such force to the ground as to completely knock him out of time. Since then he has not been able to do anything, having received severe injuries to his back and shoulders, but we hope he will soon be able to run his engine again. Pete says he don't care as long as he knocked the bull out in the first round.

Rolfe Howard, one of the bridge men, returned last week from the Ogden hospital, where he had been for two weeks, for treatment of a crushed finger.

Work on the new iron bridge across Green River is getting along rapidly; the men already have two spans up. Green River, we understand, is soon to be made the terminus of the Oregon Short Line, and will necessarily require a larger force of men here at this point.

One of the boys here got left the other day by another fellow running away with his girl. It's not often that Green River boys are behind in anything, but this is a clear case of "Got Left."

Well, Mr. Editor, I will have to quit until another time. Truly Yours, J.

SHOSHONE, Idaho.

Editor Magazine:

With but few exceptions everything here is about as usual. We are working fifty hours per week with plenty of work on hand. Four engines in the shop for general repairs, besides considerable running repairs that are done in round house. Since my last writing we have had considerable changes in the way of bosses, Mr. W. J. Hemphill resigning the position of Division Foreman, also Mr. John Muckley as General Foreman. We now have in their stead Mr. J. P. Hovey as Division Foreman and W. H. Edgcombe being promoted from pit boss to foreman of the back shop and Thomas Hansell as foreman of the round house. While they are all very strict and at the same time appear to be satisfied with an honest day's work, we have no reason to fear any trouble or dissatisfaction. Everything is working smooth in the car department so far as I can learn. Jackson, the efficient foreman, turned out to-day the Superintendent's car, which has been almost rebuilt, owing to a wreck sometime past on the U. & N., and from appearance would be a credit to any shop on the system.

On the morning of the 8th, about 4 o'clock, we were all aroused from our peaceful slumbers by the cry of fire and by the whistles of shops and locomotives. Everybody ran for the shops and found the storeroom and offices in flames and beyond control owing to the large amount of oil in the cellar underneath; thereby everything was consumed, making a loss to the company of from $18,000 to $20,000.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with a grand ball at night by the Fenian Brotherhood, and was largely attended, everybody having a good time.

The pay car was around on time and gladdened the hearts of the boys by leaving them their little allowance of gelt to procure bread and butter for the next thirty days.

Business on the road is about as good as could be expected, if anything, on the increase.

The indications are favorable that Shoshone will continue to increase in size and population the coming summer, which will in time be a good little railroad town, as it is the nearest railroad point for Shoshone Falls and branching point for Hailey and all of the Wood River country.

Almost everybody here takes the Magazine and appear to be perfectly satisfied that it is just what the laboring men and women of the country need.

Fraternally yours,

O. S. L.

LARAMIE, WYO., March 28, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

We have a number of things to mention that have just come to pass in Laramie. The first that we will mention is that of our former shopmate, and one of Laramie's estimable citizens, has just left the company's service to accept an offer that was made by his wife's father out near Portland, Oregon, to take charge of a large farm. George Temple, who is the lucky man for whom we predict a bright future in his new undertaking, left here last night with the best wishes following himself and family. George will often be missed during the noon hour discussions. Next is that of Alex. Knox, who was one of the old time boys of the shops, left here last week for Stanley, Perthshire, Scotland, with his family.

Mr. Knox, who was one of Laramie's greatest hunting and fishing sports, and the best trout fisherman will be missed at the Springs, Dale creek and the Poudre the coming season.

The mania for leaving here seems to have struck this place, as still another, Louis Nagle, who was with us about a year, has left for his home in Philadelphia. Louis was a jolly, good-natured fellow, who made many friends while here. He left here this morning.

Work in the shops is about the same. Engine No. 951 is in for considerable repairs, new crown sheet and other repairs to boiler. Engine No. 1283 is also in the shop for repairs. No. 1255, that has been on blocks in the round house for general repairs for some months, was finished and is ready for duty. No. 947 was just finished a short time ago; the work on this engine was also done in the round house Considerable work was done on this engine in addition to repairs. Nos. 1255 and 949 were equipped with the Westinghouse automatic brake, and extension fronts with straight stack. No. 1251 was finished this month; considerable boiler work was done on this engine and the Westinghouse brake put on. No. 1287 had a Westinghouse brake furnished last week.

J. Fenwick's engine came in considerably damaged by the breaking of her crosshead and doubling things up generally.

The first collision that we have had for some time in this part of the territory took place near Carbon on the 26th inst; three engines were slightly damaged. No. 940 was sent to Omaha for repairs.

George Murphy, foreman, was missing yesterday at the shops; on inquiry we learned he was moving into his new home purchased from Louis Miller; where Louis Miller moved to we don't know, but George lives on what is called Pretty Hill.

Light snow here and quite cold to-day.

Since writing the above I have learned that we have still two more departures to announce: George Ross, who has been with us for about one year, leaves to-morrow for Patterson, New Jersey, in answer to a call from his family, some of whom are sick.

A. G. Leninger, who has made a stay of

some months, leaves shortly for South America.

Some trouble here with the train men to-day, but hope to see the difficulty adjusted soon.

While going to press we learn that T. A. Daves, Master Mechanic of Wyoming Divis- bee called to Omaha accept a position there. We congratulate Omaha for securing the services of a M. M. with the best reputation among the employes of any on the U. P. system. We except none: and hope that Cheyenne may be able to send us similar encouragement as it is rumored that Mr. Mc Dougal of Cheyenne will fill Mr. Daves place on the Wyoming Division.

Ed. Bruyn, formerly employed in boiler shop, has left for Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. his mother's sickness was the cause.

CAMAS, IDAHO, March —, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Seeing nothing in the Magazine for March from Camas, I thought to give you a few notes in regard to incidents, etc., during the last two months.

No. 3748 still ranks among the leading assemblies of the U. & N.

Everything is quiet in railroad circles here, and we are working ten hours a day.

Our first anniversary ball, for which we have been preparing at least six weeks, was given here on the 17th of March. The former part of the week was stormy, but as Wednesday dawned the immortal St. Patrick himself could not have wished for a finer day or evening for the ball. Shortly after noon, vehicles began to arrive from adjacent villages. Trains No. 616 from the north and No. 613 from the south brought passengers from all branches of the U. & N., most of which displayed the green and yellow ribbon. At 8:45 the city was thronged from Poverty Row to Stuart avenue. At 9:15 Stuart Hall was opened and found to be tastefully decorated with various emblems of the order. At the head of the hall was the music stand, our country's flag at the right, and on the left that grand motto, "An Injury to One is the Concern of All." At the rear end was the national motto, "United we Stand, Divided we Fall." Besides these the hall was decorated with evergreens and small mottos—the work of the ladies. At 9:15 the hall was cleared for the grand march, in which about forty couples joined; the dresses of the ladies making a fine display. Among those present from Camas, with whom I was acquainted, were: Messrs. C. B. Hart, Jas. King, Van Doover, E. Marty, N. G. Nicholson, John Clyton, A. Bunson, H. C. Stuart, J. Owen, A. Kellin, J. H. Gibson, G. Ballard, S. Goddard, M. Tout, Nat. Kellin. *Ed. Anderson, J. H. Adams, with their wives.* ...es *Nellie Mason, M. Adams,* McBride, ...y. *May Mason, K. Johnson,* L. Lewis, E. Williams and Miss Freney. Messrs. T. L. King, W. Shaw, Geo. Baker, E. Fanell, H. Russell, W. D. Holland, J. Wemer, W. Payne, Cochona, J. Cobley, J. Myers, J. Gould, F. Tout, J. H. Weddle, F. Buckly, R. Dickson, J. E. Baker and J. B. Macy. Among those from Bear Canon we noticed Messrs. Williamson and wife, J. T. Stimp and wife, Jas. Burnside and wife, Lee and wife, Messrs. W. J Stone, O. M. Anderson, Jas. Ellison, Ed. Cummings and D. McGrath. From Eagle Rock, Ex-Delegate Chas. R. Patterson and lady, Ed. Madison and wife, Messrs. Peel, M. D. Mahoy, John Lee, M. Bemer and J. W. Pixton, and Mr. P. Haraty, from Blackfoot. Supper was announced at twelve o'clock. Dancing was afterwards resumed till three o'clock, when Mr. E. Smith recited, "Shamus O'Brien," and Mr. H. Russell gave us a song entitled, "Picnic Party," and Mr. F. Shields sang another entitled, "Praties," all of which were heartily applauded. Mr. Jenk. Brown, the unrivaled clog-dancer, gave us a few steps which ended the amusement programme. Then followed more dancing. At length they adjourned, all expressing themselves highly pleased and carried with them a pleasant remembrance of Lava Assembly and its members.

Brother Wm. Shaw was married Sunday, March 21st.

[If names are not correct it was because they are not plainly written.—ED.]

STERLING, COLO., March 25, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Sterling is a small town on the Julesburg branch, with only a population of about 500 inhabitants.

The company has a car shop and a five stall round-house, with a force of thirteen men working for M. P. & C. departments, under the foremanship of J. C. Strahorn.

Simon Nelligan, section foreman of the yard, has been promoted to roadmaster on the Julesburg branch. Simon is an old railroad man with tried and trusted experience, and the company made a good choice when they selected him for the position he now holds.

The section house at Orchard Station was burned. Most of the furniture and other contents was lost. The cause of the fire is unknown. D. F.

EAGLE ROCK, IDAHO, March 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Having been appointed as correspondent from this place I presume that it is my duty to send some information regarding the shops and also matters of general interest pertaining to the division. By way of apology for no communications appearing in the first two numbers I might state that my appointment came too late for any contributions be-

fore this time. I was also in hopes that some one better qualified for this important position would assume the role.

The Magazine is being well received and eagerly looked for here. That it may prosper and accomplish the object for which it is intended is the wish of all.

Well, Mr. Editor, the first point of general interest here is, "Where are you going?" for the number of transfers of late on this division has made this question of very frequent occurence. We note following recent changes: Al. Gill has gone to Butte; Jack Lyons to Shoshone and Geo. Ogden to Anaconda; also Geo. Atkinson and Henry Andrews have come here from Butte. These are only a few of the latest, but if paper and pencil will hold out, we will endeavor to keep track of the most important changes for the next issue.

Work at the shops is not very lively just at present; we are working but nine hours a day, but judging from a look about the yard and round-house there is a "good time coming" soon. Engines Nos. 2, 87, 100, 13, 156 and 20 are in for general repairs. Engine No. 100 is getting new cylinders. Engines Nos. 84 and 86 are in for light repairs. There are also on the dead track engines Nos. 280, 52, 56, 21 and 14 waiting their turn. Engines Nos. 285 and 286 have been condemned. Work in the car shops is in about the same condition; several sleepers and coaches are getting extensive repairs, some being the remains of wrecks caused by broken rails during the winter. There are also from 60 to 100 freight cars shopped for repairs here daily.

There have been received at this point lately two new engines from the Rhode Island works, of the consolidated pattern, equipped with Mertzheimer patent spark arrester; these are the largest engines on the road, and at present are on the run between Butte and Anaconda. We understand there are four more of the same pattern on the way.

A matrimonial cyclone passed over this place last week. Nate Franklin, Andy Grundfor and Jack Lyons were caught straightway in its path, while two more were at a not very safe distance. We hereby acknowledge receipt of Havanas.

Before closing we must note the departure of some of our worthy brothers into the stock business. We learn that they have formed a company under the name of the Chihuahua Cattle Company, limited. We wish them success.

N. E. B.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

Editor Magazine:

All is quiet along the Platte as usual.

In the Assembly the good work is still going on—*applications* are constantly coming *in. Our meetings are well* attended, harmo*nious and interesting* as a rule, although sometimes a little zephyr comes up which only wakes up the sleepy and cools off the hot heads, and altogether 3343 is getting along fine.

Business on the road has been rushing since the washout, and every available engine is out; also the travel is increasing and each day brings in more letters to Nebraska.

In the shops we work the regulation hours. Engine No. 960 is in the ring again. Nos. 637 and 915 have left the shop, and Nos. 571 and 658 have each been in under a week's treatment—leaving four engines on the blocks.

Outside of the usual socials, progressive euchre and whist parties, the leading social events have been a ball on the 16th given by the B. of R. R. E. which, in consideration of lent, met with fair success; and on the night of St. Patrick, the St. Patrick's Literary Society made their first dramatic effort in Handy Andy, which, after but eight days' study, was presented in a creditable manner and to a good house.

At present public attention is divided between the great strike and local politics, and at every evening's train you see some disappointed face turning from the newsboy, who has nothing but a Rocky Mountain *News.*

GOLDEN, COLO., March 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Business here is jogging along steadily with plenty to do in the shops, working short hours.

Our shops are in charge of Mr. Charles Ekelund, formerly of the D. & S. P., and we have No. 284, narrow guage engine (formerly No. 1), on the blocks for general overhauling; she will soon be out in good shape. No. 31 is having a broken frame patched; both are Colorado Central engines, while D. & S. P. engine No. 4 is being stripped.

In the car shops the boys celebrated St. Patricks' day by turning out C. C. coach No. 736 as pretty as a picture, and now have C. C. observation car No. 824 in the paint shop about half done, with D. W. & P. broad guage No. 1 waiting her turn.

On March 1st Golden Assembly No. 3447 gave an entertainment and basket social, with an interesting programme, as follows:

Opening Address, by.....M. W. J. A. Hoagland
Vocal Music, with guitar accompaniment, ...Hubbard Family
Reading, Preamble and Declaration of Principles of K. of L.....W. W. Bigler
Music, violin and organ.....Mr and Miss Hutchinson
Dialogue, "The Train to Mauro," by Miss Christine Hoagland, Messrs. George Parshel and Charles Cart.
Recitation, "If," by.....Miss Alice Bigler
Song by.....Mrs. Chas. Hoagland, Mrs. D. Mahoney at organ.
Reading, "The Bald Headed Man," by.....A. Varlett
Comic song, by.....Oscar Belmore

Then followed the auction of the baskets there being forty-seven of them the varied

and bright colors of which would have made the rainbow pale with envy), at prices varying from 40 cents to $3.00, bringing the snug sum of $52.50 into our treasury. After more music and a general good time, all went home well pleased.

Since then we had a pound sociable at the residence of a sister, whom sickness had left in straightened circumstances, for whom a generous supply of life's necessaries was raised, which affair was turned to the enjoyment of those participating. By the assistance of some musical talent present, many tripped gay measures till late hours, though more left earlier, satisfied with the consciousness of good deeds done, not wishing to hinder the pleasures of the younger and gayer.

Yours, fraternally,

SEMPER PURATA.

EVANSTON, WYO., March 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

In writing my last letter I did not do justice to myself or my Brother Knights, as it was my first attempt, but hope this will be appreciated, as was my last, by the boys from 3274.

Things are running along smooth in the shops at present, and hope it will continue so. We have completed our big passenger engine. We overcame the difficulty of enlarging the doors by making a shorter smoke stack for her. Engine No. 1005 is still in. Engine No. 950 has just gone out with slight repairs.

Our Brother James Burns, Jr., met with a very severe accident from falling off the wrecking car going to a small wreck, but he is improving so well as to be able to smile at all the boys when they go to see him.

We lost one brother this month by an accident in the yard. He was taken to the County Hospital in Ogden, but died from his injuries. About thirty of us went from here to be present at his funeral, which took place in Ogden. It was largely attended, both by Knights and citizens. The procession of the Knights was over one-half mile long. Our brothers in Ogden deserve thanks for the manner in which everything was carried out.

Our band boys gave a ball in the New Opera House on the 17th inst. It was largely attended and was quite a success, both in management and in finances. The boys will clear very near $200 after paying all expenses.

Work on the road is very brisk at present, very little lay-over for the road hands.

Our M. W., W. F., V. S. and all the boys are feeling O. K.

No more till the next.

Respectfully yours,

U. K. L. A. 3274.

DENVER, Colo., April 1.

Editor Magazine:

We have not had matter of great importance to inform you of this month, and Denver has been running along very smoothly. Labor circles have been a little feverish over the strike in the Southwest.

L. A. 3218 will give a grand ball and entertainment on the 8th of April in the Mammoth Rink, for the benefit of the strikers on the Southwest system, and it is expected that every Knight of Labor, trade unionist, and that class who belong to nothing, but are always in *sympathy*, will all join hands and make this a grand success.

Matters at the shops are quiet. All hands working 50 hours per week, except the boiler makers at the K. P., who are making 10 hours per day.

Engine 207, a narrow-guaged Cook, was turned out at the K. P. shops in good order the past month.

Engine 292 has been broken up and put in the scrap pile. Engine 107 was in and had a broken piston rod replaced.

Engine 355, B. G., is now in for light repairs and a new set of flues.

Several new men have been put on in the shops lately.

Div. M. M. F. Mertsheimer, who has been away much of the past month, is back again.

At the South Park shops work is running along as usual.

The prospects for a boom in business here this Summer are good, especially in the building trades.

The Union Pacific have put on a new passenger train on the South Park, to run nights both ways, to accommodate the Leadville and St. Elmo traffic.

D. A 89 has ordered a boycott on Schradsky the clothier, for not living up to his agreement to keep his place closed on Sunday. Schradsky, in retaliation, caused the arrest of John S. Anderson, who was engaged distributing the boycott handbills, but Judge Sopris acquitted him and declared that a man violated no law in calling another a scab. This move of Schradsky's will certaindo him no good.

SCRIBE.

J. H. McConnell, master mechanic of the Nebraska Division of the Union Pacific, has resigned his position to accept that of Superintendent of machinery for the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company. Mr. McConnell will also become a large stockholder in the smelting works. There is no man in the operating department of the Union Pacific whose resignation will be noted with so much regret. He has spent the best years of his life in the service, and stood very high among the skilled gentlemen in his branch of railway work in this country. He resigns after all these years because his private interests and his new position will be more remunerative. His superior officers regret the step he has taken almost as much as his subordinate. It is probable Mr. T. A. Davis, Master Mechanic of Wyoming Division, will be his successor.—Railway News.

GRAND RIVER, MIDDLE PARK.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1886.

THE RELATIONS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

Under this head we have the promise in the near future of an article from one of the ablest writers and most successful railway managers in the United States, Mr. Charles F. Adams, Jr., President of the Union Pacific Railway system. We have every reason to believe the promise will be fulfilled, when the readers of the MAGAZINE will be treated to something that few publications can boast of. We believe this to be a wise plan on the part of Mr. Adams, and no doubt the best to establish different relations between employer and employe.

The more confidence there is established between men the better; the lack of confidence is altogether too prevalent. We hope the example when set by the U. P. President will be contagious with his subordinates. Much good to all concerned must be the final result.

PROTECTION.

When Congress will give the same protection to labor that it gives capital, then the condition of labor will improve. But under the present system about one out of twenty is protected, and that one is the manufacturer. To protect American labor Congress should levy a high protective tax on all manufacturers who employ foreign contract labor. They dare not argue that they employ this class of labor because it is cheaper, for they usually tell the workingmen when they want them to vote for protective tariff that it is to increase their wages. Just think of a lot of manufacturers going to Washington and lobbying Congress to raise the wages of American workmen!

If they must have a protective tariff on foreign imported goods, is it not just as reasonable that we ask for a high tariff on foreign imported labor, to be paid by those who insist on employing it? This would stop that portion of immigration that is brought here under contract at least, which is getting to be such a curse to our country.

We need and must demand relief at the hands of Congress. The managers of many of our manufacturing interests will tell you that the immigration of foreign labor does not effect their business. But how would some of their former employes who were crowded out of their places by imported cheap

in our grandfather's days, and many other things that space forbids me to mention would be a vast improvement, and soon help to pay the dividend that all are so eager to accept.

There is reason to believe that the Union Pacific Company with the present management, in addition to decreasing the enormous debt with which the corporation is burdened, will in the near future adopt plans to make possible the entire liquidation of said debt. And it is to be hoped that this will be done in such a manner that their employes will not be compelled to assist them by a further reduction in wages.

BOYCOTTING AGAIN.

Much is being written on this subject of late, and no doubt as many boycotts have been issued for various reasons. A curious csse of this kind has presented itself to our notice in the shape of the so-called Pie Boycott on Mrs. Gray, of New York. This was instituted by the Bakers' Union on account of some dispute between Mrs. Gray and the union bakers.

As the boycott was proving injurious to the pie baker, some friend sent her a check for $150, telling her to bake pies for the amount and give them to the poor. The enthusiasm of the generous doner proved —as in similar instances—to be contagious, as sums of money were sent the "little baker" from all parts with similar instructions: "Bake pies for the amount and give *to the poor.*"

Now here is a case where we be*lieve the boycott has* proved to be a blessing; while Mrs. Gray is not suffering much at present, the Bakers' Union are probably out the amount paid for printed circulars and their distribution; while on the other hand hundreds and perhaps thousands of poor are eating pie at the expense of these enthusiasts that would under any other circumstances never have thought of contributing a single cent to appease the ravenous appetites for "pie" among the poor of New York.

The scene as described in front of Mrs. Gray's bakery is amusing. To use a western phrase, "kids" of every description almost daily blocking the sidewalk, eating "pie" that is purchased by those who never thought of purchasing a cents worth of the spunky little woman, bnt now spend dollars for "pie" and give it to the poor, telling her to "hold the fort."

But alas for the poor, if some of the eastern papers can be relied on as authority, boycotting will be shown by some of the Supreme Judges to be a crime, and as crimes should not go unpunished, it may go hard with boycotters. But here comes the rub, if the Union Bakers are criminals for boycotting Mrs. Gray what will you say of Mrs. Gray's boycotting the bakers.

The same may be said in the case of Gould and the Knights of Labor. Poor Jay couldn't escape punishment if justice was done, as he, along with other capitalists, have for years used the boycott against their employes.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has made an admission no other man in his position has dared to make, when he says, "At last labor has learned the lessons capital has taught it." The first lesson on boycott was taught us by capitalists; the only difference is in the size of the doses administered.

Labor is giving it in the old orthodox alopathic fashion, that makes the patient sick much quicker.

MYRON W. REED'S ADDRESS

Delivered before L. A. 3218, at their Ball in Aid of the Striking Employes of the Southwestern Railway System, April 8, 1886.

Ladies and gentlemen, I was invited here to-night to speak as I pleased on what I please. Some strikes I believe in, some I do not. I believe as a rule in strikes that succeed. "Nothing succeeds like success," and in order to success there must be a sufficient reason for a strike, legal methods of conduct, organization and obedience.

My text may be found in the address of Mazzini to the working classes of Italy: "Speak your thoughts boldy, and make known your wants courageously, but without anger, without reaction and without threats. The strongest menace, if indeed there be those for whom threats are necessary, will be the firmness, not the irritation of your speech." And this from Davy Crockett: "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

In 1779 the miners of Britain were serfs. "They were sold as part of the capital invested in the works. If they ran away they were caught and flogged." These were the "good old times." No strikes! No lock-outs! What Carlyle calls "the comfortable potbellied classes" were at ease. What has made the change? Education. England's great mistake was in allowing public schools in Ireland. The child with one course at dinner, and that of potatoes, read that other children had a dinner of several courses—had fish, beef, bread, asparagus, and at once he became dissatisfied with a potato diet. If you wish to keep people quiet abolish the schools.

Mr. Beecher, the other Sunday, said that the reason for the growing discontent in the world is the growing intelligence of the world.

Wages are a little higher than when he was a boy but they have not advanced as fast as the man has. They have *not kept* up with his *needs. He is not* satisfied with meat only on Christmas. Lent for forty days may be endured, but Lent forever ages a man.

With intelligence comes also hope. "Whatever ought to be will be," is the short creed of many people. A creed built not only on faith but on sight; what ought to be in Ireland is getting to be very fast. Gladstone is old in years but he is young in a purpose, and sickness and infirmity will keep well away from him until his work is finished. He has too much to think of, to think of dying.

With intelligence old scarecrows lose their power — witches and ghosts have mostly gone out. The fear of certain words is going. I can remember when the word "socialist" meant to the people something sulphurous; suggested turpentine. But I take up Webster's dictionary and I find that "socialism" is defined as "Doctrine or theory of a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which prevails at present." Socialism to-day is mentioned in the best families and is discussed in the best monthly and quarterly magazines and also in a prominent "literary club" of ladies of Denver. The people who write these papers on socialism have handled no petroleum, except perhaps to "restore kids." Such men as Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancelor of the University of New York; Rev. Lyman Abbot, editor of the *Christian Union;* Rev. Washington Gladden; Prof. Ely, of the John Hopkins University, and other honorable men, find the word socialism interesting. All men are finding the labor question interesting. In the last number of *The Forum* you will find "An Employer's View," by Andrew Carnegie, the great manufacturer. He pictures in his mind "A state of civilization in which the most talented business men will find their most cherished work in carrying on immense concerns, not for their own aggrandizement, but for the good of the

masses of workmen and their families." This is the New Testament idea, that power obliges. The greater the man the greater the obligation. "Let him who would be the greatest among you be servant of all." "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." A motto of socialism is—"From every one according to his powers to every one according to his needs."

In our age when a man who wishes to work can work—this is the motto of St. Paul: "He that will not work, neither shall he eat," or to change the phrase and keep the meaning, "From every man according to his powers to every man according to his work." But that will not do to-day, for a great many stand in the market place idle, and say sadly and truly, "No man hath hired us." You remember the parable of the vineyard. Some of the laborers were hired in the morning, some about 9 o'clock, some at noon, some later than noon, some an hour before sunset. But they all received a day's wages. You may be sure that the lord of that vineyard had never studied political economy under Prof. Sumner of Yale. No! but he was a thoughtful, considerate man. Here was a laborer waiting to be hired eleven hours, and working one. He paid him a day's wages, according to his needs. Waiting is as hard work for a willing man as stirring the earth around the roots of grapevines.

An idle man must be fed, clothed and lodged. The point that Prof. Sumner misses is the difference between a man and a machine. You can compel a man to be idle; you can not compel him not to be hungry.

Mr. Carnegie is in favor of arbitration. He says also: "My experience has been that trades unions *are beneficial* both to labor and *capital." He says:* "The right *of the workingmen to* combine and to form unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be conceded."

I beg pardon for quoting such a truism as this, but now and then I see a disposition to have only one kind of knights in this world, and that kind the "Knights of Capital." The lesson of combination is being taught. Nearly every employer is in a pool. The price of a paper of tacks, or a box of matches, or a steel rail, is fixed.

It was always conceded that a man had a right to withdraw his capital at his pleasure. I have seen a rolling mill shut down in November and six hundred men turned out with little notice on the streets. Now these men had sufficient faith in that mill to come to the place where it was, and some of them make little homes about it, and go to work. Their provision for the future for themselves and families was their wages. It did seem to me that there was no equity in shutting down the works in the edge of winter, without due notice to these men. When a work is opened and workmen invited, there is a kind of implied contract that work shall, if possible, go on. But I understood in this case that the order to shut down this mill came from some association. Similarly we read that work in coal mines is ordered to cease because coal is getting too plenty and too cheap.

Mr. Carnegie says: "One source of trouble is that immense establishments, in which alone we find serious trouble, are not managed by their owners but by salaried officers, who cannot possibly have any permanent interest in a workingman. They are chiefly anxious to present a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of the year, that their hundreds of shareholders may receive the usual dividends, and that they may therefore be secure in their

positions without unpleasant interference from directors or shareholders."

"It is notable that bitter strikes seldom occur in small establishments where the owner comes in direct contact with his men. It is the chairman who comes once a year who is chiefly responsible for disputes. I have noticed that the manager who confers oftenest with a committee of his men has the least trouble with his workmen."

A man can be responsible for a great deal of cruelty provided he does not see it or hear it. St. Clair the slaveholder, is gentle and generous, but he is half the time in New Orleans and half at Saratoga. He does not see nor hear what his overseer is doing up the Red river. That overseer is intent on cotton, and whatever sweat and blood of men are needful will be used.

A man ought not to put his money into anything so that he cannot follow it with his eye. Not so many cattle would starve on the range if the owner only could see them starve.

But you expect me to say something of the labor trouble that is now on. One can not say much. Perhaps if we had a telegraph system managed by the State we might get news from both sides and an unmutilated copy of Powderly's letter. The great thing in organization is discipline. An army is not valuable where the soldiers ballot whether to go on picket or not. If the chief is not obeyed of what use is the order. There is a public opinion. Any organization, to flourish, must keep the good will of that opinion. Powerful as the Free Masons were and are there was for a year or two after the disappearance of Morgan an attitude of the public toward the order that was severely felt. The great strikes for trivial causes are not desirable. The public get tired of a continual trouble. The Knights of Labor *have many friends.* Let the Order be wise and cool and keep within the law, and so keep and make friends.

There is always a right of revolution, but it is when everything else has been tried and exhausted. Violence at this stage of the labor question is untimely. In every city there are a lot of thieves, thugs and hoodlums, who are waiting for just such a time as this, to tear down and plunder. They are like the camp followers of an army. Thoughtful people and only these can separate between the acts that are ordered, and the things that happen.

It is very unfortunate that capital is represented in this trouble by Jay Gould. He is on the land what the rock of Norman is in the ocean, suggestive of wrecks. The Chicago *Tribune* insinuates that his letters and words for the past few days show no desire to have the trouble over, but instead, to have it go on, until certain railway stock is frightened low enough to buy in. They are railroads that he makes cheap and not coal.

I notice in the *News* of yesterday the report that the railroads now giving people decent rates, were to buy off the Pacific Steamship Co., and so be able to bleed the public again. And the *News* remarks "that the methods of the railway strikers so generally condemed by railway managers are no worse than this form of compulsion. The strikers refuse to work themselves or to let others work in their places, because they claim a right to prevent that kind of competition; the roads refuse to haul freight and passengers across the continent at reasonable rates, and they prevent the competition which would compel them to do so, by buying up the competing lines of steamships."

A striker persuades a driver to leave his engine. Railroad companies persuade the Pacific Mail Co. to refuse freight. What is the difference?

But is there no better method? Is this battle eternally to go on? Shall many people spend time and money to alleviate particular symtoms of social distress? Let us have not less tinkering with results but more dealing with general causes.

Says Mr. Carnegie: "Whatever the future may have in store for labor, the evolutionist who sees nothing but certain and steady progress for the race, will never set bounds to its triumphs, even to its final form of complete and universal industrial co-operation.

THE TARIFF AND LABOR QUESTION.

If one cause more than another has been productive of the present capital and labor contention it is our enormous tariff. The country was promised, by its advocates, that it would prove a panacea for all the ills under which labor elsewhere groaned. It was to keep wages at higher figures in the United States than in any other country. It was to make America the paradise of the artisan. It was to construct around the entire country a wall of protection, not only against foreign goods but against foreign workmen. Finally, it was to enable the United States to live solely within itself, wholly independent of the foreign capitalists or the paupers whom they created.

Now if any country in the world was prepared to realize this dream of the thorough-going protectionist it was the United States, being almost a continent in itself with every species of production and every variety of climate within its limits.

Unfortunately, however, this protective paradisiacal dream has not been realized. On the contrary, our high tariff first attracted European capital, and secondly European *labor. The labor at first* came in *units. As soon, in the* meantime, *as the competition among* the protected manufacturers began to be largely developed the process of individual immigration became entirely too slow for their rapacity. Agents were sent abroad, of course to countries in which labor was the cheapest. These agents swept the very slums of continental industry toward our shores. The results are now visible on every hand. This deluge of the foreign unintelligent and the unskilled necessarily compelled the native intelligent and skilled to organize in self-defense. Thus the present attitude of labor—an attitude of purely self-preservation, which is the first law of nature—is merely the corollary of our unscientific and outrageous tariff. But for the tariff we would not witness the present strife. Without the strife, on the other hand, the evils produced by the tariff would be simply monstrous and wholly unbearable.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Horse sense is well illustrated in the way that some of them perform their duties on the top floors of New York warehouses, where other power is not available, in the work of hoisting goods to the different floors. In one case a horse has thus been kept at the top of a high warehouse for eleven years, without having been down to *terra firma* but twice in the whole time. The horses are directed when to pull and when to stop, pulling by the sound of the check rope when shaken from below, to which they invariably give a prompt attention that might well be imitated by many workers in a higher field, but otherwise they are always left to themselves.—*Scientific American.*

The difference between pride and vanity is, that one has a capital and the other has not. Vanity was never known to pay a cash dividend.

Make truth credible, and children will believe it; make goodness lovely, and they will love it.

SELF DENIAL.

Professor Sumner, of Yale College, divides the human race into three classes, "the people who work to-day to pay for yesterday's dinner, people who work to-day to pay for to-day's dinner, and those who work to-day to provide a dinner for to-morrow." But there is a fourth class quite numerous the learned professor does not mention, those who do not work at all and eat the dinners earned by others.

"Self-denial," says the learned professor, "must be our gospel if we would gain capital, and almost any one can gain capital if he practice prudence."

What profound wisdom! what sublime truth! emenating, too, from one who stands pre-eminently glorified as a paragon of learning and culture among those college educated savants who part their hair in the middle, and flatter themselves with the idea that they have been designed by a special providence to regulate the world's affairs and do the thinking for benighted mankind. "Self-denial," the "new gospel!" Well, as reasoning human beings, let us pray the good Lord to deliver us from the "new gospel."

Those people who are eternally dinning this "new gospel" in to the ears of a patient public are the last men on earth to practice "self-denial." It is only the working people they are anxious about, however, and it is in their interest the "new gospel" is promulgated. "Self-denial" means that I must forego the pleasure of intelligent association with my fellow men, that I must live in a shanty, eat fewer meals and of poorer quality, wear shoddy garments, purchase no profitable books, subscribe for no newspaper or magazine, and work from sunshine to sunset "to gain capital." But do I gain the capital? Looking around I see on every hand evidence of the fact that those who *have labored and* "practiced prudence" in the past to the fullest extent, are still laboring and "practicing prudence," while some one else has the capital.

The trouble with working people in the past and at present, too, is that they do not practice the right kind of "prudence" or enforce the "denial" in the right direction. When I deprive myself and my little family of part of the necessaries of life, decent shelter, or clothing, to make both ends meet, and possibly lay by a few dollars, my labor, which possibly brings me only $1.50 or $2 per day, has created or given marketable value to $10 or $20 worth of "capital" for my employer; instead of robbing myself and family of these necessaries, I ought to be "prudent" enough to retain a larger share of the wealth my labor has created, and "deny" my employer the privilege of extorting such a large share of the products.

But why should workingmen be told to practice self-denial? Nature smiles on manly effort to-day as fresh as on the morning of creation's dawn. Earth yields to the magic touch of labor her inexhaustible treasures; and science and mechanics have developed muscles of iron and sinews of steel to take upon themselves the burden of the traditional curse. Instead of self-denial we should turn our attention to the best method of securing happiness in plenty, and share the blessings of an advancing civilization.

It appears to be the fashion among locomotive engineers in this section to discard the old time and familiar "B" and in its stead they are now sporting the single letter "E." Brotherhoods, it is to be presumed, were becoming too common among men engaged in the different departments of the railway service, and "eagle-eyed" throttle-pullers are afraid some unsophisticated citizen might mistake them for common firemen or "shacks." To avoid the possibility

of any such catastrophe they have changed the monogram and now shine forth in all the pride and grandeur of full-fledged engineers. It is wonderful how proud some folks get when circumstances appear to favor them. What is there in the holy name of "Brotherhood" that makes it offensive? Before its advent the engineers of the country were the lowest of the low, drunken and debauched; they were considered beyond the pale of respectable society. If they received more pay then than the average toiler it was because of the scarcity of skilled labor, and the comparatively few seeking employment on locomotives on account of the danger. The "Brotherhood" sprung up, and taking hold of this unpromising material has moulded it into shape corresponding to the average of humanity, and given to engineers a social status and respectability they never had before. It has enabled them to maintain the standard of wages during periods of depressions, and compelled increase with prosperity. But now forsooth, because others in the service have banded together to improve their condition, and improve themselves, and desiguated their associations "Brotherhoods," the name has suddenly become offensive to the high and mighty engineers. We who believe that all men are created free and equal, that the position never makes the man but the man shaping the position, high or low, according to his own intrinsic worth, cannot but consider such egotism as this with feelings of undisguised contempt.

One of those worthies, who was among the first to withdraw from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, as per the edict of New Orleans, and on whose breast I first saw the almighty "E," reproved me for being a K. of L., and said, "The idea of an engineer associating *with section* men and wipers. Do *you consider a man getting* a dollar per day equal to you who gets four dollars per day; as for me I consider myself four times better, etc." Poor fool!

Some of the brightest minds that ever shaped thoughts into ideas, and expressed ideas in words of living light, some of the men who pushed aside the veil from the face of nature and revealed her beauties to the gaze of mankind, some of the men foremost in science and invention who have conferred inestimable blessings on the race, have sprung from the ranks of labor. Some of the most illustrious names that brighten history's pages were borne by men whose hands were calloused by toil. Look around you to-day and see the men who are at the top round of the ladder in politics, literature and industrial enterprise, and you will find a respectable majority of the most eminent have begun as workers in some useful occupation or other, and yet because some embryo Lincoln, or Franklin, or Jefferson, or Stephenson, or Watt, or Cooper, or Garfield and others, may be splitting rails on a farm, running a printing press, driving mules on a canal, or working in a shop, I must not associate with him, because, "don't you know, I am an engineer and get $4 per day. BREFFNI.

"By their fruits ye shall know them! Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

Kindness to animals promotes humanity.

WANTED.

"Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife—lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!"

LABOR'S JUST DUES.

In the last magazine I gave you some ideas on the question of capital and labor, and will now try and give you some of my ideas as to the best means to obtain for labor its just due while at the same time I would not rob capital of what many men now consider would be a just equivalent for its use. First we want laws that will tend to justice to all men in propotion to their personal property or income. Each and every person who may own more than two hundred thousand dollars ought to be taxed at least twenty per cent for all over that amount. Second, every person whose income exceeds $1,500 per annum ought to be taxed, and every one over $2,000 per annum should be taxed double for every dollar over that amount;$3,000 more again proportionately and each and every one whose income may exceed $5,000 should be taxed at least twenty per cent. Some of our railroad officials and directors of banks and insurance companies will differ with me on these points, but if their salries were reduced to a good fair living with some luxury; out of their reductions, a goodly portion of the poor working-men could have something better than they can possibly buy on the enormous (?) sum of $1.30 per day.

Third, we want laws that will not only protect the property of capitalists but will protect the property of the laborer. In case of strikes special constables are sworn in and if they cannot drive off a so-called mob by the billy, the military are called and at the bayonet point or with the bullet, men are made desperate. Capitalists agree to pay men certain wages and often without a moments warning and sometimes on the second or third of a month will notify the men that they are working under a reduction, giving the men no chance whatever to try and settle matters beforehand; then when men strike and try to enforce their just dues, the law which should protect every man that is wronged is turned upon the workingmen and they must not try and use any means to enforce their rights; arbritrate, they cannot. Go into the courts, and there are a thousand ways to defeat the poor man. So I say we want laws enacted that will compel these men to give due and timely notice of any change; that will protect the working-man in trying to enforce his just dues as long as he does not destroy property, and often the only way the poor man can do is to stop the trade of the rich.

This matter can be best settled to my idea if these monied men would only agree and submit to arbitration

Fourth, Workingmen must learn to trust one another and not consider every man but himself a fool.

This fault is not only among wage workers but the aristocrat of to-day is as prejudiced and spiteful against those in the same financial standing as himself as is any one man against another.

If we as men wish to succeed we must cast away this feeling of self, and believe that there are other men as good, yea, and much better than ourselves.

Fifth, Workingmen must unite, much has been said on this point yet we see in the Mo. P. strike that all have not yet learned that lesson. Look and see the result of men taking the place of the strikers; such men, if they would only reflect for one moment will see that they are doing themselves a great wrong, for no sooner than everything is going on smoothly greedy capital will again try and reduce their wages and thus they will suffer, and every man who directly or indirectly assists in the reduction of wages is helping to bring men down to slavery and will leave their children a worse state of affairs to battle with than they themselves found

I read some years ago (befo

uneducated. * * * Those nations and those classes of a nation who stand highest in the scale of civilization are those whose wants, as experience shows us, are the most numerous."

Another writer says: "When the masses have learned, through habit, to use wealth sufficiently to appreciate the refinements of life, tenement hovels will give place to civilized homes, the reading room will supplant the rum shop, and churches, schools, libraries, lectures, art galleries and museums will welcome public educators of the millions instead of remaining the luxury of the few. When the masses have opportunity, natural law becomes the great educator," for as Emerson truly says: "We educate not by lesson but by going about our own business."

Even Mills admits that "no remedies for low wages have the smallest chance of being efficacious which do not operate on and through the minds and habits of the people."

Is the proposition for an eight hour system feasible? becomes the next question. Fortunately the answer of experience is ample and exclusive on this point. The regulation of the hours of labor by the State is not an untried experience. A ten hour law has been in operation on a small scale, both in England and Massachusetts, and although it was adopted in both instances for humanitarian rather than economic reasons, after nearly forty years trial in England and eleven years in Massachusetts, its beneficial influence upon the material and social condition of the masses is a fact well attested in the public documents of both countries. This is the only legislation on the subject of labor that has stood the test of experience. All efforts to deal with this question by schemes of a socialistic nature, such as co-operation and co'onization, as well as legislation upon land, profit, interest, currency and taxation have failed to appreciably affect the situation. But not so with this legislation. *Wherever it has been adopted* its success has more than sustained the claims of its most sanguine friends.

England was the cradle of the factory system. It was there where the spinning jenny, the power loom, and the steam engine came into existence. It was there that the division of labor and the use of machinery in productive industries were first generally adopted, and it was very naturally there that the evils growing out of the system of congregated industry and long hours of labor, under the pressure of severe competition and speed of machinery, first forced itself upon the attention of statesmen. Legislation upon this question began to be asked for early in the present century, and I may add that the history of this legislation is the history of the progress and prosperity of the English working classes.

Before the hours of labor were reduced and half-time schools for working children were established (which was part of the same legislation) the condition of the northern laborers was very little better than that of the agricultural laborer of the south of England, of whom the Bishop of Manchester said in his report, as one of the agricultural commissioners: 'They huddle together in mud cabins, frequently under conditions which compel the eating and sleeping, births and deaths of large families to take place in the same room.' And Earl Shaftesbury, in an address before the British Social Science Association, said: 'Dirt and despair, such as ordinary folks can form no notion of; darkness that may be felt, oders that may be handled and fantasies that can hardly be resisted, hold despotic sway in these dens of despair.'

Not more than one in fifteen, and in many places one in twenty, could read or write. Women, and children only seven years of age, working in coal and iron mines fourteen hours a day. Poor-law authorities sold pauper children to distant factory masters, and the truck system so prevailed that the mass of laborers seldom received any money, having to take their wages in store orders."

The writer goes over the history of shorter hours legislation in England, and

showed how its good results caused it to be rapidly extended; and he states wages of the classes who have received the benefit of this legislation have been trebled, while the wages of others have only been but slightly increased, and says:

"Nor is this all; the good results of this legislation are not only to be seen in the improved material condition of the masses but in their intellectual and moral condition as well. Public opinion and legislation on the side of freedom, and human rights have been moulded and directed by its effects.

Every important reform that has occupied the public mind in England during the last quarter of a century has originated among and received its main support from the people who have been most directly under the influence of this legislation. * * * Nor has the influence of this legislation upon progress been limited to England. We, in America, owe more to the moral results of these measures than we have yet learned to recognize. During the dark days of the rebellion when the success of the union armies was very doubtful, and the English government stood ready, as we then feared and still believe, to give aid and comfort to the enemy, the one bright spot about the horizon was the public opinion created by the workingmen in the manufacturing districts of the north of England. Although the cotton industry was prostrated there for years and thousands of operatives were out of employment, many of them on the verge of starvation as a result of the war, they not only bore it without a murmer but they turned England into a hot-bed of agitation by monster open air meetings, from 100,000 to 500,000 strong, unanimously declaring for the freedom of the slave and the success of the Union, and instructing their representatives in Parliament to oppose every effort of the government to recognize or assist the rebellion."

The writter then shows what the effect has been in Massachusetts where the average hours worked in factories is less than other States in the Union and average wages higher; then says:

"There are two methods by which the eight-hour system may be brought about:

First. By the united refusal of all laborers to work more than eight hours, *i. e.*, by strikes.

Second. By legislative enactment.

The first is the most difficult, the most costly, and the least feasible.

In order for this method to be successful it is necessary to have the laborers in all industries throughout the country not only thoroughly united upon this issue but also ready to assume all the risk and hardships of a general strike for its enforcement, which is almost impossible. And if they were sufficiently organized and determined for such a struggle (which they are not) it would be a costly undertaking, such as no labor organization that ever existed could sustain.

Legislative enactment is open to none of these objections. * * * Under the legislative method above, a large majority can adopt it for the whole State or Nation. Again when it is once established by law it is removed from the domain of controversiy to that of authority, sustained by the moral and legal influence of the whole country. In a word it has become "respectable," and its violators, instead of posing as injured innocents endeavoring to resist the cruel encroachments of the workingman, will figure as common law breakers and enemies to society. The nccessity of such a law has already begun to be recognized, not only by the laborers, but by intelligent manufacturers and statesmen.

In view of the fact that a general reduction of the hours of labor has become an economic necessity, demanded alike by the industrial prosperity of the couutry and the moral and social well being of the laboring classes, it becomes the duty of every American citizen, not only to ask for but to urge th' amendment that a National eight ho system may be speedily inaugurated Geo. Gunton, in Forum for April.

THE ALCOHOLIC VALUE OF A BUSHEL OF CORN.

The *Milling World*, in answer to a correspondent, who calls in question the accuracy of a previous statement in the same paper on the percentage of our cereal crop used in distilling, gives the following curious statement of the value of a bushel of corn when converted into an alcoholic beverage:

Let our correspondent, says the editor, trace a bushel of corn, for instance, from the field to the drinker's glass. The grower works at least two hours in raising a bushel of corn. He sells the bushel for 30 cents on his farm. He spends the 30 cents for two drinks, thus parting forever with his corn.

Now follow the corn. It cost 30 cents, and is turned into seventeen quarts of intoxicating drink. The distillers receive 40 cents a gallon for converting it into whisky. The corn in its changed shape represents the original 30 cents and the $1.70 for the distiller, making its value at this stage $2.00. Then the government tax of 90 cents a gallon adds $3.85 to the value, swelling it to $5.85. The bushel of corn now passes on to the job salesmen and wholesalers, and through them to the retailers. By the time it has reached the retailers it has been "reduced" in strength and increased in quantity by the admixture of water and other more harmful substances, so that its measure has at least been doubled, and the corn, when it begins to drop into the drinkers' glasses on the bar, represents about 8½ gallons of drink.

Allowing sixty drinks to the gallon, the official bar average, the bushel of corn will furnish 270 drinks, which, at an average of 15 cents to the drink, will take $40.50 from the pockets of the consumers. This, added to the $5.85 put into the corn up to the time of reaching the jobbers, makes a total of $46.35. Subtract the 30 cents which the *farmer received for the* corn, and the balance, $46.05, will show the amazing profits made by those who do not till the soil to grow the corn, but who multiply infinitely by scientific means the mischievous powers of the grain, and who from this hurtful multiplication reap easy, large, and reliable profits. The original price of the bushel of corn is contained 155 times in the ultimate receipts from it. In this way the enormous wasting power of alcoholic drink can be easily understood. Our correspondent can follow a bushel of oats, rye, barley, malt, or wheat from the producer to the consumer through the same channel, and in each instance his computations will satisfactorily answer his questions.

PETER COOPER ON USURY.

Peter Cooper once illustrated the folly of paying usury in carrying on the business of trade. An acquaintance told him that he had to pay 3 per cent a month for half a year. "Why do you borrow for so short a time?" asked Mr. Cooper. "Because the brokers will negotiate bills no longer." "I will discount your note at that rate for three years," remarkad Mr. Cooper. "Are you in earnest?" asked the borrower. "Certainly; I will discount your note for $10,000 for three years at that rate; will you accept the offer?" "Of course I will," said the merchant. "Very well," said Mr. Cooper, "just sign this note for $10,000 payable in three years, and give me your check for $800, and the transaction is complete." "But where is the money for me?" asked the merchant. "You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for 36 months, at 3 per cent a month, amounts to $10,000, and your $800 check makes us even."—*Commonwealth.*

The wheel of fortune turns incessantly round, and who can say within himself,—I shall to-day be uppermost?—Confucius.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

RELATION OF THE MAGAZINE TO D. A. 82.

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine is owned by District Assembly 82 of the K. of L. and is the only official organ of the District. While there are other papers published in the interests of the Order, official orders emanating from D. A. 82. for publication will always appear in the Magazine before being published elsewhere. The editors, as elected officers of the District must be held responsible for all editorials or articles without signatures.

The Illinois State Assembly has raised the boycott on the following boot and shoe firms: Selz, Schwab & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, C. H. Fargo & Co., M. D. Wells & Co., and C. M. Henderson & Co., Chicago. A satisfactory arrangement has been reached with the above firms regarding the employment of convict labor.

Attention of the Order is called to numerous boycotts issued from various parts of the country, and by the various labor organizations. Be careful in giving attention to these that you do not unknowingly boycott your own friends. Instances have come up lately where boycott circulars have been issued on cigars that bear the K. of L. label, and are manufactured by members of the Order. This may have come through a mistake, but if it did it goes to show the need of the members looking the matter up well and of being sure they are right before they brand any goods as boycotted. Articles made by members of the K. of L. may not be any better than those made by members of any other organization, but they are just as good and should be patronized accordingly.

On April 1st, according to an agreement between the railway officials and the Executive Board of D. A. 82, Mr. Thomas Neasham, D. M. W., commenced an investigation in company with local officials and several other members within jurisdiction of D. A. 82, at Evanston, Wyoming, in the case of Mr. Lyman Huggins. After several days had been spent and much valuable time lost by both our representatives and the officials, a compromise was offered, which Mr. Neasham accepted, that virtually covered all he wished before the investigation commenced. This allowed Mr. Lyman Huggins to be reinstated to his former place, on the right side of engine 950. He was first suspended last December, about the 6th, and afterwards discharged, and we believe all within jurisdiction of 82 are acquainted with the facts. Mr. Huggins is in every sense of the word a man, worthy of all that has or can be done for him by D. A. 82. We believe much good will be the result of this intended investigation, as a better understanding seems to exist between employer and emplove, and we believe in the future there will be more confidence and less grievances than before at Evanston.

A HINT TO THE ENGINEERS

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers make a mistake in holding themselves aloof from all the other branches of organized labor. There may yet be inventions and changes that will effect them in such a way as to make them eager to grasp the long-extended hands of their toiling brethren. — *John Swinton's Paper.*

BOOKS.

We are in receipt of four sermons, entitled, "The Evolution of the Tramp," preached in January and February, 1886, by Rev. Myron W. Reed, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Denver, Colo. These sermons were listened to with interest by many in Denver. From first to last they are interesting to those who are looking for light on the labor question. They are bound in pamphlet form. For sale by Stone & Co., Denver, Colo. Price 25 cents.

An old railroad conductor was watching a deacon take up a collection in church. "Ah! what a splendid run," he murmured: "Wouldnt' I like to get it through! Not a ticket offered on the trip; all cash fares, and no spotter on the whole train!" —*Railroad Reporter.*

If the old fashioned sermon was preached, the terminal facilities would be objectionable.

The *Laborette*, edited by Will Reid, of Rawlins, Wyo., came out with enlarged number of the second volume, double in size of the first on April 7.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING FOR MECHANICS.

The following lecture was delivered by Coleman Sellers, Jr., in the hall of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, about two years ago, and was published in the *American Machinist* March 1, 1884:

On a former occasion I addressed you on the subject of mechanical drawing, or "constructive drawing," as it has been properly called, because it is used to indicate how objects are to be made, and differs entirely in its scope and treatment from representative drawing, which endeavors to portray objects as they appear, and decorative drawing which treats of ornamentation.

My object, on the occasion to which I refer, was chiefly to point out to you the importance of availing yourselves of every opportunity to study and to practice constructive drawing, because a knowledge of its principles will be found of great value to every one, and is simply indispensable to every handicraftsman who desires to be proficient in his occupation. I further urged that drawing should be taught in our schools, not as a merely ornamental addendum to an education, but as a prime necessity, as of co-ordinate importance with the three "R's"—Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic. Indeed, I see no reason why instruction in drawing should not precede instruction in writing. Many children begin to understand simple pictures before they learn to talk.

I also showed you that mechanical drawing differs from representative drawing in that it is based upon certain conventional ideas. It is not, like the pictnre, readily understood by every one who has eyes, but requires some knowledge of the principles upon which it is based; and from this I argued that there arises a necessity that the instruction of our schools and colleges should follow closely the best practice of the drawing office and workshop: that the principles *and conventions taught* in one should be *those practiced in the other,* so that our school instruction should be of immediate value to us in the workshop. Constructive or mechanical drawing we usually regard as requiring the use of drawing instruments, and as being quite independent of manual dexterity unassisted by straight edge and compass—a sort of facility which is supposed to be necessary only to that superior creature, the artist or representative draughtsman.

Now, my object this evening is to show you, if I can, how valuable to the mechanical draughtsman a little knowledge of free-hand drawing may be; to describe the important part which the free-hand sketch plays in the working of mechanical drawings, and to show you that with certain limitations such sketches may become perfectly reliable constructive drawings themselves.

I also desire to speak of certain principles and practices which should obtain in the drawing office.

Free-hand drawing is of value to the mechanical draughtsman as an educator of eye and hand, and as a means of recording ideas and facts. Since I last addressed you, I have heard some strong testimony on this subject, and I can recall none stronger than that of Mr. James Nasmyth, whose autobiography you have, most of you, no doubt read (and if any of you have not read it, I should advise you to do so at once). Mr. Nasmyth, who, from small beginnings and without money or influence, built up a large and flourishing business and established a wide celebrity as an engineer, attributes his success—largely, as you may remember—to his facility in off-hand sketching. "Drawing is," he says, "the education of the eye. It is more interesting than words. It is graphic language."

He also calls mechanical drawing the "alphabet of the engineer;" says that without it the workman is merely a "hand," but with it he indicates the possession of a "head." He enlarges at length upon the pleasure and profit he has derived from his skill in ready free-hand sketching, and tells of his note books filled with scraps of sketches by the way, which recall to his mind pleas-

ant journeys and many happy recollections. The force of written words may be lost, but the pencil recollections imprint themselves on the mind with a force that can never be effaced; and such sketches may have a practical value to the mechanic as a means of recording and preserving mechanical details and devices which may afterwards be successfully applied. Like other sketchers who have traveled in strange lands, Mr. Nasmyth tells the usual story about ordering his dinner by the "graphical method," as it were. His version is that he stopped at a roadside inn, in the Swedish province of Dannemora. He could not talk Swedish, and the landlady knew no English; he therefore, resorted to his pencil, and made a sketch of a dinner table, and described the results as being eminently satisfactory.

Mr. Nasmyth's experience was not an unusual one; knowledge can often be conveyed from one person to another far more surely and correctly by even a crude sketch than it can be by any combination of words.

In a recent number of one of our technical papers, I noticed this definition of the mechanical movement which is called the "Whitworth quick return." The writer says: "As is generally known, it consists of a crank upon one shaft, surrounding the pin of which is a block or roller sliding in a radial slot (in effect another crank of varying radius), in a disk or plate upon the other, the two shafts being placed end to end, but not in coincident axial lines." Now this is probably a nearly correct general discription, but it seems to me that a mafority of those persons who read that paper would fail to gather from those words any adequate idea of the appearance or operation of this well-known device; while a simple sketch would enable any one to understand it. But first let us inquire what is meant by a quick-return movement, and what it is used for. A certain class of metal planing machines, called shapers and slotters, reproduced to a certain extent the movement of the carpenter's jack plane; that is, the planing tool is passed over the work, which is stationary, by successive strokes, the planing tool returning after each stroke to the starting point. Now, in order to save time, it is important to make the return stroke as quickly as possible, and a device is required which will cause the tool to advance at a regular rate of speed and then return at an accelerated velocity. This effect is accomplished in various ways, and very simply and effectively by the Whitworth quick-return motion, so called from its inventor, Sir Joseph Whitworth.

The graphical method of instruction, where it can be applied, is by far the most effectual way of teaching, and it is particularly successful with certain scholars. I recollet well how I labored, when a school-boy, over the rules of syntax. I memorized the rules as best I could, and tried to worry through the exercises in parsing, but had not the slightest idea of what it was all about. Then I changed schools, and at the new school they used a text-book that had all the various parts of speech arranged in simple diagrams, which showed at a glance the true relation of the various parts of a sentance, and at once I found that the driest of all my tasks became one of the most interesting, simply because its principles were put before me in such a manner that I could readily grasp the meaning. Our ability to sketch an object is a pretty sure test of our knowledge of it. Endeavor to make a sketch of something from memory, and you will find out at once if you really known anything about the subject. Try to recall even the ground plan of the house you live in—simply the arrangement of the rooms and their relative size. I'll venture to say very few of you can make so simple a sketch of such a familiar object and get the proportions even approximately correct. Drawing cultivates habits of definite observation, and definite observation is indispensible to the mechanic. You cannot reproduce a machine—you cannot copy a simple mechanical contrivance—if you have a mere general idea of its appearance or action. You are obliged to note its operation or

each point, and to trace out the relation of each part to all the others. If you do not do this, you will find gaps in the mechanism that you cannot account for, and where you least expect them.

An army officer once showed some illustrated newspapers to a young Indian, who was very much interested in some of the pictures. He examined them carefully, and taking out his knife he followed with its point the outlines of its different figures, and explained that he did this because it would then be easier to carve them when he went home; in other words, he was compelling himself to take *definite* observations. By laboriously following each line with the point of his knife, he fixed in his head each detail of the drawing. The faculty of definit observation, coupled with an ability to remember form, is possessed in an extraordinary degree by certain uncivilized races. The Esquimaux, for example, are able to remember the natural features and the geographical peculiarities of a vast extent of country, and can draw maps which are singularly accurate. Captain Hall once met an Esquimaux who drew from memory a chart of a region extending between two points over 1,100 miles apart, and having a coast line so indented by arms of the sea that its length is over 6,000 miles; and upon comparing this with a map carefully made by a surveying party, the resemblance was found to be wonderfully close.

So important to the artist and draughtsman is the remembrance of form, that special means have been taken by certain eminent teachers of drawing to develope it by forming a habit of definite observation. For example, the object to be drawn: At first a simple model is placed before the class for, say, two or three minutes; then, after it has been removed, the scholars are required to draw from memory. This operation is repeated, and the complexity of the models gradually increased as the memory develops, while as an aid to the memory the students are requiried, while the model is *before them,* to trace its form with a *pencil, in the air, precisely* as though they drew its outline upon a sheet of transparent glass interposed between them and the model; thus repeating the method of the Indian who follwed the drawings with his knife point.

Sometimes the accuracy with which the form of an object is retained in the mind is such, that its image seems to exist as a complete metal picture which may be summoned before the mind's eye at will, and examined or copied precisely as though it were an actual drawing. Mr. Francis Galton, who has devoted much thought and attention to this subject, says that the Bushmen of South Africa drew most correct and lifelike representations of men and animals, and from their method of drawing he thought they simply copied the visual images which they were able to conjure up before the mental vision. The process he describes as that which they followed was this: The artist would begin his sketch by putting down, apparently at random, a number of dots spaced like the stars in the firmament, and when he had revised them to his satisfaction he joined them by rapid free lines and the likeness at once appeared, the effect produced being excellent, though crude.

Perhaps the mechanical draughtsman seldom, if ever, uses this visual image which each of us can call up in some degree, greater or less; but he none the less requires carefully to cultivate his powers of accurate observation, and this he can most readily do by practice in free-hand sketching. But aside from its value as an educator, the free-hand sketch plays a most important part in constructive drawing.

Perhaps the first use of the free-hand sketch to the draughtsman is in originating or inventing.

Recollect that in any large drawing office the greater part of the designing must be schemed out by persons who understand what is to be done in each case, but do not themselves make the actual working drawing. Now, before this can be made, the draughtsman must understand fully what he is required to draw,

and it is here that the rough sketch first appears.

I know of no case which will illustrate this process better than one which is given in Nasmyth's Autobiograpy, where he describes his invention of the steam hammer. The story is this: It was required in 1839 to procure a paddle-wheel shaft, 30″ diameter, for the steamer Great Britain, which was then being constructed, and, much to the mortification of the builders, it was found that no forge was prepared to undertake so large a piece of work. The hammers then in use were helve hammers, driven by water or steam power. And Mr. Nasmyth conceived the idea of applying steam to lifting a large mass of iron directly, thus permitting it to fall vertically upon the work.

It is a very excellent plan for the draughtsman or mechanic to do all of his rough sketching in a book, which can be preserved. There is a great temptation to do such work on odd scraps of paper. You generally feel that such work is only temporary, and that you probably will never require to look at the figures again, but a little experience will show you that it is a positive convenience to be able to refer back to old calculations and sketches, and by preserving them you will save yourself much unnecessary recalculation.

It is a common practice now in drawing offices to furnish their draughtsman with rough sketch-books for this purpose, and they are urged to use them upon all occasions, no matter how trivial; and I for one can bear witness to the convenience, economy and neatness of this arrangement. The free-hand sketch may be used to great adavntage for many of the simpler constructive drawings, such as details of parts of machines copied from the carefully made drawings, which give the sizes and propotions of the various parts. They need not be to scale if the dimensions are properly marked.

Of course, any machine which is to be frequently repeated may, and, in fact, should, be represented by careful drawings of *every part, but* there arise many cases where the free-hand sketch will answer every purpose, with a saving in time and money, and for such purposes it can be used with safety and satisfaction if our caution is observed. It must be a fixed principle of every drawing office that no original drawing should be allowed to go into the shop; that is, you must have an absolute record of everything which goes out of the drawing office. This is necessary to guard against the possibility of loss or accidental destruction or injury. You must be able to replace easily and cheaply any copy thus mislaid or injured, and to do so you must keep an exact record of all that you send out. This was formerly done by making tracings on cloth or paper, and these tracings were sent out while the original drawing was retained in a safe place. As a precaution against loss and injury the paper tracings intended for the shop were mounted on drawing boards and coated with transparent varnish to preserve them. These tracings are not wholly satisfactory because they are expensive to make, and because there is no certainty that they are exact copies in every minute respect of the original; or, in other words, the original drawing may not be a reliable record of the tracing which you have sent out. It is therefore better practice to make blue print copies of the tracing and to send these copies out into the shop.

Any number of copies can be made at a trifling cost and the copy is an exact reproduction of the original tracing. In case of subsequent alteration a new tracing is made and the former tracing filed as a record of a step in the evolution of the machine. Returning to the rough sketch of which I spoke a similar system may be adopted.

It is only necessary to make all such sketches in copying ink and taking press copies of them before they are allowed to leave the office. To do this requires but a few minutes time and gives us a complete record of each sketch that is sent out, and in case additional copies are required the copy book impression may be blue printed. For convenience, blank-

forms of several sizes are prepared (say page, half page and third page of copy book) on cheap tinted bristol board with proper printed headings and ruled in ¼" squares. This gives uniformity to the sketches and the ruling aids materially in drawing to a proximate scale.

I have only a few words to say in conclusion. The value of drawing as a factor in education is gradually being recognized, and many efforts are being made to put instruction in drawing within the reach of every boy and girl. The drawing schools are well attended, and an interest in the art in its various forms seems to be awakened. Let us hope that these efforts may, in the near future, bear fruit, and that the day is not far distant when our manufactories can procure educated designers and draughtsmen for any branch of industry without the necessity of importing them from Europe.

FREIGHT CARS DRAWN BY ELECTRICITY.

Mr. John C. Henry, of the Henry Electric Railway Company, Kansas City, Mo., writes us as follows:

"On January 29 I hitched our electric car Pacinotti to a K. C. F. S. & G. coal car, weighing 17,500 pounds, and took it up a 2½ per cent grade. Yesterday I coupled the same motor car to C. B. & Q. box car 19 178, weight 24,500 pounds, and started it without jerking, on a 3 per cent grade. I claim the distinction of being the first to haul regular standard guage freight cars by electricity, and would be pleased to have you record it."—*Scientific American.*

LETTERS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

LINING ENGINE LATHES—There have been several letters from practical men on this subject in recent numbers of the *American Machinist*. In my opinion the Brown & Sharpe manufacturing company's "Treatise on Universal Milling Machines" is the best cure for inaccuracy of the alingment of the centers. "Original accuracy" is in a great measure retained by having the bearings of a non-wearing *material, and of such a shape* that the *uniform wear of the spindle* may be taken up by longitudinal movement to counteract the tendency to get out of line."

Every practical machinist knows that where a lathe spindle runs in brass boxes with caps and binding screws that as the boxes and spindles journal wears and the set screws are tightened the live centre is lowered thereby causing the lathe to bore taper. Whitworth, Bodmer and other makers of accurate and expensive machine tools introduced conical necks or journals more than fifty years since with steel hardened and lapped or ground bushings and although this plan is now almost universal in England for light and medium size lathes, except for brass turret head lathes in this country, the plan has never found much favor. Perhaps the reason is they have to be very nicely adjusted and carefully watched to pervent cutting, and in shops where quantity more than quality is wanted in the work, there is no time allowed to take excessive care of the wearing parts of a machine. Another reason perhaps, is the first cost is too great. The grinding after the hardening process is a slow and expensive peice of work.

There is often a great loss to a company in a year by the abuse of machine tools caused by rough and inexperienced workmen neglecting to wipe and oil the working parts. There is a great difference of opinion about friction; some contend that the less sliding surface for the carriage and ways the easier it will move, on the other hand, others contend that friction is caused in proportion to the weight distributed. At any rate durability or rather durable accuracy is only to be obtained by extended surface.

The agents of the New England lathes contend that their tools are cheaper, more quickly and conveniently handled and more highly finished than the Philadelphia machines and that Philadelphia tools are a modified edition of the English type and that everything is sacrificed to strength.

The Philadelphians on the other hand assert that although the Yankee lathes are original and handy they are wanting

in power in the spindle gearing, are deficient in weight and rigidity, lock surface in the wearing parts, and have a tendency to chatter, etc. There is one thing I notice, the New Englanders are giving up the old fashion practice of making corners and brasses composed of ogees and ornamental sharp corners and bed posts flourishes, and are adopting plain boldly rounded corners and straight lines terminating in perfect curves. They used to be rather wild in that respect.

One of the Wabash M. M. told the boss blacksmith he must put helpers on the fires. The foreman said, how am I to get out the work? You must learn them was the reply. How am I to get the work out while they are learning, wasting coal and helpers' time, etc?

U. S.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The House on April 12 voted to appoint a committee to investigate the strike in the Southwest.

The Chicago Picture-Frame Workers, with 250 members, will join the Knights of Labor on Sunday, April 25.

The Team Owners' Union of Brighton Park has decided to secure a Knights of Labor charter, its old one having expired.

The Paper-Hangers' Union will join the Knights at an early date. The Lasters' Union of the Shoemakers' Assembly will join this week.

A bill providing for arbitration as a remedy for the differences between employer and employe has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature.

The House of Representatives passed the labor bill by 195 to 30.

It was modified so that arbitration is optional and the Government pays the expenses up to $1,000 for each case.

The prospects of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill seems to be slightly improving. On April 8, Mr. Gladstone moved for permission to introdude a bill to amend previous legislation, and to make provision for the future government of Ireland.

He spoke for three hours and twenty minutes *and achieved* a splendid personal triumph.

Caleb W. West of Kentucky was nominated by the President to be Governor of Utah Territory. He served in the Confederate army and has been a County Judge.

Speaker Carlisle recommended him.

Gould is quoted as saying, Powderly decieved him.

Whereupon Powderly says. "I think my chances for heaven are good. If I have succeeded in deceiving Jay Gould I think I shall be able to get around Saten himself."

Bath houses of Congress have passed a bill giving the widow of Gen. Hancock a pention of $2,000. It met with considerable opposition in the House on the ground that Gen. Hancock had long had a liberal salary, and that such pensions were an inducement to extravagant living.

A night or two ago, while locomotive 668 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.-Paul road was nearing Savanna, not far from Galena, an immense white owl suddenly came crashing right through the thick plate glass in front of the cab. Engineer Wade rolled off his box in consternation; the head brakeman, who was in the fireman's seat warming himself, imagined that Old Nick was after the whole gang, and plunged out of the cab and over the coal-box with a whoop that would do justice to a Sioux warrior, while the unfortunate and horrified McCarty caught the animal fair in his arms, fainting nearly from the effects of the shock. After a great deal of scratching and clawing on the part of the owl, he was stuffed into the tool box and carried to Savanna and placed in the Chicago, zoological garden at the place.

FATAL RAILROAD CRASH.—A north bound train on the Republican Valley road was wrecked by a loose rail near Oketo, fifteen miles south of Beatrice, Neb., April, 14 and two coaches were thrown from the track into Blue river. Every one on board was hurt, and a 4-year-old daughter of a Mrs. Smith of Oketo was killed. Mrs. Smith's babe was injured so badly that it will die. Among the others hurt are these: Paul Smith, aged 47, severely: Mrs. Ida-Smith, severely: Jason Moreledge, wrist cut: George Heath, back hurt: J. M. Corn, shoulder injured:

Clinton Russel, Henry Benner, Oscor Russel, Fred Aysenbach, E. H. Alden, J. A. Groscup, H. A. Koster, and A. Raphael were slightly injured. The cars fell into six feet of water aud burst open, allowing the passengers to escape from the water.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FROM DENVER HOSPITAL.

The following new patients have been received:

W. H. Kennary, freight conductor, Smoky Hill Division, severe sprain of both wrists. Is doing well.

A. A. Ely, telegraph operator, Denver, was cut in several places about neck, face and chest with knife. Wounds are now healed, but he is suffering from depression due to a septic process in left lung.

Geo. McLean, brakeman, Wyo., sprained knee.

Jerry Carroll, laborer, Denver; phthisis.

John Nolin, laborer, D.& S.P.,rheumatism.

Frank Hill, laborer, D. & S. P., sprain of back.

J. Kelly, laborer, C. C., cut finger.

J. Glenn, machinist, Wyo., adenitis of the neck.

Robt. Austin, laborer, Denver, cut foot.

Robt. Moore, laborer. Denver, pneumonia, (convalesent).

Mil. Freil, laborer, D. & S. P., rheumatism.

A. S. Le Bearn, laborer. C. C., cut foot.

Swan Nelson, laborer, D. & S. P., euteritis.

Wm. McCartney, laborer, C. C., contusion of leg.

John Hegney, Laborer, Idaho, sore eye.

Michael Kane, laborer, Kansas, sore eyes.

Gus. Peterson, laborer, Denver, contusion of toe.

Swan Everson, laborer, C. C., pneumonia.

J. R. Williams, laborer, Denver, tonsitis.

Lincoln Martin, laborer, Denver, pneumonia, involving both lungs, probably cannot live.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

Carl Maritz and Gus Anderson sent to St. Louis for an artificial leg.

John Powers, A. H. Douglas, Frank Connelly, John West, R. H. McDonald, H. C. Copson, C. Johnson, G. Olsen, A. H. Allinger, Michael Quin, August Eberling, Peter Melcher, John Mee, Dennis Sweeney, Terrance Connelly and Michael Coffee.

ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.

Chas. Williams, laborer, D. & S. P., rheumatism.

Michael Patwill, D. & S. P., heart disease.

Joseph Norman, laborer, Denver, bronchitis.

Jas. Barry, watchman, D. & S. P., kidney diseases.

B. Gartela, laborer, C. C., sprained ankle.

Amos Anderson, laborer, D. & S. P., rheumatism.

John Douglas, Wyo., sore eye.

Geo. Anderson, chain man, Wyo., cut foot.

A. L. Lamb, brakeman, Denver, contusion thigh.

John Peterson, laborer, Wyo., contusion of chest.

There are at present thirty-seven patients in the hospital; all are doing well, except those mentioned in particular.

As the spring opens up the grounds around the hospital are looking fine, the green grass making a strong contrast to the prairies around.

The hospital is fast gaining the reputation of being the best in the country. Dr. Winsor remains in charge as house surgeon and is assisted by F. A. Jackson, a nurse of nine years experience, as day ward tender, and Robt. Thompson as night ward tender.

A new stretcher has been designed by Dr. Pfeiffer to replace those now in use for the transportation of the sick and injured Union Pacific employes which will lessen the suffering incident to a journey from the scene of an accident to the hospitals or to the homes of the employes, and will be much more convenient for moving patients in and out of cars.

The stretcher will have the following advantages: It will be narrow enough to go through any door in a broad or narrow guage car and still be broad enough for any patient. It will rest upon a frame carrying four "C" springs which will reduce the motion of a moving car to a minimum for the injured employe. The stretcher consists of a wooden bottom, from the ends of which handles pull straight out. By these handles the patient can be carried. The handles are placed a little inside the outer edge of the side frame work and thus do not add to the width of the stretcher, do not strike against the door posts as when placed on the outside and also prevents the knuckles of the carriers from being scraped in going through a door. When not in use the handles can be pushed in out of the way.

The stretcher is furnished with sides but these all lift off in one piece. This enables a patient to be slid over on to the stretcher; the sides can then be replaced and will prevent the patient from rolling off the stretcher when the car is in motion. On reaching his destination the sides are are again removed and the patient slid off on to a bed.

In each stretcher are a covered mattress, two pairs of blankets and a folded wooden frame upon which four "C" springs are mounted. When the stretcher is to be used the folded frame is opened latterly into a rectangular form. This brings the "C" springs at the corners. The "C" springs at each end are placed parellel to each other and face those at the opposite end. The springs at each end are connected by transverse rods upon which the stretcher rests, giving an easy, soft springy motion to the patient when the car is moving.

This frame when not in use is folded up by a simple ingenious mechanism and stowed away in the stretcher.

It will thus be seen that the stretcher is very compact, practical and increases greatly the comfort of a patient who has to be moved several hundred miles to a hospital.

A wrecking car surgical box has also been designed for use upon the system. These boxes will be placed where wrecking outfits are started from and will contain everything needed in a wreck for the care of the injured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS ONCE MORE.

In sending articles or correspondence for publication, your own signatures must be attached. You may give us any *non de plume* you wish to assume. When this is done such only will be published. We will again urge all to send in their mms. early as possible to enable us to get the magazine out promptly the first of each month.

OMAHA, Nebraska, April 12, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

As you have not heard from Omaha as yet I thought I would write a few lines as to how we were getting along here.

We are still working nine hours five days of the week, and five hours on Saturday, and notwithstanding that a great number of men of every occupation have quit the service none have been hired for the past four months, but considerable overtime has been made in machine shops. We turn out about fifteen engines each month, three with heavy and twelve with light-running repairs. Mr. Murphy has charge of the rebuilding and Mr. Davis of the repairing gang, both of whom get along nicely with their men.

The foundry, under Mr. Richelieu, is running full blast, turning out some 200 tons of castings per month, but the brass foundry is virtually shut down, as the company are having their brass made in Detroit, Mich., making at Omaha only such brasses for which no pattern or sample has been sent to the eastern firm.

Our D. M. M., J. H. McConnell, has left us to take charge as superintendent of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works, of the this city, a position more lucrative and probably more agreeable than the one he has just left. He has always been the friend of the workingman, and he has the well-wishes of the men at Omaha for his future welfare.

Business is good on the road as to each regular train, there are two, three and sometimes four sections, and if this rush of business keeps on (as I hope it will) the company will be obliged to hire more men, as they cannot spare the engines or cars to remain too long in the shop. J. H. C.

CAMAS, IDAHO, April 15, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Although not requested by any local assembly to correspond with the magazine, I will on my own responsibility and in a few lines.

Nicholia, in which I was stopping a few weeks ago but now have left, is a little mining town located on Birch creek, in Birch-creek valley, Lemhi county, and surrounded by the Springhill mountains and Nicholia range, about 75 miles from Camas, the nearest railroad station on the U. & N. R. R.

The Viola Smelting and Mining Co, in connection with the Idaho Trading Co. are the principal factors in this region, and God knows, they are making everybody feel it. Their will—no matter how tyranical—is law, and everybody that intends to make a living there has to go accordingly, or they might just as well make up their mind to leave the country. They are using our own weapon—the boycott—against us. For an example: A well-known miner and prospector out there fell in disgrace with Superintendent N. of the V. M. & S. Co. for reasons unknown to him or anybody else. He was promptly discharged and went shortly after to work with a partner, not far from the location of the Viola mine. This coming to the knowledge of the superintendent created his deepest indignation, and he went red-hot for the miner's partner, telling him in an imperative way, "that he did not want that person to work there." And on the partner trying to molify the superintendent, he told him that "he did not want that fellow to board in the boardinghouse; and furthermore, he didn't want him on the hill at all."

This is only one example of their despotical and tyranical ways. I could relate several similar cases, but this one I think is enough and illustrates everything plainly. Freighters that don't trade with the I. T. Co. cannot get back loads, which takes away half of their profits.

The laborers in the smelter has to work twelve hours for less pay or about the same that they are working eight hours for in any other smelter.

The bullion is principally lead Men can only stand to work there a very short time.

If the eight-hour system was introduced the men would be better able to stand it. He would then have a chance once in a while to breath a mouthful of pure air, while at present he has no chance to rest either mind or body. To say the least about the workmen here is to say they are perfect slaves.

The company is getting their cordwood delivered at the smelter for $3.50 per cord, and the nearest timber for that purpose is from 12 to 14 miles away. It seems impossible for any sensible man to see how anybody can cut a cord of wood and haul it 12 miles for the price they get.

I can explain how these mysterious advertisements are put: "Forty men are wanted in the smelter and a similar amount of wood-choppers." Those advertisements are posted up, but never taken down; the result of which is, that not 40 but 400 men, and generally men with empty pockets, are coming into the camp, and when there it is hard for them to get back to the railroad, consequently they will take work at any price rather than starve or freeze to death. Always hop-

ing and waiting for better times, for it is still winter out there, and starvation will conquer the prudest spirit and the strongest man. We cannot blame them for well we know: "Selfpreservation is the first law of nature."

In the mine it is not quite so bad. They are working 10-hour shifts, and are getting $3.50 per day. Their foreman, Mr. T. Robertson, is respected and liked by all his men.

This would be a good place for the K. of L. to start an assembly. The men are hoping and waiting for it. Several appeals have been sent in, without effect, to L. A. 3748, and since T. V. Powderly gave the order not to organize for forty days, the boys out there have been counting every day as the day passed and are waiting impatiently for the moment when they could join our noble order. The time is almost out now, so don't let the boys wait any longer than necessary. There are 250 men out there anxious to join our ranks and form another link in the chain that forever shall bind despotism and monopoly and render them powerless.

Hoping that these few lines will have the desired effect and bring an organizer to Nicholia.

I am, fraternally yours,

R. W. F. H.

LARAMIE, WYO., April 17, 1886.

Editor Magzine:

Feeling somewhat out of sorts you will have to excuse any lengthy report this month.

The K. of L. is in good working order. The question of tariff or no tariff being brought up the other night caused some sharp shooting pro and con. I believe the more such questions are discussed the better will men be able to see what is and what is not for the general good.

The city is pretty quiet, although they are pressing the electric light works fast as possible towards completion.

The rolling-bar mill is working night and day with a full force of men. The large mill is also being prepared to start on large bars and T iron.

Have had quite a fall of snow, sufficient to block the road for a few hours and ditch the plow. The snow is going fast and now they are on the lookout for washouts.

The morning after the blockade the yard here was well filled with freight, but the boys proved themselves able for the emergency, for by evening there were few cars left to move.

In the shops and round-house things are pretty quiet. Four machinists left last month and none have been engaged to take their places.

Engine No. 929, which was in a wreck, driving in the front end and breaking pilot, etc., is again ready and going out. Engine No. 1278 is in the round-house for general repairs. Engine No. 951 is in the back shop for repairs and will go out as good as new. Engine No. 990 is just in for general repairs; she is reported as being in bad shape.

M. Mechanic Davis has not gone to Omaha and the boys are beginning to hope that he will not be called from here, having got the idea that the company cannot send a better man here either for themselves or the men.

City election is just over and the workingmen feel somewhat elated because they have been able to elect a majority of mechanics to office.

Everything here seems to be quiet, only the conductors and brakemen are anxious to have their trouble settled, and all express a hope that the matter may be amicably arranged between employes and employer.

3256 has up to the present time raised $260 for the Gould Southwestern strikers, and more coming in.

All engines are being fitted up with a straight stack and extension front as fast as possible.

The hall occupied by the Knights of Labor was discovered to be on fire on Tuesday, April 20th. A portion of the floor of one partition and the wainscotting was found to be on fire. Cause, a defective flue. The damage done to the K. of L. furniture, etc., will amount to $25. This place has a good water supply, and thus far no fire has been permitted to make much progress, for I believe we have as good a fire department as any place in the United States.

The officials paid this place a visit on their return from the West. Not knowing their ideas about this place we cannot tell what impression was made upon them, but we think it could not be anything but favorable.

Engines 947 and 955 have been sent to the Kansas Division on account of increased business. At the same time the engines running from here west will have forty days in this month. The horse power is scarcely sufficient for the business of the road, which we think was never so good at this season of the year.

I. H.

DENVER, Colo., April 25.

Editor Magazine:

Denver is still moving along in its regular way. No very great excitement of any kind has stirred the city up.

Work at the shops has been going on very quietly. At the East Denver shops engines 355 and 365, eight-wheel Baldwins, were in and given new flues and some light repairs, and engine 573 went out after receiving a general overhauling. Eng. 1019 was brought in badly broken up, having sprung two driving axles and all the side rods broken. Will need five new crank pins. Switch engine 1205 is also in for light repairs and to be fitted up with air brakes.

At the South Park the men have been kept

busy on running repairs, and have also turned out engine 200 in first-class order.

The shops have been decorated with the new hand fire extinguishers, and it looks very much now as if the hose companies would have but little use for their Friday afternoon practice.

F. Mertsheimer, who has been M. M. of the Colorado Division for a number of years, has left for his new position as M. M. of the Texas & Pacific, with headquarters at Marshall, Texas. Prior to his leaving the engineers and firemen of the Colorado Division presented him with a fine gold watch and chain.

R. McDougall, formerly Division foreman at Cheyenne, is now in charge. The change does not appear to make much difference. Work goes right along just the same.

The periodical rumor that new shops are to be built here soon, is now again in hand, and undoubtedly will result as before, all in talk.

Mr. J. P. Sheehy thinks he has been a widower long enough, and will be married on the 28th, to Miss Katie Kennedy, of Davenport, Iowa.

Neil Shaw, who runs a planer at the K. P. cut the end of his little finger off on the 23d.

Our local eight hour agitators have been doing good work lately, and several meetings have been held. What the results will be remains to be seen, but it is believed that many in the building trades will start in on the eight hour system on the first, and several firms have signified their willingness to adopt it.

The entertainment and ball given by L. A. 3218, for the benefit of the Southwestern strikers was a grand success, both socially and financially, netting about $500.

The dramatic company, playing the "Bunch of Keys," at the Academy of Music this week, have made a liberal offer, to give one-half the receipts from tickets sold by the labor organizations, and many have taken hold of it, and it is believed quite a sum will be realized in aid of the strike.

Our co-operative store is gradually increasing its business and is now on a solid basis.

President Adams, and the general officers of the road made Denver their annual visit about the 13th, and perhaps the new shop talk comes from their having looked over the ground.

The members of L. A. 3218, K. of L., will celebrate their second anniversary by giving a grand entertainment and ball to their friends, on the evening of May 7th, at the Mammoth Rink. A general good time is expected.

SCRIBE.

HUNTINGTON, NEB., April 15, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Since last writing there has been some changes made here. Foreman F. G. Cropper, having had full charge of the car and locomotive departments from the twenty-second of January till the first of March, was relieved of the car department by H. McHenry, who took charge of that branch of the business the first of March. Our man being discharged to make room for McHenry, and to concentrate as much as possible the work at Shoshone. The machinists were transferred from here to that place, leaving only the blacksmiths to do the running repairs necessary; besides this there are no changes, except the additional new yardmaster Crigler, who gets along first rate considering the special freights that have been frequenting the yard for the past few days.

Our little town was enlivened on the evening of the twenty-seventh of March by a grand opening of the Pacific Hotel, by Mr. Frank Fisk, proprietor, in the shape of a grand ball and banquet. The four o'clock train on the O. R. & N. bringing many from the west, while not a few came from the east on the eleven o'clock freight over the O. S. L. There was in attendance about one hundred couples and which proved one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

A very pleasant social event occurred at Weiser, I. Ty., on March 13 last, in the marriage of Mr. John G. Cook, formerly fireman on the U. & N. R. R. and now company's storekeeper at this place, to Miss Frankie Oatman, of Weiser. The bride is one of Idaho's fairest daughters and the groom is one of Huntington's worthiest young men. On his arrival here he went to housekeeping at once without seeing the boys; they complimented him in turn with a regular western charivari without John's consent, but to add to the enthusiasm Jack responded with a shotgun, and, as usual with amatuer sportsman, shot himself (with the butt of the gun) in the ear. It is safe to say in conclusion that whatever other troubles Frankie may have she will never be without a Cook in the family.

Mrs. Huntington and Miss Durbin, of this place, a few days ago met with a serious accident about four miles west on the O. R. & N. R. R. In attempting to drive across the track a freight train headed by three mammoth engines struck them, killing one horse and crippling the other, upsetting the rig and injuring the ladies, though not fatally. Mrs. Huntington is now in Baker City under the doctor's care.

L. A. No 4453 meets every Saturday evening; all the boys are in good spirits. Our M. W., who has been employed in the mail service, has been let out; cause not known.

Engine No. 559, used for switching, played out and was sent to Shoshone for repairs, but it leaked so bad it had to be hauled in Engine No. 370 was sent up to take her place, but is in bad repair.

Respectfully yours,

R.

EVANSTON, WYO., April 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The April number is at hand. We are feeling more joyful with every number. We look forward for it with anxiety. Our Magazine agent is doing nobly in getting subscribers. So is also the agent at Almy. The spring has opened in good shape. The round house has been whitewashed inside, making it look neat and tidy, and the yard is beginning to put in its neat and tidy appearance.

The District Court has opened and some of the Knights are on the jury, both Grand and Petit.

The Almy coal trade is begining to pick up again.

The old Congdon stock is being replaced by the Jarette Diamond, as soon as they get the use of wear. We are also putting on the extension front end with straight stack to all engines in for general repairs. Engine 1007 is in back shop for general repairs. So is 1005, which will be out this month. Engines 811, 817, 514 and 518, have been in for slight repairs this month.

Passenger traffic on the road is numerous just at present. Two sections of No. 1 and 2 every day, also three and four sections of freight on Nos. 19 and 20, is very common.

On Thursday, April 29, L. A. No. 3274 will give a grand ball for the benefit of the Southwestern strikers. We hope to realize a handsome sum, and that with the $114.50 which we have sent already this month, is talking well for L. A. No. 3274. We are increasing every day in membership. Initiations last meeting, 8; applications, 7; and so the good work goes on. Everything running smooth in this Assembly. U. K., L. A. 3274.

BUTTE, Mont., April 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

I will give you a couple of items from this section, which will doubtless be of interest to your readers. The assemblies of the K. of L. of Butte are to have a grand ball the 30th, proceeds to go to the Southwest strikers. It is expected to be a successful affair. The interest at present displayed by the general public has never been surpassed by any event of the kind in the town.

We are getting along very smoothly up here. The boys are getting their new uniforms, and around the railroad quarters there is no end to brass buttons.

Chairman J. J. Haggerty of the ball committee says positively that the ball will be the greatest event in a financial way that the city of Butte ever had. C.

LOGAN CITY, Utah, April 18, 1889.

Editor Magazine:

We had a visit from Bro. J. H. Cater on the second of this month, on which occasion a special meeting was called, and I believe all who were present felt amply rewarded for their attendance, in the valuable instructions imparted to them by that gentleman.

Since my last, our force has been still further reduced by the removal of several machinists, so that if our crowd was small then I can hardly call it a crowd at all now. We have only twenty-seven men all told only seven of whom are machinists.

We have engines 82 and 22 on the block, the former is almost stuck waiting for material (chiefly brass works) the latter will get considerable work done on her including new tires, new piston rods, valve stems, &c. I believe the boiler is in fair condition.

We are thinking of getting up a dance for the relief of the distress caused by the *trouble on the Gould system.* I think our *boys will be found on time,* in the struggle for justice now being waged by the men of the southwest, against the great corporation cormorants.

Yesterday engine 86 (helper on Cache hill) took a notion to blow out one of her safety valves and had to be towed home stern first. She was out again this morning, and had to bring in the special carrying President Adams and party of officials, from Mesndon, engine 53 having broken one of her valve yokes.

We had a flying call from the last named party and hope it will result in the Nazarenes getting a fair show; that is all we want and we will answer for the result.

We have had a week of stormy weather. Yesterday it looked as if Dame Nature had concluded to postpone the spring season indefinitely. I am glad to say she is a little more amiable to-day.

I will conclude with congratulations on the handsome appearance of the Magazine. Typographically it compares favorably with any magazine of my acquaintance, as indeed it does in almost every other respect. I only wish the agents, correspondents, and contributors, would furnish support and material sufficient to compel its early enlargement.

Yours truly,
WM. A. BURTON.

Resolution of Regret by Kaw Valley Assembly, 3694, Wyandotte, Kan., March 30.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Workman of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved and faithful brother, James Swales; therefore be it.

Resolved,—That in the death of our lamented brother this assembly has lost an efficient and trustworthy member and his family a loving husband and father.

Resolved,—That this assembly tender to the beraved and distressed family of our departed brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their darkest hour of affiction.

Resolved,—That our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days as a mark of respect for our deceased brother.

Resolved,—That a coby of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and also furnished the city papers for publication. COMMITTEE.

L. A. 3218, Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., and every fourth Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m., at K. of L. hall, cor. 15th and Lawrence Sts.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8.30.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. No. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 7.30.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday evening of each week at 8 p. m.

DEVIL'S SLIDE, WEBER CANON.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1886.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

The editor of the *Fireman's Magazine*, in the May number, has quite a lengthy editorial showing the relations of Mr. T. V. Powderly to the Knights of Labor. From the careful perusal of some of the previous copies of the *Fireman's Magazine*, we have reason to believe that the editor is a fair and candid writer; therefore we cannot accuse him of willful misrepresentation of Mr. Powderly's position.

Mr. Debs, in calling attention to the foundation of the Order of the K. of L. in 1869, "thinks a period of seventeen years sufficiently extended to develop the value of the methods adopted to accomplish the purposes of its founder, and those who have had and now have control of its operations;" and here asks, What are the results? He admits he has not the necessary data of the success and failure of strikes and boycotts that he leads his readers to believe the Knights have indulged in the past seventeen years, and adds, "Fortunately we have before us the official declaration of T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman. Those in charge have had seventeen years to eliminate errors, readjust machinery, note consequences, and prepare for emergencies." And after quoting at great length from what was intended as a secret circular, dated March 13th, from T. V. Powderly, he comes to the conclusion that Mr. Powderly's view of the situation is that the Order has gone wrong and is pursuing a career of error and injustice which demands a stop. "We are further led to believe that seventeen years of strikes, boycotts, misrepresentation of power, etc., ought to have been corrected long ago."

To sum the matter up briefly as possible, the Order was, prior to 1881, not known to be in existence except to those within its sanctuary. We admit that we were not aware of its existence until March, 1882. It is only the past few years that the Order has gained any prominence, and for this short time in the history of the Order, all these strikes and boycotts, with but few exceptions, have been indulged in by Knights of Labor. We will venture to say that with the raw, undisciplined membership, that grew in February equal in members to that of the first eight years of the Order's existence, we have had as few strikes in proportion to the number we represent, as some of the older organizations. Some of our children can remember reading the press reports of the "striking

mobs," when alluding to the actions of some of the labor organizations who are to-day finding fault with the striking Knights of Labor.

Mr. Debs virtually admits that he properly understands the mission of the circular from which he quotes, for he says: "We fail to find one solitary word commendatory of the Order during the past year." Just so. It is the Knights of the past year that were ushered into the Organization when Assemblies were organized at the rate of over 500 in a single month, and who have not had sufficient time to learn the principles and workings of the Order, that this circular is especially intended for, and not those of seventeen years standing. The General Executive officers have not been able to keep pace with this rapid growth; this is the principle reason why they called a halt for forty days. They have been unable to legislate in a single yearly session of the General Assembly and keep pace with the increased membership. For this reason there has been a special session called for this month, May 25th, at Cleveland, Ohio.

We all learn by object lessons and by experience, and the dearer we pay for our learning the more lasting the impressions. Some who have had this learning know that nothing but ignorance will allow such a state of affairs to be continued. As long as man is ignorant he is easily led by despots and duped by rulers. Every organization or association has those who are not as learned as others; although our membership is composed of all branches of honest labor, we do not claim to be an exception to this rule; but when numbers are compared, those in our ranks among the unskilled are to-day no more of a "disturbing element" than the aristocracy of labor or the skilled were in former days. Man is an imitative being and as a rule he is more apt to ape the customs of them-asses than to act for himself; hence strikes, boycotts, etc., get contagious. We should all eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, that our eyes may be opened to discern for ourselves what is good and what is evil, and learn to weave for ourselves more beautiful garments by trusting to our own reason and skill.

We are fast learning that all men are born with an equal right to life, liberty and happiness. The state of society that does not conform to this is not worthy of existence. We are striving to teach the thousands of new recruits that bonds, mortgages, railroads, piles of brick, stone and marble, constitute but the inferior portion of the United States. The sixty millions of men, women and children are its greater elements, and their welfare rises higher than the materialism represented for taxation. We will further strive to teach them to assist us in bringing about such a state of affairs that will enable society to protect itself against the vicious, and learn them that society has no right to inflict a punishment on those whose faults are the offspring of their own injustice.

The idle loafers who can now accumulate millions, should every-

one be compelled to work, so that our children could be taken out of the factories and sent to play and study. These are but a few of the grand objects of our organization. When we are shown any that are better we will accept them.

THE U. P. BRAKEMAN'S STRIKE.

This strike originated on the Laramie division. Every reasonable means was used by others who were aware of their dissatisfaction with the new schedule at first, and afterward the mileage system, that caused the trouble. To avoid the strike quite a number of the brakemen who belonged to the K. of L. were in favor of precenting their grievances to the Executive Board of D. A. 82, but through the encouragement they received from many of the conductors, by way of sending a joint delegation to Omaha to confer with the officials with plans that were formulated to effect an amicable settlement, the idea of refering the matter to our Board was abandoned. The time to meet in Omaha was set for March 23d, but for some reason--we have been unable to learn why—the conductors concluded not to send their delegates at the time stated; hence the committee of brakemen from the different points that were affected by the schedule went alone. On arriving in Omaha they were detained there nineteen days, through the absence of some officials, before meeting with them; and after meet- them no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. On the return of the brakemen the conductors sent a committee to the same place, and on their return the mileage system was introduced. This was still objectionable to some of the brakemen's committee, who seemed to have the whole matter at their own disposal, and on not getting a satisfactory answer to some question from headquarters, ordered a strike on Sunday, May 2nd. From what we have learned not all of the delegates were in favor of this, but the majority of the delegates ruled. Hence the stopping of freight traffic until Friday morning. The strike was not universal, as the main line was only affected between Sidney and Green River, and Eagle Rock and Butte City on the Utah Northern. The B. of R. B. is well represented on this system, but the strike was entered into without the sanction of this organization. In fact it was a thorough surprise to all but those who ordered it. It is our opinion that if those who were not in favor of the strike had taken a firm stand and dared to speak their sentiments at their meetings as they expressed themselves away from them, the trouble would have been avoided. Mr. Thos. Neasham offered some good advice when he met the delegates at Omaha, and we believed his suggestions would be adopted, until Monday morning when we learned that no freight trains were moving out of Laramie. Up to Thursday night there were about 150 Deputy United States Marshals brought here by U. S. Marshal Carr, when the brakemen saw there was no chance for about thirty of them, who took an active part, to cope with the above number of marshals, armed with guns. Previous to the arrival of these deputies the county commissioners

had sworn in a large number of deputies for the company's protection, that the officials claimed were too much in sympathy with the brakemen to enable them to run trains; but the principle reason was that engineers refused to pull trains without competent crews, and no further attempt was made to start trains until D. M. W. Neasham had been here Thursday night and talked with the men. On Friday morning another meeting was held, when all agreed to report, in accordance with notice given, and go to work if allowed to. Since then about thirty-three brakemen, including some conductors in this number, were dismissed. The men, by their behavior, enlisted the sympathy of a large portion of the community. Were it not for this the strike could not have lasted as long as it did.

THE LABORETTE.

Our friend, Will Reed, in the *Laborette*, alludes to the late brakemen's strike, and says: "Workingmen cannot expect to accomplish anything substantial so long as they work against each other." And further says that "other employes were at all times willing to perform their part of the work necessary to operate the road." We hardly know by what logic he would reason that because one made a mistake, others should do the same. We know that strikes are contagious, but we have faith in the discovery of a remedy by organized labor to avoid the spread of the contagion. The great trouble in *just such a case as* the unfortunate *strike of the U. P.* brakemen is that men are often promised support by individual members of organizations, who lead others to think they are voicing the sentiment of the order to which they belong, when in fact if they read their constitutions more careful, or perhaps we are safe in saying if they read them at all, this encouragement, that so often leads to serious troubles, would never be given. In saying this we do not allude to individuals of any one particular order that embraces railway employes, for there is no difference among them; all have members who do not practice what they preach. Speaking for ourselves we can say the reason we performed our duty as an employe of the company—at least during a greater portion of the strike—was because neither our advice, nor the advice of the order of the K. of L. was heeded, and we are much mistaken if brother Reid, who being an organizer and conversant with the laws of the order, would have taken a different stand if similarly situated.

We would be understood by the brakemen to-day the same as before. We usually make our speech on such occasions and generally say what we think and never advocate anything that we cannot take a leading part in. Our motto in such cases is, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." We agree that all will to a certain degree be affected by the failure, but we cannot agree that in this instance workingmen were forced to strike. Our selfishness (?) was shown by offering all the assistance in the power of the order that was rea-

sonable and consistent with constitutional common sense, to avoid the trouble.

MORE ABOUT LABOR TROUBLES.

Labor troubles too often arise in local organizations, for which none but the local officials are responsible. Your chairman, president, Master Workman, or whatever he may be called, should be thoroughly conversant with the laws of the organization of which he is made the representative, and further, should be posted in ordinary parliamentary rules. You should select the best of men to office and keep them if you can, as it depends in a great measure on those who are selected, as to their advice, judgment and management. A great many of the irregularities for which many are made to suffer, can be traced to this source. We are aware that it is one of the most thankless positions to be placed in, and no one who has not the interest and welfare of all at heart, can be induced to accept the abuse heaped on them by some, for a great length of time, unless he may accept this for a time for self-aggrandizement or a gratification of selfish desires at some future time. Those who take the greatest interest in your welfare and who are the most upright, are often the most abused and slandered. In times like these it is essentially necessary that your leading officers are decisive in defining what they believe to be right. If you have laws abide by them and practice what you preach. If you have any that are not good, *learn to give the* reasons and have them repealed; and let me say here that nothing will sooner bring about the repeal of bad laws than their enforcement. More good is often done by repealing than by making new laws.

ARE THERE ANY MORE LIKE HIM?

Read the letter of Investigator in D. A. Department, in relation to a proprietor of a machine shop in the city of Denver.

Having positive proof that the writer of the letter is dealing in facts, and as we stated in a former issue that we would advertise none but reliable—we should have added honorable—business firms. The advertisement of the "Denver Variety Machine Shop," will no longer appear in this Magazine. We can almost imagine that this "Boss" died about the thirteenth century, and had since risen to go right on where he had left off. He certainly should be immortalized as the last of his race. He may be a clever man to run a charitable institution, but the probability is that he has underestimated the intelligence of the workingman of to-day, thinking they would tamely submit to such outrages, without making the schemes public. Nothing could tempt us to do him a worse injury than he has done himself. We are led to believe he may be in league with some intelligence office, or perhaps "blacklisting corporations." Charitable institution! Why, the proprietor of the lowest dive in the city derives profit in a similar manner, through the misfortune of others, but to find this practice existing in a machine shop

frowned on labor organizations became sullen and morose; they saw in every action of the superintendent another innovation on their rights, and they finally determined to throw off the yoke of oppression, organize and assert their manhood. The actions of the superintendent, or boss, very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employe. When the organization did come it found a very bitter feeling existing on both sides, and before studying the laws of the society they joined, or becoming conversant with its rules or regulations regarding the settlement of disputes or grievances, the workmen determined to wipe out of existence the whole system of petty tyrannies that had been practiced on them for years. Not being drilled in organization, and feeling that the employer would not treat with them, the only remedy suggesting itself was the strike. And, on the other hand, the employer who felt that every move of his workmen in organization would be directed against his interests, determined to take time by the forelock and turn them all out on the street. Thus we find the organization in its infancy face to face with a strike or lockout.

This condition of affairs existed in a great many of places throughout the United States in the beginning of the present year.

Absorbed in the task of getting large dividends, the employer seldom inquired of his superintendent how he managed his business intrusted to his keeping, or how he treated his employes.

In thousands of places throughout the United States, as many superintendents, foremen, or petty bosses, are interested in stores, corner groceries or saloons. In many places the employe is plainly told that he must deal at the store, or get his liquor from the saloon in *which his boss* has an interest; in *others he is given* to understand *that he must deal* in these stores or saloons or forfeit his situation. Laws have been passed in some states against the keeping of company stores, but the stores are kept nevertheless, and the workmen are made to feel that they must patronize them.

In many cases the owners of mills, factories or mines are not aware of the existence of such institutions as the "pluck me"—the name applied to the company store—but they stand so far away from their employes that they cannot hear the murmur of complaint, and if a whisper of it ever does reach their ears it comes through the boss—who is not only interested in the store, but in keeping its existence a secret from his employer. The keeping of such stores is another source of injustice to workmen, for their existence tends to widen the breach between employer and employe.

It may seem that I am dealing with insignificant things in this paper, but when the statement is made that seven out of every ten superintendents or bosses are interested in the management, and derive profits from the operations of stores which employes are forced to patronize, I make an assertion which can be proved. In a country where every man, no matter how humble, is taught from his infancy that he stands the equal of all other men, it is but natural for a citizen who is given to understand that he must patronize a certain store, or that he cannot join a certain society, to feel restive, and where so much is promised and so little obtained, men are apt to lose faith in a law-making system which obliges the workman himself to become complainant and prosecutor in cases where the laws are violated to his detriment. If he prosecutes he is discharged. If he does not prosecute for infractions of the law, but simply complains, he is told to invoke the majesty of the law in his own

behalf. In this way law is disregarded; it becomes a dead letter; men lose hope in law and law makers. The constant itching and irritation caused by the indifference of the employer to their welfare, and the injustice practiced on them by petty bosses, go on until the men feel that the only remedy is through a strike. In this way men who belong to no organization are launched into strikes.

Workingmen are not, as a rule, educated men. When the strike does come, while they feel that they have been wronged, yet they are lacking in the command of language necessary to state their case properly to the world, and hence set forth their claims in such a way as to arouse prejudices or create false impressions. The other side having the advantage of education, either personally or by right of purchase, can and do mold public opinion in a great many cases.

I have pointed out one or two of the little things which cause a great deal of uneasiness and vexation to workingmen; others have pointed out the root of the evil.

The workingman of the United States will soon realize that he possesses the power which kings once held—that he has the right to manage his own affairs. The power of the king has passed away. The power of wealth is passing away. The evening shadows are closing in upon the day when immense private fortunes can be acquired. The new power dawning upon the world is that of the workingman to rule his own destinies. That power can no longer be kept from him. How will he wield it? This question is of great concern, not only to the workingman, but to every citizen of the republic, and the hand of every citizen who loves his country should be extended to assist the new rules.

I have no fears because of the present apparently disturbed condition of the labor world; on the contrary, the signs are very hopeful. Wendell Phillips once said: "Never look for an age when the people can be quiet and safe. At such times despotism, like a shrouding mist, steals over the mirror of freedom." The people are not quiet to-day, but they are safe. It is the power of monopoly that is not safe. The men who pile up large fortunes must compensate for that privilege in the payment of a a graduated income tax. The blessings which they derive from wealth must be shared by the nation from which they extract that wealth.

The hours of labor must be reduced throughout the nation, so that the toiler may have more time to learn the science of self-government. Labor-saving machinery, instead of making a slave of man, must become his servant. How will the workingman wield his power? Organized labor says the power will be wisely handled, but we must have co-operation of the vast middle classes. The employer and employed must no longer stand apart. The barriers of pride, caste, greed, hatred and bitterness must be torn down. The workingman and his employer must meet face to face; they must discuss every detail in the management of the concerns they are jointly operating. No sacrifice of principle on the one hand, or of manhood on the other, need attend such a transaction. In the management of great or small concerns, each grievance, each trouble or difference, whether in relation to discipline or wages, should be talked over in a conciliatory spirit and arbitrated. Joint boards of arbitration should be formed between manufacturers and workmen all over the country. Each party should devote considerable time to the perfecting of the plans best suited to their interests or surroundings, for rules governing one case or locality might not work well in another. Having, after careful deliberation, agreed

country will be saved. An unworthy accumulation of money animates the possessor to dispose of it for base purposes. Money buys votes at our town and county elections. Men in congressional and senatorial halls are bribed to cast their votes revoking all measures which tend to the elevation of the people. Jay Gould, no doubt, has men to-day in the Senate chambers urging the suppression of the arbitration bill, men who have only an eye singly to the moneyed reward they are to reap. This is monopoly, a "political economy" against which there should be a war-cry raised. A fundamental change is needed, and it devolves upon organizations to accomplish it. We must be united in this work, for a "house divided against itself cannot stand." Our ability to cope with our adversary depends upon federation. Firmly united we will drive back in discomfiture and dismay the usurper and destroyer of our peace. There never was a reformatory movement that was not attended with suffering and distress, the consequence of diametrical opposition by Satan and his emissaries, for is it not a truth that his Satanic majesty is ever on the alert to thwart every good intent, with the hope of gaining complete power over mankind? He fills the unrelenting heart of man with covertness and greed, and tempts him to bow down to Baal, knowing full well that man cannot serve both God and Mammon. The issue between capital and labor is a fair illustration of the power Beelzebub has over the hearts and lives of men. Jay Gould is reaching forth to grasp ill-gotten gains, and with satan as his co-adjutor he scruples not to sell his own soul. Idolatry is a sin which is punishable by God. Haman was hanged on the gallows that he prepared for Mordecai. Belshazzar the oppressor, chose to serve gods of silver and gold and would not cease his persecution of the poor, notwithstanding the threats of the prophet Daniel that his kingdom would be taken from him and given to another. "His heart was lifted up and his mind hardened in pride and he was deposed from his kingly throne and they took his glory from him." At last he was forced to summon his wise counsellor Daniel to interpret the handwriting on the wall. But too late, for in that night was Belshazzar, king of the Chaldeans, slain. History tells us that Alexander, the conqueror of a world, died in a scene of debauch. Hanibal, who made Rome quake with fear at his unscrupulous deeds, died by his own hand in a foreign country, unknown and unwept. Bonaparte, who filled the world with terror, died in exile. We have to-day men filling high official positions whose records are as black as midnight; men whose hearts are filled with crafty devices, and who practice every artifice to extort money from their fellow-men. In direct contrast we have men whose self-sacrificing labors will eventually win us our freedom. We cannot too highly appreciate the efforts of the brave men who stand at the head of organized labor. All honor to the name of T. V. Powderly. We will unite our efforts with his and work on bravely and patiently to overcome the force that obstructs our progress. In the tumultuous state of the country we are in need of men like Mr. Powderly, whose tranqualizing influence acts like balm to the agitated soul of man. His transparent undeviating mode of action is unequaled. We will give him our support and he will unfetter the chains that bind us. Let us stand by him and hold up his hands as did Aaron hold up Moses' hands, yea, even until the going down of the sun.

THE WIFE OF A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

Wamego, Kansas.

He is a good man indeed who does all the good he talks of.

ARBITRATION.

It is pleasing to note that several differences between employers and employes have been settled by arbitration. These differences will always occur, and this means of settlement ought to prevail to a much greater extent than it does. It is sensible and cheap. Although it has in special instances been employed for years, it has never secured the attention it deserves. Both parties to the controversy appear to forget the existence of such methods when trouble comes. As an evidence of the attention which arbitration in labor disputes is securing and the favor with which it is likely to be received, it may be noted that the governors of several states have alluded to it in recent messages. Neither party in a labor dispute can hardly ever be characterized as entirely unreasonable, both simply do not want the other party to have his way, which is rather natural after all. Often they would not seriously object to a third party having his way.—*American Machinist.*

The laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with hand of fire, O weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair; fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft touches of the organ keys; blow, bugle, blow, until thy silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves, and charm the lovers wandering 'mid the vine-clad hills. But know, your sweetest strains are discords all, compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and every heart with joy. O, rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and men; and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. O, laughter, rose-lipped daughter of joy, there are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief.—*Ingersoll.*

NEVER GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

"Never give over the struggle,
Never relax in the strain,
And never despair of the issue,
Or think that you battle in vain.
The tree that you this day have planted
May take a long time to grow,
But 'twill yet be the pride of the forest,
And brave every storm that blows.

But freedom, the dream of the ages,
Cannot be achieved in a day;
She can only be won by the wooing
That watches and waits alway.
Then never give over the struggle,
And never relax in the strain,
While rankles unbroken in this land
One link of monopoly's chain.

Each hill has its memories holy,
Each valley its historic lore,
Ennobled by heroes and martyrs,
Who worked in the good days of yore.
The whole land is an altar to Freedom,
Whose banners shall yet be outwaved
O'er millions uplifted from thraldom,
And people no more be enslaved.

What matter though hundreds may falter,
Or weakly withdraw from the field?
The thousands will still be true hearted,
And never will waver or yield.
What matter though leaders desert you,
Or basely take sides with your foes?
Fit leaders were never a-wanting
To men of true hearts or brave swords.

With the bright flag of freedom above you,
And the spirit of freedom within,
Your cause is the cause of the deathless,
Your hosts are the forces that win.
Then never give over the struggle,
And never relax in the strain,
Till over the soil of this good land
No tyrants nor slaves shall remain."

THE DEVOTION OF A SON.

Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as the devotion of a son to her. We never knew a boy to turn out badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the poor, weary wife in after years. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother, at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife in the sear leaf of autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.

and carry a certificate which stamps him with the fraternal brand; for when telegraphs have the positions to give, the most fraternal will hold the best. The common operator is able and ought to take five shares, and can take more. I do not say this without doing as much myself, for I have taken twenty shares, of $100 each, and pay on them $20 a month.—*Railway Station Agent Journal for May.*

THE PRINTER BOY.

About the year 1735 an American boy, some nineteen years old, found himself in London, where he was under the necessity of earning his bread. He was not like many young men in these days, who wander around seeking work, and who are "willing to do anything" because they know how to do nothing; but he had learned how to do something, and knew just where to go to find something to do; so he went straight to a printing-office and inquired if he could get employment.

"Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the answer.

"Ah!" said the foreman, "from America, a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

The young man stepped to one of the cases, and in a brief space set up the following passage from the first chapter of John:

"Nathaniel said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip said unto him, Come and see."

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and administered a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him influence and standing with all in the office. He worked diligently at his trade, refused to drink beer and *strong* drinks, saved his money, *returned to America,* became a *printer, publisher, author,* postmaster-general, a member of Congress, signer of declaration of Independence, ambassador to royal courts, and finally died in Philadelphia, the 17th of April, 1790, at the age of eighty-four, full of years and honors; and there are now more than a hundred and fifty counties, towns, and villages in America, named after that same printer boy, Benjamin Franklin, author of "Poor Richard's Almanac."—*Boston Investigator.*

EMPTINESS OF RICHES.

Ah! the rust of riches! Not that portion of them which is kept bright in good and charitable uses. But I lay it down as an experience everywhere, that no rich man is safe who is not a benevolent man. No rich man is safe only in imitation of that benevolent God who is the possessor of all the riches of the universe. What else mean the miseries of a selfish, luxurious and fashionable life everywhere? What mean the sighs and murmurs of discontent that arise from their silken couches, and deprive rich and selfish misers of their sleep and happiness? Do not tell me that others are sufferers too. Say not that the poor, destitute and forlorn are as miserable as they. Ah! just heaven, thou hast in thy mysterious wisdom appointed to them a lot full hard to bear. There are poor, houseless wretches, who eat the bitter bread of penury and drink of the baleful cup of misery; whose children wander about unclothed and untended. I wonder not that ye sigh. But why should those who are surrounded by everything that heart could wish or imagination conceive — the very crumbs from whose tables of plenty might feed hundreds—why should they sigh amid their profusion and splendor?

They have broken the bond that should connect power with usefulness and their wealth with mercy for their fellow sufferers; that is the

reason. They have taken their treasures and wandered away into a forbidden world of their own, far from the sympathies of suffering humanity, and the all-gladdening light of heavenly charity is exchanged for the sickening glare of selfish enjoyment.

And happiness, the blessed angel that hovers over all good and generous deeds, has fled from their world of false gaiety and fashionable exclusion.

For can gold calm passion or make reason shine? Can we dig peace or wisdom from the mine? We must wisdom to gold prefer, for 'tis much less to make our fortune than our happiness.

LITTLE SCRIBBLER.

JAY GOULD put great stress on being an American citizen. It is said he is also a great lover of liberty. The Southern slave-holders fought for the same liberty that he believes in—the liberty to make slaves of other human beings.

OUR Boulder, Colorado, correspondent says the people are jubilant over the finishing of the short line from Denver to Boulder. This brings them within one hour and fifteen minutes' ride of Denver.

CONVICT labor virtually says to the honest mechanic vainly seeking work, "If you don't wish to starve, steal, and you will find plenty of work inside the walls of the prison."

"C–c–c–can that p–p–p–parrot talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Suppose he no talk so moche better as that what you talk, I chop he dam head off."

That writer does the best who gives his reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time.

If you are determined to live and die a slave to custom, see that at least it is a good one.—*E. P. Day.*

ASSIST EACH OTHER.

"Lend a hand to one another
In the daily toils of life;
When we meet a weaker brother,
Let us help him in the strife.
There are none so rich but may,
In their turn, be forced to borrow;
And the poor man's turn to-day
May become our own to-morrow.

Lend a hand to one another;
When malicious tongues have thrown
Dark suspicion on your brother,
Be not prompt to cast a stone.
There are none so good but may
Run adrift in shame and sorrow,
And the best of men to-day
May become the worst to-morrow.

Lend a hand to one another
In this race for honor's crown;
Should it fall upon your brother,
Let not envy tear it down.
Lend a hand to all, we say,
In their sunshine and their sorrow,
And the prize we've lost to-day
May become our own to-morrow.

TO PARENTS.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a moral, grievous wrong.

Give it play, and don't distress it,
Active life is no defect;
Gentle be, and ever cheer it,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must go forever;
Better teach it *where* to go.

THE FIREMAN'S MAGAZINE.—This is without doubt the ablest magazine published in the interests of any of the "Brotherhoods." The May number gives sufficient evidence that Mr. Debs is fully qualified to preside over it as editor; and with his able assistant, W. F. Hynes, as associate editor, there is no fear that this magazine will, while under the present management, be lacking for a sufficient quantity of reading matter, that in quality will be found the superior of many of its class of publications.

A fellow may "feel good" all the time, and be of very little account. It is the fellow who "does good" that is missed when he drops out of sight.—Macon Telegraph.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The House on Monday, May 10, voted 196 to 18 to suspend the rules, and set apart June 30th for the consideration of bills presented by the labor committee. The list includes bills to prevent the employment of aliens on public works; to forbid the use of products of convict labor on public buildings; to allow government employes leave of absence who are not now entitled to them; to restore the old and higher rates of wages in the government printing office; to extend the operation of the eight hour law; to protect employes in their wages; to amend the law relating to the importation of laborers under contract, and to grant National charters to trades unions.

There is talk of the Union Pacific railroad company dispensing with Chinese labor at Rock Spaings.

The Chicago police, on Friday night, the 14, arrested a man named Louis Lingg, who, they say, is beyond doubt the man who threw the destructive bomb on May 4th.

A dreadful tornado struck Odell, Ill., a town of nine hundred inhabitants, May 12th, destroying houses, barns and sheds, causing damage to the amount of $50,000. Scarcely a store in the town escaped injury. Two people were fatally hurt. Terrible wind and hail storms were also reported from Rockford, Ill., Peru, Ind., and Winchester, Va. A terrible waterspout at Xenia, Ohio, swept away one hundred houses the same day. Telegraph wires throughout Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, were prostrated

A tornado wrecked the town of Dunkerk, Ohio, on the night of May 14th, killing four people. Severe storms were also felt in Michigan and Kansas.

We are also reliably informed that considerable damage was done by a severe storm at Eagle Rock on the 18th; the full extent we have been unable at this writing to learn. The house of Dave Taylor, formerly of Laramie, was partly blown down, but no one was injured.

Mr. Stevens, the American who is making a tour on a bicycle around the world, has been arrested while crossing the frontier of Afghanistan.

A terrible hurricane swept across the middle of Spain on May 13. At Madrid thirty-two persons are known to have been instantly killed and six hundred and twenty others have been seriously injured. The wind struck the city with the suddenness of lightning. Teams, cars and cabs were overturned and broken into splinters; roofs were dislodged and telegraph wires everywhere were torn from the poles. The parks in and about the city were devastated and in some cases entirely destroyed. One church tower was blown down and a number of houses in the suburbs of the city were entirely wrecked. The damage exceeds $1,200,000.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, on May 11, moved that the House devote four nights out of five every week th Parliamentary business—to debate on the Home Rule Bill. The proposal produced a sensation, as it was generally believed that the Government had about given up hope of carrying their measure and would bring on the crisis as early as possible. An excited discussion at once followed Mr. Gladstone's motion, which was carried. Nine converts to Mr. Gladstone's scheme have been made since Saturday and others are wavering. The chances for passing the bill are considered brighter than ever.

There were six hundred and ninety assemblies organized during the last fifteen days of April.

The death list from the Kansas Ciiy cyclone foots up thirty so far as heard from up to the 12th, and it was thought there were others whose remains would yet be found.

Tha Union Pacific has ordered fifteen new eight-wheel locomotives from the Brooks works. The new engines have 18x26 inch cylinders, the drive-wheels being sixty-three inches outside the ties.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

FLAT-TOP SHEAR VERSUS V SHEAR.

Although the inverted V shear is almost universal in this country, it is almost unknown on the other side of the Atlantic. The chief trouble with the V shears is they lack surface and are, after a few years' use, worn and slack where the carriage is most used. It might be urged that the shears might be re-planed every few years; but very few shops will take that trouble. A Chicago manufacturer said when his lathes became slack, where the carriage or saddle was most used, he sold them to the second-hand store and bought new ones. He gave the old ones a liberal coat of paint and covered them with varnish stripes and sold them for nearly the first cost. When the fast head stock is on a flat shear it can be easily adjusted. Freeland, of New York, and some of the high class, expensive tool builders of Philadelphia, use the flat-top shear, but that is about all. William Sellers is considered the Whitworth of America, so I will quote from him on this subject:

"In reference to the bed or shear we uniformily make what is known as the flat-top shear, not the V shear. We adopted this form of lathe-bed, believing it to possess many advantages, not the least of which is, that by its use we are enabled to obtain a greater capacity of swing over the slide rest than is possible with the ordinary V shear.

Recognizing the difficulty of insuring accuracy of alignment of the fixed and the movable heads, when the latter is guided by the inner edges of the opening in the center of the shear surface only, we added a V to the under side of one of these edges. This V is made use of to hold the moveable head up to one of the straight sides of the opening in the center of the lathe shear, when the head is clamped fast, and yet permits absolute freedom of motion when it is loosened for adjustmens to places. When the outside guiding edges of the flat-top shear are bevelled at an angle inclining inwards from the face of the shear as is customary, and these angular faces made to receive the holding down shoes or gib of the slide rest, there arise complications which it is desirable to avoid. In the first place, the wearing down of the top surface of the shear not only loosens the fit of the slide rest at the worn part (even if there is no wear on the guiding edges), but permits the movement of the slide rest sideways to the extent of this looseness; thus producing a greater disturbance of the tool line than is due to the mere change of position vertically, at the circumference of the work being turned. It also necessitates the entire readjustment of all the surfaces as soon as the lathe shows deviation from truth in turning, no matter whether the wear be on the horizontal surface or on the edges of the bed; wear on either part producing the same effect on the work done in the lathe. By making the guiding edges of the top of the shear at right angles to the horizontal plane of the shear top, that is to say, by making them vertical and not inclined, we separate the components of the adjustment, and cause each to be independent of the other.

It has been demonstrated to our entire satisfaction, that in the case of the flat-top shear the wear from long use occurs on the flat upper surface to a much greater extent than on the guiding edges of the bed against which the gibs press, this to such an extent as to warrant us in saying that the wear on the edges is practically of little moment, *and is not perceptible after years of use.* By making the edges of the shear vertical the pressure to produce wear is diminished, and any wear of the upper flat surface does not loosen the slide rest sideways, so that the error in the truth of the turned work, due to the wear of the flat-iop surface of the shear, is confined to the almost imperceptible effect of the slight difference in the vertical height of the tool while under cut, and is not complicated with any side movement of the cutting tool. A very considerable wear on the flat surface must occur before its influence can be felt or

the work; while on the other hand, when the guiding edges are made inclined, a very slight wear of the top surface produces an immediate effect on the truth of the work as detrimental, as if the guiding surfaces had worn out of truth. The substitution of the vertical guiding surfaces for the usual inclined surfaces is as important to the correct working of the lathe and to its durability, as was the introduction of the under V to the holding of the moveable head in adjustment to the live spindle. The combination of the two improvements in the flat-top system, viz.: the under V and the vertical guiding surfaces gives us a theoretically perfect lathe bed. Inasmuch as the important improvements we have made in the lathe beds have removed the objections raised against the flat-top shear by those who have known the system only as in use without these improvements we dwell upon it more fully to explain some of its advantages.

In view of the well-known fact that durability of machinery is largely dependent upon extended surface, where surfaces move or slide one on another, it is rather surprising that the flat-top shear should have found so little favor in this country up to quite a recent period. Theoretically it presents the largest wearing surface and is the most easily made. The saddle of the slide rest, bearing over its whole under surface, may find a support up to the edges of the center opening of the shear. Having less distance to span unsupported than on the V shear, the saddle can be made thinner and yet of sufficient strength, thus increasing the capacity of the lathe swing over the slide rest. On lathes with V guides there are usually four of these guides, the outer two serving as guides for the saddle, and the saddle must of necessity span the entire space unsupported from one V to the other; hence it must be thicker and heavier than if resting on a plane surface. The nominal capacity of any lathe is what it will swing over the shear. The actual capacity in relation to cylindrical work *is what it will swing over the slide* rest; hence the advantage of less thickness of saddle, if of sufficient strength.

Those workmen who have not used lathes with flat-top shears are apt to think that the extended surface in contact with the shear may make it hard to move. If it be allowed to stick fast with gummy oil this may be so, but with such care as any machine tool should receive at the hand of the workman, *it is really easier to move.* Friction being dependent upon weight, not surface, the flat-top shear, owing to the extended bearing surface, will permit the use of a much lighter saddle. Lightness in the slide rest becomes of great moment in lathes of large capacity, and is worth considering in all lathes, when it can be obtained without loss of strength. Makers of engine lathes, who still adhere to and recommend the V shear, build their axle lathes with a flat-top shear. The axle lathe, but for the extended surface on the flat-top shear, would soon wear hollow at the place where most work is done. The advantages to be derived from the use of the flat-top on the axle lathe should recommend its adoption on other styles of lathes. The flat-top shear can be readily planed true on its upper face, on its outer edges and on its inner edges. The outer edges guide the saddle, lost motions being taken up by gibs. The lathe heads are guarded by the inner edges. The parallelism of all these edges can be readily insured."

The advocates of the V shear recommend making the front V twice the size of the back one in order to obtain durability.

My object in quoting from the celebrated Sellers is because it is considered an impertinence for a workman to express an opinion in some papers.

U. S.

TRAIN RESISTANCE.

The work which a locomotive performs in pulling a train is expended in overcoming the resistances due to wheel friction, gradients, curves, and atmospheric or wind pressure. Formulas have been profounded for calculating the ex-

tent of all train resistances, but they are untrustworthy for American railroad trains. The best known formula of this kind is that given by D. K. Clark in his "Railway Machinery." One calculation will show how misleading its figures are when applied to American railroad train resistances. Figured by the Clark formula, the total resistance per ton of a passenger train running at a speed of fifty miles an hour on a straight, level track is 22.6 pounds. By accurate records with his dynagraph car, Prof. P. H. Dudley found the total resistances of an express train running at a speed of fifty-one miles an hour to be 11 pounds. The resistances are so much different under different conditions, that nothing closer than a loose approximation can be calculated of the work done by a locomotive, unless indicator or dynamometer tests are made.

In experiments made with a freight train on the Erie Railway in 1881, reported by Mr. F. M. Wilder to the Railway Master Mechanics' Association, it was found that the total resistance on a level track was from 3.25 to 4.5 pounds per ton at speeds under twenty miles an hour. These figures will approximately represent the resistance due to wheel and axle friction in summer, but this resistance will be higher during cold weather, when the oil in the axle-boxes gets frozen. Track in bad condition will also tend to increase the wheel resistance, and improperly constructed trucks or wheels will entail the use of more power to move the train. Where trucks are so defective that they do not maintain the wheels revolving in parallel planes, the flanges of some of the wheels will rub on the rail, increasing the resistance. Wheels out of round, those having the axle out of the center, however slight, wheels of different size on the same axle, and numerous other car trucks disorders all contribute their share in making a train pull hard.

In a calm day the atmospheric resistance is very light under a speed of twenty miles an hour. To a fast train, atmospheric resistance becomes an important *obstruction.* The atmosphere acts on the train in various ways that are hard to calculate with any degree of accuracy. The head resistance to the locomotive is presumably equal to the exposed area of the front of the engine and cab in square feet multiplied by the speed. Then various parts of the cars present surfaces that the air strikes against and and increases the resistance. The raised and projecting roofs of passenger coaches offer an ample area for the wind to hold the train by, and every opening between the cars permits the wind to obstruct to some extent each individual car. Where wind is blowing freely in a direction to strike the train on the side, the resistance is greatly increased, the retardation being due to the wind pushing the car sidewise so that the wheel flanges rub against the rail, and also to the wind obtaining a strong hold on the front of each car. In the case of a freight train, the resistance is greatly increased when the door of the car is left open, for every car in that condition acts like a parachute to reduce speed.

In the experiments already alluded to on the Erie Railway, it was found in the absence of wind that the first car of a freight train produced atmospheric resistance equal to a surface of sixty-three square feet, multiplied by the air pressure due to speed, and that each subsequent car offered a resistance of twenty per cent of that due to the first car.

Curved track increases the resistance of trains in direct proportion to the shortness of curvature In European railways, the character of the curves is nearly always demonstrated by the length of radius; in this country a railroad curve is described as of so many degrees. The degree of a curve is determined by an angle subtended at its center by a cord of 100 feet. To those who think of a curve by its radius it may be well to explain that a curve of one degree has a radius of 5,730 feet, and the radius of any curve can be ascertained by dividing these figures by the number of degrees.

To pull a train up an ascending gradient the locomotive has to perform work similar to the operation of a pile-driving

engine in raising its driving block. The train is the block raised by the locomotive, and the lift is not vertical but up an inclined plane, yet the amount of work done is reckoned in precisely the same way. When the engine of a pile-driver raises a block weighing 1,000 pounds a distance of 30 feet, the work done is 1,000 x 30—30,000 foot pounds; when a locomotive pulls a train weighing 1,000 tons over one mile raising 30 feet, the engine performs 30,000 foot-tons of work in that distance by raising the load alone. The total amount of work done will also include the energy expended in overcoming wheel friction and other ordinary train resistances.

To find the traction force which the engine must exert through each foot of the mile traversed in pulling the train described, we must divide the foot-pounds of work done by the distance over which the power was exerted. Thirty thousand foot-tons of work is 60,000,000 foot-pounds. To this we will add 5 pounds additional for every ton of the train to cover wheel and wind resistances, making 60,005,000 foot-pounds of work that the engine has to perform in hauling the train one mile. This, divided by the number of feet in a mile, will give 11,364 pounds as the work the locomotive must perform through each foot, an effort which is entirely within the capacity of many consolidation engines. — *Angus Sinclair, in American Machinist.*

PAST AND PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

In the May number of the Magazine some good hints are thrown out to the present management which, Mr. Editor, I think might be enlarged on. It is heart-breaking for a mechanic, who has been used to working in a shop where machinery is turned out on business principles, to step into the average shop of our company; nor is it because the men are not working hard enough, for I believe they work harder than most any other railroad shop, for certainly if they did not they could not make as good a show*ing as they do with the facilities* and ma*terial at hand; nor is it the* fault of the foreman, though in many cases they could make many improvements were they allowed to do so by those in higher authority.

Tom is an A 1 general workman, well posted in the kinks of the trade, has had experience in shops equipped and managed up to the age, and after pushing ahead of it, Tom is traveling around to see the country, and applies for a job at ——; is told by the foreman to come around in the morning and he would start him to work; he is put to work on a 36\" packing lathe and is told that a certain numbered engine wants some "snat rings" made and they are in a *hurry* for them, and is shown a piece of iron to make it out of Tom looks disgusted. The foreman explains, "that's all we've got to make it out of. Ordered castings from Omaha three months ago for that sized ring; have'nt come yet, so we've got to do the best we can. We must keep the engines running." And off goes the foreman; aud Tom sizes up his job and figures how much of a "loaf" he would get out of it. He has a "bull ring" 1½" thick to bore and turn to ⅜" square rings. He "chucks" it; picks out a tool that looks as if might be ground in shape, and goes to the grindstone, slaps on the tool, holds it there a few moments, looks at it just commencing to get bright, and Tom makes a mental calculation how long will it take to get that tool in shape and then remembers the foreman said those rings are wanted in a hurry. Tom spies an emery wheel over in the corner and remembers he saw a boy grinding a tool on it when he was looking around the shop the day before, and away he goes to try it, and starts it up. Wah! wah! wah! wah! it goes. That settles that. Tom remembers he has no accident insurance, and besides he don't care to be shook up just then; had enough of that when he had the ague in Missouri; back he goes to the grindstone and grinds until he thinks he has spent too much time already on grinding, and makes up his mind he has to use the tool as it is, and takes it back to the lathe, gets it into

place and starts the machine up. Away it goes, 40 feet a minute. He looks at the speed, then at the belt, and sees that it is as slow as it goes. He makes up his mind that if other men can turn rings on there he can, and starts in thinking perhaps the iron is soft and that will help him out, but he is disappointed. It is hard and full of sand. By hard work at the "stone," grinding, with an occasional trip to the tool dresser while the lathe grinds away, he manages to get the rings done. But Tom wonders how long he could hold a job back in ——'s shop if he was as long on the same job; but swears he has worked harder than he ever did, and there is no doubt of it.

But what was the matter with the lathe? A first-class tool. Yes, but ordered speeded by a foreman with no experience outside the management he had served his time under, and who wants to work on the "lightning" theory of working iron What is the matter with the grindstone? Good-looking stone; company paid a good price for it, and the management believes the shop is properly equipped, with a stone; but that's where they are off. That stone would do in some polishing shop, but not for a machine shop, where a stone must grind. This stone is a fine soft sand; the shop needs a coarse one. How come such a stone to be put in? Why, the shop needs a stone; makes a requisition on the store department; perhaps they are out of them. The keeper tells a clerk to make out an order for a number of certain sized stones; perhaps they will name a grade, but it is doubtful. The stones come and one is sent to the shop. The foreman may kick and say that the stone is not the right grade for the shop, but is informed that it is the best they have got and it has to be used, and it won't do for the foreman to kick too hard, for the influential moguls of the store department will go for his scalp. The reason of all this is that the people in the store department hardly know what a grindstone is, perhaps only what they learn from the pictures in the catalogues of machine *supplies; they certainly* never ground a tool on one, and have very little idea of the use this most abused and most indispensable tool has to be put to. But then the people of the store department are not employed or paid for their knowledge of mechanics, and they have too many other matters on their minds to study up about them, and the keeper's business is to keep the company's shop supplies as cheap as possible.

But what has Tom been doing all this time? He has been whittling away at a steel crank pin, forged about twice as heavy as need be. Why? Because there are several different kinds to be made, and as it will not do to carry a large stock, they must be forged large enough to meet the demand for the various sizes. The castings come for the snap rings with ½″ to 1″ more metal than necessary. So made to answer for the various sized cylinders. Some one's bright idea of economy.

But some will say that this is all the better for the men; gives them more work. It may be for those who only stop in a shop for a short time, but not so for those who make it their headquarters; for if repairs foot up too expensive the foreman is called to account. He tries to drive the men to do more work, then the cry that wages are too high, and a desire to cut down comes, the men are called inefficient, etc., all of which proves to the detriment of the men. Tom makes up his mind that that's the way of the shop and soon reconciles himself to it, but while he is working he has estimated that fully 20 per cent higher wages could be paid, and with less expense to the company, if it was run on business principles. After he has seen enough of that part of the country, he quits and gets a job in another division shop, his experience in which will be related at another time.

PROMOTING MACHINISTS.

The late John H. Flinn, president of the Railway Master Machanics Association, passed through the experience of shop machinist and locomotive engineer on the road before reaching

the position of master machinist. He retained to the last a liking for machinists to make locomotive engineers from, but he always made machinists go through a good thorough training as firemen before he would permit them to take charge of engines. He acknowledged that personal experience convinced him of the necessity of adopting this course. At one of the first meetings of the association which he attended, he spoke at considerable length on the subject, using the words: "I, myself, would prefer the machinist engineers, although, like the rest of the master machanics, I promote intelligent and deserving firemen. The fault of the machinist is this: Knowing every part of the engine, as he does, he goes out with the idea that he has nothing to learn. I know that, because it was my experience. I am looking now at the gentleman with whom I went out to learn to run, and although he may forget it, I remember it well. I thought I knew something about running an engine, and I undertook to suggest something about it, and he said, 'Young man you are here to learn and not to suggest.' I have had experience of the same kind when I took young men out to teach them how to become engineers. I remember one instance on our road of a young machinist of extra capacity, who had a desire to learn to be a locomotive engineer, and got permission from the master mechanic to go on the road. I took him out and pointed out several places where it was difficult to stop, and where it was necessary to have the train under perfect control. The upshot of it was that when he went running he lost control of his train at that spot several times and smashed into other trains. If we could impress upon young machinists who desire to be engineers that they have to learn everything about the management of trains, carrying water, and similar duties, they would make successful engineers."—*American Machinist.*

Evidences of Mechanical Progress.—There are many evidences of recent progress in mechanical matters, and one needs to be a close observer to keep well informed of changes that are being made. Every line of manufacturing has its improvements, which must be observed from within, but there are not a few matters of mechanical progress that are plainly open to the public. He who travels by rail may notice that locomotives are being built heavier, and are drawing longer and more heavily-loaded cars; also that speeds of trains are increasing. The absence of clouds of smoke and cinders blowing into the faces of the passengers can be traced usually to the extension of smoke-boxes and better draft appliances, which are being adopted by most progressive railroads. As the traveler is whirled through the country after dark in an easy, comfortable seat on a car finished in artistic style, he observes that cities and villages, whose streets were formerly outlined only by rows of dim gas lights, have become brilliantly illuminated by clusters of electric lights on tall poles. The Webb perfecting printing press, that a few years ago was believed to be the very acme of mechanical skill in that direction, has been much improved, and, it is believed, will be brought to still greater efficiency. Higher pressures of steam are being carried both on locoomotives and on marine boilers. Inside the shop, where master minds are planning these elements of progress, more powerful and efficient tools are being used in turning, boring and cutting metal than were to be had even a few months ago. Machinery is being devised to do what has almost always been done by hand in the foundry and the boiler shop. Mechanics who carefully study what has been achieved by others are the ones who participate in bringing about these progressive changes that are of so much value to the public at large.—*American Machinist, May 1.*

Money is magic. If she is rich we speak of her hair as having a deep and fascinating auroral tint; but if she is poor we say that her hair is red as a carrot.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

THE WAGE QUESTION SOLVED.

Editor Magazine:

We have in the city of Denver a machine shop where the wage question is solved. That is, no wages paid. This is the Denver Variety Machine Shop, Thos. Crow, proprietor, which I believe every buyer of machinery should know of. Of all the abuses that workmen have been compelled to bear, of all the advantages one human being has taken of another, on account of the unfortunate circumstances of the one, this is the worst. To relate, the plan of operation is thus: A machinist or blacksmith is in Denver out of employment. Applies to the shop for a job. Is told that it is very dull, have got nothing for you to do, but if you want to come to work I will give you your board and some money. The man being very hard up (no one else would accept such an offer) goes to work, thinking something will turn up in a few days. The man finds he must jump right to the work (and there is plenty of it there to do) and keep at it ten hours a day. Is called to account if he comes in late. And if he works a full week gets not more than a dollar, and in some cases only twenty-five cents, and one case is on record where fifteen cents was the amount. If he does not work all the week he is paid in proportion. Now this is no overdrawn story. The proprietor admits he pays no wages and believes he is running a charitable institution, and thus keeps from four to ten men at work all the time. I don't believe a pen can picture it one-half as bad as it is.

Now, Mr. Editor, this institution exists right here in Denver. It acts as a leach on the legitimate manufacturing business of the city, as by taking advantage of mechanics and paying no wages, he can underbid legitimate manufacturers who are trying to do business and pay their men living wages. Whether they know it or not I do not know, but they should *be informed of it.* Every buyer of machinery, every man who believes a workman is worthy of his hire, every person who has the welfare and interest of the country at heart, should know it. The press should inform them if it is honest in supporting the interests of the city. I would not ask that this place be boycotted; it is not worthy of that distinction, for any one who knows it and who believes in legitimate business, who believe in living and let live, will pass this place by as an infected locality.

INVESTIGATOR.

T. V. POWDERLY,

In his last circular to all Kinghts of Labor says: "Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses. I find wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the Assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in future unless the appeal comes from your own District or General Assembly. If boycott notices are sent you, burn them. I have in my possession 400 boycott notices which were sent to Assemblies with a request that they be acted upon. In fact, our Order has been used as a tail for a hundred kites, and in future it must soar aloft free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well selected work on labor, they would put the money to good use. They will never need the guns or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the politics of the nation and the wants of the people would make but little use of the rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected, cannot be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man, cannot work out the problem now confronting us, his hands alone will never solve the problem.

The rug with the design of the Great Seal of the Order in center, to be given to the Local Assembly in District Assembly No. 82, with the best record July 1, 1886, is now hanging in the business office of the Magazine. It is a fine piece of work and will make a beautiful addition to any assembly room.

For information of persons who prefer or do not prefer Chinese made goods, the following lists of brands of California canned goods is sent out by the federated trades of California, as being put up by Chinese workmen :

San Lorenzo Packing Co.

California Packing Co.

Golden Gate Packing Co., San Jose.

J. Lusk Canning Co.

Santa Clara Packing Co, Red Star Brand.

Luna Madre Packing Co., Riverside.

San Mateo Packing Co., San Jose, Maiden Brand.

Riverside Fruit Co.

Piedmont Packing Co., Santa Clara Co.

Several K. of L. co-operative companies in the East have got their products on the market. Among them are the Kentucky Tobacco Co., of Covington, Ky.; the National K. of L. Tobacco Co., of Raleigh, N. C.; the Quaker City Co-operative Carpet Co., of Philadelphia, and the Co-operative Overall Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The Order should assist co-operative enterprises and have their dealers keep co-operative goods in stock. The Colorado Co-operative Mercantile Co., of Denver, are the Western wholesale agents for the tobacco companies named above.

There is now being published weekly at St. Charles, Mo., a labor paber, *Der Ritter der Arbeit*, (the Knights of Labor) by a K. of L. co-operative company, and we understand it is the only strictly German K. of L. paper in the country, and is recommended to the German members of the Order throughout the District. Address, Wm. F. Bloebaum, St. Charles, Mo., for sample copy.

A. D. Simpson, who was for a long time Secretary at Sterling, Colorado, died suddenly at Kansas City, Missouri.

Be what you are; this is the first step toward becoming better than you are.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FROM DENVER HOSPITAL.

The following new patients have been received :

Robt. Hoolahan, helper, Denver shops —improving.

Geo. McGongal, fireman, D. & S. P., head injured

T. Taylor, T. Andrews, John Quinn, laborers, C. C. Div.

E. Wohlfast, laborer, D. & S. P. Div.

Mrs. E. Adams, telegraph operator, Pine Grove.

Richard Mansfield, laborer, Wyoming Div.; Fred. Pepercorn, laborer, Julesberg Div.; J. Jones, laborer, Denver Div.; T. McGinnis, laborer, Wyoming Div.; J. Johnson, laborer, C. C. Div.; Dan. Buckley, laborer, Denver Div.

A. A. Ely died and body has been sent to friends in the East.

Lincoln Martin died, and as none of his relatives could be found he was buried at Denver.

Joseph Hill, C. C. Div., died on the 9th.

W. Meyers, miner, Carbon, died from effects of gunshot wound in leg.

W. H. Call, yardmaster at Sterling, died on the 19th.

The following were received and discharged :

Edgar Brown, Nelson Quak, J. H. Hayes, Peter Bolton, E. P. Brown, M. Martin, Jackson Boles, Geo. McLean, John Nolan, F. Hill, James Glen, Robt. Austin, Neil Freil, A. L. LeBarron. M. Kane, Gus Peterson, J. P. Williams, Geo. Jackson, H. C. Copson, Albert Simpson, M. Foley, James Doyle, T. Andrews, Wm. Lawter, Gilbert Patterson, Wm. Shaffer, Mike Smith, H. Posie, W. C. Mott, Chas. McClosky, Frank McCormick, Mat Farren.

Albert Simpson was suffering from heart disease and was advised to go East to a lower altitude, but died suddenly at a hotel in Kansas City and was buried there.

Dr H. M. Bennet takes the place of Dr. Winsor as house surgeon on the first of June. Dr. Winsor will open an office at Trinidad, Colo.

The artesian well at the hospital is not supplying water in sufficient quantity and a Knowles duplex steam pump is being put in place to force water through the building and grounds.

The grounds are improving every month and the trees are fast getting in shape to furnish shade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb.

Editor Magazine:

Upon receipt of the April number of the Magazine there were naturally more or less friendly comments and comparisons made on its new appearance, but it is safe to say that quite a number here still incline towards the old style, which was very neat, while the new title page contains too much scroll or scrawl work. But after all it is not the cover, but the contents, which makes this little book so attractive and so welcome.

As for our town, at present it exhibits a serene quietness. Municipal politics and County Court sessions are things of the past. Lent restricts any great demonstration of mirth and amusement, and the condition of our streets, which bid fair to eclipse Omaha for mud, forbid any great amount of promenading, should this daily improving weather encourage such exercise.

On the road business is as lively as ever. On March 29th a bad accident occurred some thirty miles west of here at Dexter, which caused the death of P. Bohen, fireman of engine 907, and injured Chas. Owens, engineer of No. 657. Dexter being a meeting point for No. 4 and No. 19, (this time a double header), the head engine, 657, left the rail while going in on the side track, and straddled the south rail of main track, while 907, the engine next to the train, kept the side track, and the result was: engine 657 standing with one side on the ties, the other up to the axles in mud, with shattered cab, etc., and No. 907 laying at right angle with the track, completely wrecked, and covered with a conglomerated mass of broken tracks, etc. Besides there were a few smashed up and a lot of the closest coupled cars you ever saw. Excepting 907, which lay in a hole on her side, everything was cleared up in the usual manner, but the the task of getting her up was reserved for the steam derrick from Cheyenne, which was sent down here with the reputation of being able to get away with anything loose at both ends. Well, the derrick came, commenced, collapsed. Although in defense it must be said that it lifted the engine and for about two seconds held it trembling in the air, when the sleeve supporting the boom bursted, the rivets snapped, and back sank the awkward pile of iron in the mud. After that the customary methods were adopted, much to the satisfaction of those good old timers who have no faith in anything new, consider the old way the best and think a man can't be beat to get up an engine with.

The familiar shop whistle still blows at the same time of the day, yet there seems to be plenty of work. At present we have two *engines to rebuild, 922, stripped to the boiler, and 907 with nothing* but the cylinders on her, besides No. 924, in for general repairs. Last month we turned out four engines, 915, 962, 919 and 818; this last engine has been delayed for quite a while, owing to the non-arrival of material from Omaha, but after that got here it was but a short while until this combination of speed, power and grace, claimed the attention of all judges of a handsome locomotive. On her trial trip everything ran smooth and nothing got hot except a few machinists, who being sent to a ranch for buttermilk exhibited their unlimited ignorance in dairy affairs by running after a lot of horses.

The resignation of our Master Mechanic, J. H. McConnell, is regretted on all sides. To his energy and able management the shops owe much of their prominence and model condition; and the kind relations between him and all under him, also the great length of time most of them have been with him, speak volumes for his fairness and fitness; and wishing him a continuance of his old success is about the best a lot of appreciative men could wish.

We must also state that the Grace Hawthorne Co. graciously played a benefit performance of "Camille" on April 10th, to the K. of L. But up to date there still appears some doubt as to which was the most successful, the performance or the benefit.

NO NAME.

ELLIS, Ellis Co., Kansas, April 24, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

As most of the Locals have responded to your call of "news wanted," and having been requested by the boys to send you a few words, I thought I would drop you a line or two with a big promise of more anon. Well, in the first place everything is booming at Ellis. The shops are running full time and sometimes time and a half. Engines 403 and 404 were turned out the other day, both looking as bright as a new dollar; 409, 359 and 510 are in the shops for repairs, keeping all hands very busy, and the indications are that we will have a very busy time here this summer. A number of engines from the main line have been ordered here; Nos. 947 and 955 are already here, the first named having been turned over to Engineer Tucker, with Willie Lartz as fireman. Judd Rippey and J. Grantier, two Ellis boys, have been transferred to Wallace and are pulling the throttle there. Jake Newcomber, our genial hostler here, has been promoted to engineer and takes charge of the yard engine here. Tom Preshaw (Big Tom) has been transferred to Brookville and has charge of the yard engine there. C. Erbtate from Wallace is engineer on the road here. Dolph Walters has been promoted to fireman on the road.

Frontier Assembly 2882 of Ellis, gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert last week which was a great success. The pro-

ceeds were sent to the former employes on the Southwest system. The boys are arranging a grand ball for Tuesday evening next for the benefit of the same employes, which no doubt will be a grand success. G. C. MILLER.

ARMSTRONG, Kansas, April 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Thinking you would be pleased to hear from the eastern end of the K. P. Division how matters are progressing, I will endeavor to give some idea of the work that is being done. We now have engine 351 in the erecting shop for new fire box and general overhauling. Engine No. 8 is rebuilding, almost everything being new. Engine 1018 in for new fire box and general repairs. Engine 326 is receiving a thorough overhauling. In the round house there are several engines undergoing repairs, some quite extensive. We have just turned engine 820 out of the erecting shop, the drawings of which were sent here from Omaha; it is the standard passenger engine. I will give you a few of her dimensions: Cylinders, 18"x24"; steam ports, 1¼"x16"; outside lap, ¾"; throw off eccentric, 5½"; diameter of driving wheel centers, 62⅝"; engine and tender truck wheels are the Page steel lined spoke pattern; length center to center, main rod, 101¼"; center to center, main and back drivers, 105"; total wheel base of engine, 291¼"; total wheel base of engine and tender 408¼"; wagon top boiler; total length of boiler from back of outside of fire box to front of smoke box ring, 577⅛", not including extension front. Number flues 201; length, 150"; total square feet heating surface, 1,450¼; water supplied to boiler by two Monitor injectors, Nos. 7 and 8. Just previous to placing the center casting in position the following document was placed therein and the casting was fastened in its place:

Union Pacific Railway Co., Motive Power and Car Departments.
Armstrong, Kansas, April 12, 1886.
Engine No. 820.

We now dedicate it to the fast mail and passenger service of the Union Pacific, hoping that as it rushes over the country bearing its precious load of human lives through the storms, dangers, and darkness of the night, and bright sunshine of the day time, it may always live, fight and work nobly, and faithfully discharge its duties, ever reflecting great credit upon the men who designed it, and upon the boys who have so faithfully carried out those designs, and be a lasting monument of skill and mechanical ability of the boys at this end of the line.

Jas. Hall, John Volk, Jas. Squires, Robert Young, Wm. Reese, Harry Orehard, Chas. Fitchie, Jas. Bothwell, Ed. Treat, David Mitchell, Chas. Hilton, E. W. Hilton, E. W. Towner, Fred. Felitz, Robt. Lauther, Jos. Leaf, Wm. White, Andy Berg, Jas. Howell, Mark St. John, Jos. Roberts, Gen'l Foreman.

Engine 820, formerly No. 2, is equipped with *Richardson's* balance valves, Detroit lubricator and extension front with straight stack; the piston packing is the snap ring style. She will make her trial trip next Monday. All engines coming in the back shop will receive balance valves.

On the 30th of this month L. A. 3694 will give a grand ball for the benefit of the former employes of the Southwest system. From present indications we expect an immense crowd. There are several things that I would like to write you about, but I will quit now for fear that you will say that I am occupying too much space. E. W. T.

LOGAN CITY, UTAH, May 16 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Having been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removel of our regular correspondent, I do so with considerable trepidation, knowing full well my unfitness. Since Bro. W. H. Burton wrote you last, quite a change has taken place at the Logan Depot. On the night of April 25th, or early in the morning of the 26th, some of the officials of the Idaho Div. came to Logan to oversee the removal of the shops from here.

Monday morning, when the men came to work, to their utter consternation, instead of going to their regular employment, they were ordered to commence loading up all the machinery, tools and material, in fact everything in and around the shops was loaded and shipped away. Engine 82, which was nearing completion, and the 22 on which considerable work had been done, were run out on the side track ready to be towed off. The stationary engine and boiler were then taken out and loaded, and in their place was left a small boiler to run the pump.

The men of course had to be transfered to other points along the line, some to Battle Creek, others to Eagle Rock, while some went to Shoshone and one to Montpelier, two or three are here yet awaiting orders, so that all the M. P. & C. Dep't have here now is six men, and all that remains of the once thriving little shops at Logan is the empty buildings.

But, it was not altogether a surprise, as it had been rumored for some time that they would be removed from here. Also that the men had been taken away one by one, until the force was reduced to "bed rock" and nothing was done in the shape of repairs. The reason for this I cannot understand. The company undoubtedly should know its business best. But there is this much that, to a common observer, looks curious About a year ago there were between 80 and 90 men employed here. The officials appeared to be well pleased with the Logan shops, also the quantity and quality of work turned out, the same facilities, the same class of labor was here when the shops were removed; except that a number of the men had been removed from here within the year, until the whole force had been reduced to 27 men, and a number of these were coal heavers, helpers, &c., leaving but a very few to work

on engines. The few left could not work to the same advantage for their employers, nor with but little merit to themselves. But had the force not been reduced, the Logan shops could have competed in proportion to the number of men employed with any general repair shop along the line, both in quality and cost for turning out work. In view of these facts it is hard to understand the reasons for removing machinery from here, but much as I may have regretted to see the machinery removed from here, the company has the right to place its labor wherever they deem best. Considering that this is not the proper place for any extensive shops, I will quote as the opinion of a number of practical men who understand the situation thoroughly, that from 80 to a 100 men could be employed here, and render the company valuable service, which fact has been proven not more than a year back.

Our assembly has made good progress lately considering our number, which will now be considerably reduced on account of so many of our R. R. boys going away. But we have had a number of the townmen join us, and more are desirous of joining, so I think there are good prospects for our order in Logan. Trusting you will excuse me for infringing on your valuable space and time, I will conclude by wishing the U. P. Employes' Magazine unbounded success.

THOS. O. GRIFFITHS.

OMAHA, NEB., May 9, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Evidently the members of the different A.'s in Omaha have shown an indifferent spirit toward the Magazine with reference to news matters. However, it is better late than never to have something to say on questions and answers which interest us all. In Omaha the strike on the S. W. system has been discussed and dissected in all its bearings by men of every trade, calling and profession. Some think it a misfortune, others look on it in a different light; only the evolution of time will tell whether it was a misfortune or not. However, no matter what people think about the justice or injustice of this matter, I have no hesitancy to say that ninety per cent of the unprejudiced people in this country will agree that the strike has inaugurated the initiatory step which will compel monopoly and unscrupulous capitalists to recognize the justice of labor and labor organizations. This question is not only agitating the minds of K. of L., but every labor organization in this country. The Cigarmakers Union of Omaha are making every effort to raise funds to sustain the strikers. They were to give a picnic on the 2nd inst. for said purpose but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was postponed until the 9th inst. At the present writing we have in Omaha ten assemblies, and another will be organized next week, who unitedly are making arrangements to give a grand ball in the exposition building on the 14th inst., the entire proceeds to be given to the strikers in the S. W. Because we are making every effort to raise funds to sustain them, we do not wish the idea to go abroad that our motto is strikes. Strikes are deplorable and should be discouraged, but when the selfishness of capital will not recognize the justice of labor and arbitrate their difficulties, strikes are inevitable. The picnic above mentioned did not take place this morning on account of bad weather.

EVANSTON, Wyo., May 6, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

By permission I will let you know how I am getting along with the subscription list. Taking everything into consideration, I am doing well. I am pleased to inform the readers of the Magazine that many engineers and firemen are taking an interest in it. We have received our May number and all are pleased with it.

Our grand ball that was mentioned in your last issue was a success, financially and otherwise; all went home happy, feeling that they had done their duty in helping the men in the Southwest.

I have another list of names to send with this, making in all one hundred subscribers, which for this little town we believe is doing first-rate. Most of our business men are taking the Magazine and are satisfied they are getting value received.

The miners at Almy are doing well at present. Number 4 mine is being worked, and the company will make some improvements in the way of erecting a building for a large fan to discharge the foul air and gases from the mine.

The Grand Army of the Republic gave us an invitation to assist them in the decoration ceremonies on the 30th of May, which we have accepted. Arrangements will be made to procure flowers and badges for the occasion and have a good turn-out.

The K. of L. band look well in their new uniform, and when we have a dance, social or fair in Evanston, they may be depended on as being able to furnish the necessary music. Whenever there is a necessity for a benefit for a good cause, or a school party, they will be on hand ready to lend their assistance; we hope to see them receive the patronage they so richly deserve, and believe the public will show their appreciation for the organization of the K. of L. band.

Fraternally Yours,

T. E. M., 3274.

Evanston is still alive, also is No. 3274, running along on smooth track with an occasional hot-box, but not enough to start the babbitt; but now to business:

Railroad news is kind of scarce. Last month engine No. 1,008 was sent to Denver

to work on the K. P. Engine No. 988 has had some slight repairs, also a new coat of paint. Engine No. 581, new coat of paint. Engine No. 1,203, newly painted. Engine No. 1,007, general repairs and extension front end. Engine No. 936 is in for new flues and crown bars, but will be out in a few days. Engine No. 812 has been jacked-up and lost motion taken out of her driving-boxes, but is out on her passenger run now. Engine No. 514, light repairs and new paint.

We have also got a small pump boiler in boiler shop for new fire-box; also three new smoke stacks for pump boilers at Green River, Piedmont and Echo.

Engine No. 517, the Devil's Gate pusher, has had some light work performed on her and has gone back.

The railroad company has put new shade trees all around the shops, making a great improvement.

The Railroad Brakemen's strike did not extend here, but there was several trains tied up in the yard.

The grand benefit ball, given by Assembly No. 3274, on April 27, 1886, was a grand success both in management and finances, clearing very near $240. The K. of L. band, of eleven pieces, volunteered, and we kept hopping around until after four o'clock on the following morning.

The G. A. R. are making great preparations for Decoration Day, which will be held here on Monday, May 31. An invitation was extended to our Assembly which was accepted, and we will, if possible, turn out about 300 strong. We have only one member buried here; he was a charter member and was killed in a railroad accident about two years ago.

Harry Carrick, gang boss in back shop, has taken a lay-off and gone to Europe. Enoch Dunning, better known as "Teddy, my boy," wields the baton during his absence. Stay with it, "Ted," and may your shadow never grow less

A gymnasium room is one of the latest additions to our sports. It is very well patronized by the Knights, keeping them out of saloons after working hours.

The prospets of building a new railroad hospital in Ogden is very encouraging. This Assembly favors an addition very much.

The K. of L. band have received new uniforms and will head the procession on Decoration Day.

We have had two alarms of fire the past month. The wood-pile in the yard was the cause of the trouble. It gives good practice to the Railroad Fire Department, and if there is ever a fire the boys will "get there, Ell," in good shape.

Foulks, late superintendent of the Almy *mines, U. P. Co., has been removed, much to satisfaction of the miners.*

The school election, held a few days ago in Almy, was a success, the Knights coming out ahead by a large majority.

A tramp, dead-heading East, had the misfortune to lose a leg at Wahsatch a few days ago. He was brought in here where his leg was cut off by our local surgeons, Harrison & Hocker. He was then taken to the hospital in Ogden.

One of our Almy brothers is passing around the cigars—cause, twins, nine pounds each. We congratulate you, Brother B.

Brother J. J. is trying to raise a moustache, but it took the scarlet fever, and he is getting round-shouldered trying to nurse it to health again. He is also a prompter. He was to a surprise party the other evening, and the caller being absent he volunteered to call, but not being master of the English alphabet, he got mixed up, as shown by the following: "First couple lead to the last couple. You hear de music; vy you not valtz." Some of the boys say he was eating saur kraut, but it is not so.

Old D. keeps the boys in good trim. When they get unruly he reads the riot act to them. Never mind, D, the baton you will have on Decoration day will be amply sufficient to keep the boys in line, and nothing to drink, only pop.

The irrigation ditch has been opened for the summer and a stranger coming to our town would think we had just got over a tornado; the streets are (in some places) knee deep in water.

One of our hotels has disposed of his Chinese help, and we hope the other two will follow suit.

U. K., L. A. 3274.

CAMAS, Bingham Co., Idaho Ter., May 21.

Editor Magazine:

Again do I appear before you to give the latest advice from the future great of Bingham Co., Idaho. Our Assembly is still prospering and most of the members are good workers for the cause, whilst others, I am sorry to say, do not take the interest they should. We would be pleased to have Bro. Neasham give us a call on his return from Cleveland, and wake the tardy brothers up. A good many of our brothers are scattered throughout the country. Among the number we notice Bro. Wm. Bentley, who has gone to Sitka, Alaska; Jenk Mulvane to Green Point, Wis.; Wm. Connor to San Francisco; Bro. J. Gould, Chas. Jackson and Oscar Hasselras to Nicholia, this county; they all seem to be prospering in their new homes. Bro. Thomas Monroe, who has been laid up all the winter with rheumatism, I am glad to state, is out once again. They have taken away the four small Brook engines from here as helpers; have substituted two big consolidated Rhode Island engines, who perform the same work with four crews that required eight crews on the small engines; they have the Metzheimer extension, front end and straight stack.

I suppose you have heard of the terrible wreck which happened between this place and Dry Creek Station, on the 12th inst. That it was terrible no one will deny who looked at it. The only wonder is how any on the engines escaped without injury. James Clark, fireman of engine 50, was instantly killed, while Engineer Flord of the same engine was terribly scalded about the face, head and hands, as well as injured internally; fireman Andy Reach of engine No. 17 had his right leg terribly crushed below the knee, and when found after the wreck by Engineer Geo. Owen, who was himself badly shaken up and only escaped by a miracle (he, when found, himself was sitting on the tank which had been thrown on its side on the dump, and a rail from one of the flat cars against his mouth), Andy was sitting on the bank trying to tie up his leg with sage brush and part of his overalls.

Four hours after the wreck happened there was a special sent up from Eagle Rock with a surgeon, who dressed Reach's leg temporarily, as also Engineer Flood's injuries; they were then sent to the hospital at Ogden, where Andy Reach's leg was amputated. He died on the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, and was buried on the following day at 5.30 p. m. by the B. of L. F., of which organization he was a member.

The sympathy of all are extended to his wife and family in their hour of trouble.

I am glad to be able to say that Engineer Flood is improving fast, and we hope soon to see his pleasant and friendly smile once again as of yore.

Fireman Jasper Clark's remains were sent to Laramie for burial; the sympathy of all is extended to his parents and relatives; he was a man well beloved by all who knew him. The engines are all draped in mourning in respect to the memory of Clark and Reach, the dead firemen.

There is one circumstance which appeared in your May number I would like to call the attention of all the readers to, I mean in regard to a letter sent from Nicholia this county, and signed W. F. O. H. Since reading the article referred to there have been several members of this Assembly who utterly refute everything in it, some of whom had understood that no K. of L. men would be employed by the V. M. & S. Co. When others could be found to fill their places, these Bros. went to the Supt. of the Co. and tendered their resignation, under the above impression, when he informed them that he did not care what organization a man belonged to so long as he did his work, and at the present time, to my own knowledge, there are several K. of L. members working for this company.

And another item I wish to call atention to is his attack upon the Idaho Trading Co., who do business at this place as well as at Nicholia. Mr. Ben. MacDonald, the manager of this Co., has at all times tried to accomodate the K. of L. in every way, shape and form; he has also, when spoken to in regard to the boycotting of certain articles, always been willing to quit buying or dealing in those goods.

It would perhaps be well to remark here, that if we wish to keep up our organization we must not allow any one, even if a member, to work out any personal affairs they may have through the organization.

Yours fraternally, ALEX.

[If our correspondent from Nicholia has shown a disposition to use the Magazine to make statements that he cannot subtantiate, we are glad to see them corrected.—ED.]

HUNTINGTON, OREGON, May, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Since last writing there have been some changes.

The Pacific Hotel has undergone the remodeling process, with additional outbuildings.

Under the supervision of the executive heads, all freight matter is being transferred. There is at present about seventy-five cars of lumber on the siding; as many more of coal and other freight. This keeps section boss Daxon, of the O. S. L., with his crews of Italians, and Smith, of the O. R. & N., with his bodyguard of pigtails, rustling to keep the tracks in repair and the switches in a moveable condition for the convenience of switchman Forepaw, whom we are glad to welcome back to both yard and lodge.

We were honored with a visit, a few days since, from Division Master Mechanic Hovey and Mr. Jackson, general foreman of the car department; both seemed well pleased with everything and everybody.

Business in general is bright; for the lodge, we can say it is prosperous, and to add to its interest and tone we initiated into the Order five young ladies.

The Pacific Hotel has a change in its proprietor, Mr. Frank Fish being dismissed and Mr. W. H. Barmor, of Evanston, Wyo., taking charge.

Last but not least of all interesting circumstances was the arrival of Mr. Joslin, paymaster, who made the boys' hearts glad with his golden eagles.

Nothing more at present.

Respectfully yours,

R.

SHOSHONE, IDAHO, May 17, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Everything here is about as usual. We are working ten hours with plenty of work ahead; since my last writing we have turned out two 10-wheel engines as good as when first built, and we now have six more in the

shops for general repairs Every man will go to the pay car and draw a big month's pay as the most of us worked ten and fifteen hours last month.

The wood-working machinery is being taken out of the back shop and put in one end of the round-house where all the car work is being done, and will make a fine looking car shop. It appears that the shops at Logan are being abandoned altogether, as considerable of the machinery is being brought here and the men are being transferred to this and other points on the division. Our pay rolls now number about 175 or 180 men, including both locomotive and car departments. Judging from appearances the prospects are good for a good summer s work.

The shops are being improved all the time and are getting to be first class in every respect. Business on the road is gradually on the increase and bids fair for a booming business the coming season. There is a report circulated that we will have to part with our division foreman, Mr. J. P. Hovey, and that we are to have in his stead Mr. C. S. Smith of Eagle Rock. As some of us are acquainted with Mr. Smith we have no reason to fear any trouble or dissatisfaction; at the same time, if the change should occur we will regret parting with Mr Hovey, as we have all become acquainted with him and thereby understand each other, and find that he not only understands his business thoroughly, but that he is a gentleman in every respect.

On the 9th of April, L. A. 3810 celebrated its first aniversary with a grand ball that was largely attended by nearly all of the society ladies and gentlemen of Shoshone, including those who are members of the order. Shoshone continues to increase in population, and there are also being built some substantial residences and business houses. Many thanks to L. A. 3218 for the complimentary to attend their anniversary, sent to me. As it was impossible for me to be present my heart was with them, and I trust, every one present had a most enjoyable time, as they always do on such occasions, especially in the Queen City.

O. S. L.

DENVER, Colo., May 25, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The weather has been unusually warm here the past month and not any of the usual spring rain, but for all that, time keeps going on just the same.

At the shops work has been progressing as usual, with no particular rush in any of the departments. Quite a number of new men have been employed at both shops, and regulation time is being worked.

Engine No. 410 has been turned out at the K. P. shop, after being virtually rebuilt, having a new boiler with the Mertsheimer spark arrester. This is the first new locomotive boiler ever built in Colorado, and was superintended by Thomas Topham, foreman of the boilermakers, and was built without any additional force being employed, the usual repair force doing the work "between times." The No. 410 is the best looking engine on the division, and is pulling passengers.

South Park engine No. 213 is in at the K. P. shop for general repairs.

Chris. Nelson, foreman of the blacksmith shop, takes a vacation of three months from the first of June, and will make a visit to "faderland" (Denmark), after an absence of twenty years. Chris. has been in the employ of the U. P. company continually for eighteen years, having worked at the "front" during the construction of the road; and is a favorite among all who know him, and all wish him "bon voyage."

Mr. Holland has left to except a better position with a private company, and has gone to *Silver Cliff, Colo.*, to look after their interest *in the Water Works at that* place.

The "Park" is kept busy as usual on repairs. Engine No. 242 is about ready to leave the shop, having received a general overhauling. Engine No 212 is in for repairs, having had an accident by going into the ditch near Como, and looks as if it had tried to run on its back.

The boys at the Park are enjoying a luxury now in the shape of artesian water; to get this they assess themselves five cents per month, the water furnished by the company not being considered conducive to good health; they thus show their zeal in working for the best interests of the company by avoiding the danger of being unfitted for work by drinking bad water.

The anniversary entertainment and ball given by L. A. 3218 (U. P. Employes), was a grand success, and was the largest affair of the kind ever given in Denver. The Mammoth Rink was literally packed, over 3,000 people being on the floor at one time, and 250 couples took part in the grand march. Judge Frank Tilford was the principal speaker of the evening, and delivered a very able and interesting address. The following ball programme was danced:

	Grand March	Federation
1	Quadrille	T. V. Powderly
2	Waltz	Arbitration
3	Lancers	K. of L.
4	Schottische	B. of R. R. B.
5	Quadrille	D. A. 89
6	Newport	B. of L. F.
7	Saratoga Lancers	D. A. 82
8	Waltz	Hope Assembly
9	Quadrille	Education
10	Waltz	Agitation
11	Quadrille	Frederick Turner
12	Polka	*U P. Employes' Magazine*
13	Virginia Reel	B. of L. E.
14	Waltz Quadrille	Organization
15	Caledonian	Legislation
16	Racquet	*Labor Enquirer*
17	Quadrille	Switchmen
18	Waltz	Eight Hours
19	Lancers	Our Order
20	Home, Sweet Home	Co-Operation

All were well pleased with their evening's enjoyment, and 3218 keeps up its reputation of never making a failure of anything they take hold of.

The "Park" and K. P. shops played a match game of ball on Saturday afternoon the 15th. The K. P were the winners by a score of 32 to 23. The return game will be played as soon as the teams are in physical condition again, which may be toward fall.

SCRIBE.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., and every fourth Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. at Neef's hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 8:30.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

CAPE HORN, COLUMBIA RIVER.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1886.

BOYCOTT THE SALOONS.

We hear nothing of a strike of bartenders, although thousands of them are working from eighteen to twenty hours a day.—*Boston Transcript.*

The above suggests to our mind a number of things in connection with the traffic of liquor. That it is a legitimate business in many states and territories cannot be denied, from the fact that men who engage in the business pay a license or tax to state or municipal authorities, which entitles them to protection. We would infer from the comment of the Boston *Transcript* that barkeepers don't strike because they are not Knights of Labor. It should be our aim to encourage a strike among barkeepers if we could only get them to strike in the right direction, viz: strike for some honorable and more elevating method of procuring a living. The best way to bring about a strike of this kind is for the members of all labor organizations to "boycott the saloons." And right here we wish to make some further remarks on the same subject. We are not in favor of prohibition, because we do not believe that it prohibits drinking. Here in Laramie, where we have no less than twenty-five saloons, our municipal government could in a great measure assist in bringing about a strike of this kind among at least a portion of those engaged as above stated, and as we have a city government composed largely of workingmen, we would like to see them distinguish themselves in bringing about some needed reforms in our beautiful city, and this for several reasons. First, for the rising generation with us now, and second, we are about to erect a University that will be a credit to the Territory of Wyoming, to which others outside of Laramie are sure to be sent; but some parents, on learning that we have the above number of saloons here, will object to sending their children; and we will inform them that in addition to the saloons we have something even worse, a great number of gambling institutions in connection with some of these saloons, and other places of business that cultivate a mania for gambling that is perceptible among the children in the game at marbles. Nowhere have we ever seen so much exhibition of excitement in this simple game as here. We can boast of something in Laramie that we don't believe any other town or city in the United States can boast of. This is a large sign that extends out over the sidewalk

of one of the principle streets, in large and glaring letters, thus: "Wheel of fortune and faro." We would suggest for the purpose of helping to bring about a strike such as we have mentioned, that a tax be levied sufficiently large enough to give them more protection, (?) and as we have said before a heavy tax makes things scarce; but less places of this kind could be made to contribute more to the city's funds than the whole of them at present.

It may be argued that none but the rich could engage in the business, but we had rather see a rich man contribute largely toward defraying the expenses of paying policemen to keep men quiet whom he makes noisy by selling them liquor, even if the tax could be levied sufficient to bankrupt him, than to see a poor man enter into this business and become rich by having other tax payers pay the police officers for the same duties greatly enlarged as at present. Then again it may be said that men would have to pay more for drinks. The same rule will again hold good here. Put a heavy tax on drinks and you make them scarce.

One reason some people don't drink to-day, at the present prices charged, is because they cannot afford it, and after they once learn to withdraw their patronage from such places they continue in the habit. Instead of reforming the habit of drinking they do exactly what the physician does in case of disease—they cure it. Instead of *an amendment to the National constitution for prohibition*, amend the constitution of the man. Much practical and pointed truth is contained in the philosophy "that the only way to reform a man is to reform his grandmother," and as Gail Hamilton says: "We may find this hard to do, but much easier than to reform a man by an act of Congress or by a three-fourths vote of the States; the grandmothers of the drunkards of the future are closer to us than a constitutional amendment that shall prohibit or prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The child that is built up strongly within, increasing in wisdom as he increases in stature, disciplined, self-controlled, under the reign of law, will never be a drunkard."

It is painful to see men, such as we have known, with large families, who were receiving from one dollar to one dollar and fifteen cents a day, spend twenty and thirty cents a day for liquor. They were no longer drunkards, they had reformed. At their age there was little hope of effecting a cure, but more painful still is it to think of the hopeless condition of the neglected family.

Either agitate the strike or boycott the saloons, is our advice to the workingmen. You may not be able to drive them all out of the business, but with the aid of a heavy license you can make them scarce, and perhaps reform those that are left. And when you have reformed them so that the husband or father will not be ashamed to take his wife or daughter, and the young man his sister, there to spend their precious time, we will declare

the strike off or withdraw the boycott, but as we have little faith in the reformation, we believe it is best to make them everlasting. Col. Ingersoll, in a notorious liquor trial in the city of Chicago, said to the jury:

"I believe, gentleman, that alcohol, to a certain degree, demoralizes those who make it, and those who drink it. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisoned worm of the distillery, till it empties into the hell of crime, dishonor, and death, it demoralizes all that touches it from its source to its end. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without becoming prejudiced against that liquor crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wretch upon either bank of the river of death—of the suicide—of the insanity—of the poverty—of the ignorance—of the destitution—of the children tugging at the faded dresses of weeping and despairing women crying for bread—of the men of genius it has wrecked—of the millions struggling with imaginary serpents produced by this devlish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the almhouses, of the asylums, of the prisons, and of the scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against that damned stuff called alcohol."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

He is given more power than any other potentate except the Czar of Russia. He has command of the army and navy, the management of the public treasury, the power to appoint and remove officials, to have the Republic represented in foreign countries; with his veto he *has power on particular* occasions to restrict laws that might prove dangerous. He occupies an exceptional position, as he is elected by electors, and not bound to the will of the people; he has no right to declare war, but James Buchanan gave us a fair illustration of how it could be encouraged, and how he could aid in its preparation in the country. His right to pardon is placed above law and justice. Without his signature the laws of Congress are only propositions; if this is withheld it requires a two-thirds vote of a legislative body of several hundred members to vote down his veto; in case the two Houses don't agree he has the right to adjourn and convene the representatives of the people, which virtually gives him the power to send them to the capitol, and if he so wished send them home again. He is protected by the Constitution from impeachment, as it requires a two-thirds vote of the representatives of the States to convict him. If he need be further encouraged with power at his disposal, Constitutional provisions leave him alone two-thirds of the time at the head of the Government, and unless special provisions are made, Congress has no right or opportunity to oppose anything he might do in this time. These exorbitant privileges given the President were no doubt borrowed from the constitutional monarchies of Europe. After due deliberation on this subject, we can see what importance there should be attached in securing the services of the purest, ablest and best for this responsible position. Since giving this subject consideration,

we can well understand why Col. Ingersoll, when referring to Abraham Lincoln, made use of the following language: "On his monument should be inscribed these words, Here lies one who was clothed with almost absolute power, who never abused it, only on the side of mercy. He knew no fear, except the fear of doing wrong. He was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war. He is the gentlest memory of our world."

THE UNION PACIFIC DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

We have been favored with a copy of the report of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to the stockholders for the year 1885, with an appended report of the Government Directors, and the statement of Mr. Adams before the committee on Pacific railroads.

The report of the Union Pacific and Government Directors relating to the Rock Springs affair and the relations between the company and its employes is certainly very fair and impartial.

The relation between the Union Pacific and the Government is very ably set forth by Mr. Adams in his statement to the committee. As we have heard considerable discussion on this among employes we will quote a portion of Mr. Adams' speech:

"The control of the Union Pacific is to-day absolutely in the hands of stockholders, who bought their stock in open market, as I bought mine, for over a hundred cents on a dollar, supposing that the Thurman act of 1878 constituted a practical, final settlement between the Company and the Government. I wish to have it also understood that the Union Pacific has no one to "protect" it, as it is termed in Wall street. It is managed purely as a business enterprise. That Mr. Gould and other large operators did, at one time, control and "protect" it, is a matter of history. They control it no longer, and it is not the custom of those gentlemen to protect anything which they do not control. The Union Pacific is now held simply for what people believe it to be worth in the light of its monthly traffic returns, and possible Governmental action."

The proposition made for the payment of the indebtedness to the Government, shows that the report of the company's wishing to evade the payment, is without foundation. In this statement Mr. Adams further shows that:

"It is hardly probable that parties contemplating such a 'trick' as is here suggested would voluntarily submit a plan under which the payment of a debt which does not mature until twelve years hence is begun at once. Of course if the Pacific railroads sought to evade their future liabilities, their natural line of action would be to completely wreck the properties between now and the year 1897, the day of reckoning. But instead of so doing, or even attempting to defer that day, or to evade payment, our proposal is to meet the issue here and now, so that by the year 1897 a considerable part of the whole debt will be wiped out in anticipation. Of course I am well aware that, in these discussions, character passes for little. Until I became the President of a great railroad company I was not accustomed to being informed that lying and cheating were the end and aim for which I lived. As respects business dealings with the United States I am becoming accustomed to it now. But if the offer to pay a debt before

it becomes due is not sufficient answer to the charge of an intention to evade its payment when due, that charge does not admit of an answer. It then only remains to let the discussion drop and silently appeal to events. We ask the Government, our partner in a most successful business transaction, to meet us in an adjustment such as, we believe, would not be unusual among business men."

As a copy of this report is in possession of employes along the line of the Union Pacific, and as some claimed to be in possession of facts concerning the Company in relation to the Government, they will be amply repaid by its careful perusal. The District Secretary's instructions should govern those in possession as to proper use to make of the report.

REFORMERS.

All of the reformers in the world's history were at the beginning of their reforms very unpopular; some have been the most hated, despised and persecuted. The Nazarene himself was very unpopular among his own people. Custom in those times, as to-day, had established laws no doubt making it a misdemeanor to teach his doctrine; he was crucified by an ignorant rabble. Quiordano Bruno was burned at the stake for saying, "this world was a spherical form, and that there were other worlds than ours;" to-day our school readers record as a scientific fact that for which Bruno suffered death in the year 1600; but we need not go back for centuries to note the abuse and punishment that has been heaped upon reformers, as some have lived within the recollection of the present generation, and some in our time. William Loyd Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston for advocating the abolition of the African slaves, and to-day a magnificent statue has been erected in honor of his name and memory in the same city, and no doubt some of the children of those who disgraced the annals of American history, helped to erect it, Wendell Phillips, one of Garrison's coworkers, was rotten-egged and abused in various ways by an "ignorant rabble" of the nineteenth century; but since then he also has been revered as belonging with those who are to-day considered the greatest benefactors of the human race. There are to-day living some of the greatest men in the history of the world, but through the selfish and jealous disposition of man, they, like others, will be almost totally ignored by the present generation. But perhaps the day approaches when, as we have done, our posterity will offer an explanation for the great wrongs inflicted upon them. Man only travels over lifes turn-pike but once; if he so lives that those who watch the gates even through life's paved roads may say of him, "There is one whom we would like to see travel this way again; he has no doubt while here done 'his level best.'"

To NEVER try to accomplish anything is even worse than a failure; the wrecks of some of our trade unions, whose fate it was to breast the storms of the past, have all served some good purpose in helping to enlarge the circle toward the whole of the toiling masses.

THE APPRENTICE.

To begin with, parents can do more than any other person to make their boys agreeable and useful before entering upon the duties of an apprentice. But the question arises, do they always do this? If not, why should they expect others to do that for their children that they avoid doing themselves. As boys are not reared, educated and trained on a standard plan, it is reasonable to presume that a great deal depends on the foreman who will have the supervision of their mechanical training.

The one who imagines that he has no great task with a large number of apprentices, if he would do justice to them, is very much mistaken; the foreman who has a shop filled with good mechanics will often have less trouble with all of them than with a few boys learning a trade.

And if he does not deal justly with them, or give them the proper advice, assistance, and encouragement, I pity the apprentice so far as his mechanical training is concerned. We have known boys in a machine shop who were considered utterly worthless by one gang foreman, while another, when taking him in hand, said he never wanted a better. Then again we have known those that we consider worthless, and we have never had reason to change our opinion so far as the possibility of their becoming mechanics went, but we are glad to say that such cases were very rare. The man who has too many apprentices in a shop to look after is *a great deal worse off* than the one who has none; it is not only an injustice to the foreman, but a worse one to the apprentice. In referring to this subject we don't wish to convey the idea to the apprentice that all the trouble is with his foreman. Because we know in some instances the contrary to be nearer the truth. Those who make themselves generally useful, who try to do their work as good as they know how instead of slighting it and useing the argument "that if they do the work on some machine first class they will always be kept there," are laboring under a false impression, where a sensible man has them in charge. We will never forget a lesson taught us by an old gentleman for whom we were working, who had formerly been foreman in a locomotive shop. After finishing a piece of work we used a phrase too often used: "That's good enough" when he said: "Break yourself of that habit, and instead learn to say, 'that is as good as that job can be done'."

Help yourselves and everybody else will show a willingness to help you; do your work well, and every reasonable mechanic will be glad to come to you to have your part of his work done, when he may often be tempted to give you advice that may be of considerable benefit to you. If you had a watch you wanted repaired you would naturally look around for the best workman to do your work, or when you take sick it is customary to call in the best physician. We often hear of boys "standing in with the boss," in this there is no difference between boys, or men, he

who renders the best equivilant, for value received is usualy the most "solid with the boss."

When he has a piece of work he deems exceptionaly difficult,he does the same that you did with the watch, or when you took sick.

Right here we wish to say that in our opinion it would be a wise policy on the part of the Company to adopt as soon as possible some plan for the regulation of apprentices so far at least, as to take them on probation for a certain time, before entering them on their rolls as an apprentice; next arrange time of service and amount of pay they shall receive at stated intervals,—as this matter has already been brought to the notice of officials we forbear making any further suggestions. It is certainly an injustice to boys to start them at 75 cents a day in this western country at the present cost of living and keep them at this for several years, and in addition have them work short hours at that rate of pay. It may be said their services are worth no more, or as in some cases they are worth nothing to the company; if such argument is used it would be well to find who was at fault, the apprentice or the foreman whom he is serving under. If the apprentice is at fault, it is useless to waste your valuable time; try something else. But if the fault can be traced to the latter it becomes more serious; one who has a boy in training several years before he finds out he is worth nothing to his employer makes an admission that changes from pity in behalf of the boy, to a disgraceful acknowledgement on the part of the foreman, that he is not the person to teach his branch of mechanism. We are not one of those who are afraid too many apprentices will grow into mechanics and drive us out of employment, we would rather see all who wish, learn trades, but at the same time want them to become good and useful men to their employers, and when they do this, they are useful to themselves. We don't think their usefulness can be ensured, when too many are employed in one place; they might be taken into service at such time as others preceding them are being promoted to some better work. When boys know that they may expect an increase of wages, and with this promotion, or more responsibility, they will be more apt to become interested in their work. When they get so they think nothing more can be learned by them, we know of no better method to take the conceit out of them, than to give them work they are not accustomed with, and let them work their way. There are more ways to convince them that they like others, can learn something every day. The more they can learn about the work they are engaged in, the more interest they will take in it. Some have the impression if you learn them too much in a short time, it makes them worse; the reverse of this will prove to be true.

TO WOMEN CONTRIBUTORS.

To some the word "woman" is not refined or polished enough, but we prefer to use it, because we cannot think of anything more appro-

priate than woman and wife. We have been asked to add a woman's department to our Magazine, but we wish to say right here that we shall make no distinction; we believe that woman should have the rights of man if she wishes to exercise them. We believe in freedom to do as you wish so long as you do not interfere with others' equal rights. We further believe that there should be but one standard of morality for both sexes; the morality that is not good for woman is not worth a fig for man. It is our opinion that the fundamental principles of our organization will do more to bring about this standard of morality than any other reform in this direction. Equal pay for equal work will do more for woman's independence and moral worth than all other reforms.

Irish guard—"Halt! begorra, you can't pass here without the countersign."

Lady—"But you don't know who I am. I am the Colonel's lady."

Irish guard:—"An ef you was his wife, bedad you could'nt pass here."

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Mr. Parker Phillsbury, in writing to *The Boston Investigator*, on the above subject, says: Were the Calvinistic judgement day a solemn reality, everybody is as truly concerned in the present agitation on the relation of labor and capital, here, and now, as they could be then and there. That "judgement day" could have no indifferent spectators. Our present judgement day has no "gallery reserved" not even for ladies. Children born and to be born are deeply concerned in the issues which to-day begin to shake the sea and land. The "Knights of Labor" begin to command great, if not general respect. So Anarchists are already writhing under a general horror and detestation, and yet who is quite sure that even they at last will not be acknowledged an important element in the terrible conflict? Monopoly and millionaireism had come to believe themselves impregnable as Gibraltar's Rock, and they stood or thought they stood as two "Pillars of Hercules," beyond which none should sail forevermore!—the *ne plus ultra* of all human enterprise for honest human acquisition, by the sweat of the face, by honest toil. Labor protective unions had been organized long since, to little purpose; secret societies on every hand existed and continued to multiply, but no good came of them. Strikers struck everywhere but generally the blow rebounded more to their own hurt than to those whom they intended to reach. Monopoly laughed at the whole of it, like "Leviathan at the shaking of a spear."

In desperation anarchy arose in Europe, not here; in Russia, not England. Republican America approved it. Monopoly, meanwhile was importing the beggary of Europe to cheapen more and more the labor here. Among it came anarchy, like plague-infected rags from the banks of the Black sea. And capital thus "sowed the wind to reap the whirlwind."

Now, over and above all labor unions, secret societies, strikes and

every other human shrieks or wail, Anarchy has uttered its voice; a kind of Gabriel's blast, blown by Beelzebub, to be sure, and the nation wakes; monopoly hears; capital listens, tremblingly listens, as if instinctively persuaded at last, in dynamite wielded by their own imported agents; they have found a foe that dares defy them. Now at last and not too soon, the labor problem has come to the front. It has and must have the popular ear. If it acts well and wisely its part, it will soon make the popular heart its own. Honest, honorable, intelligent labor has right of way across the continents and down the ages. "It alone has right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Such as only prey upon it are robbers or paupers, to be treated accordingly, even though in the name of priest or politician, religion or government.

John Brown was hated, hunted, hanged, as being worse than Barrabus or Judas. Now, psalms and doxologies are sung to his name. Very soon a monument will be raised to his memory. Had Garrison fallen into the clutches of South Carolina or Georgia, the doom of John Brown would have been doubled upon him. To-day his statue graces the proudest street in Boston, or his native New England. In such abhorrence do the people now hold Southern slavery, against which he almost single-handed, in 1831, raised his youthful voice, determined to smite the monster dead, or perish in the conflict. And a day may come when the oppressions and outrages *now endured* by honest labor in many a factory, forge, foundry, and especially mining districts, will be so seen and known, as that the world will wonder how or why the torch and bomb-shell were withheld so long.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST

Has increased to such an extent that we hardly find time to give all articles the careful consideration that they deserve.

Necessity compels us at present to devote ten hours six days in the week in the interests of the U. P. company, hence our time for reading and doing the Magazine work is very limited; but it is our opinion, that our work after the usual day's labor, is of as much importance as anything we have undertaken. We certainly enjoy it—even if we do at times hardly know where to commence and when to stop; and as practice improves we are beginning to improve at least in time it takes to do the work. We certainly have no cause for complaint from our subscribers as they have so far found no fault with us after five months as editor. It gives us great encouragement to know that the Magazine published in the interests of the U. P. Employes is in a very fair way to be financially and otherwise a success.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There are some differences observable as we journey through life that we cannot help but notice. The difference between a man and his dog when they go into a saloon together, is that the dog never comes out drunk. The difference between a fashionable dude and a clothing store dummy is, the dummy don't swear nor smoke cigarettes.

DAILY LABOR PAPERS.

John Swinton's Paper should be made a daily newspaper for the East; the large correspondence, the time he has worked in the interests of the toilers, the good, sound advice he is continually offering, the fearless manner in which he attacks all wrongs, his promptness in reporting all news of most vital importance to workingmen, should place him at the head of the list of labor papers.

It is actually necessary that another of our papers this side of Chicago be made sufficiently interesting to entitle it to be made a daily for the West. Two dailies should be supported by the workingmen of this country to start with. We have to-day some as good weekly papers as can be found in the ranks of journalism; did these receive the support they are entitled too from those whose cause they champion, the daily newspaper would not be long in making its appearance. A good paper is one of the best educators we know of; most people form their opinions on what they hear and read; they often detest the fallacies of others, but are often led by some that are worse. Some depreciate ignorance when it is their chief companion, and the most ignorant are the most confirmed in things they know the least about. Workingmen must learn to study the questions of the day if they would be prepared to better their condition. There is in man a mass of sense lying idle, and unless something excites it to action, it will descend with him in *that condition to the grave.* There is nothing that will excite this "dormant mass" quicker than for man to read, hear and study the opinions of others; this leads to forming opinions of your own, you learn to think for yourself; a man who shirks the responsibility to do this is not worthy the name of a man.

Gladstone says: "I have no dream of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to deplore, more than enough to mend. But let us at least thrust aside the needless difficulty of wanton crimination; and let us labor, in patience and good will toward all, to handle and direct the movements of our time. No wave on the great ocean of time, when once it has floated past us, can be recalled. All we can do is to watch the new form and motion of the next and launch upon it to try, in the manner our best judgment may suggest, our strength and skill."

Why put off for the next generation that which we should feel in duty bound to secure for them; have we not reaped the fruits of that which others have planted?

We have in view another paper that is published in the interests of organized labor, and with the present management it is rapidly improving in every respect. This is the *Workingmen's Advocate*, of Creston, Iowa. We would like to see the *Advocate* get sufficient support to make it the western daily.

TO MAKE possible the proper education of our children—to say nothing of some that have grown up to manhood—it should not be necessary to work from ten to twelve hours a day for the bare necessities of life; but so long as we are compelled to compete with free trade labor, while the manufacturer is protected with a high protective tariff, this will be impossible.

ADAM AND EVE.

BY HENRY M. ROGERS.

[Read at the Boston Papyrus Club Dinner.]

I always feel sad when I think of old Adam,
And that pitiful meanness that led him to say,
When caught stealing fruit in the garden of Eden,
"Eve did it—she tempted—and showed me the way."

From the day that first Adam drew breath to the present,
The thought has constantly been hugged to our hearts
That we are all right—quite exceptional fellows—
When we're not led astray by some other man's arts.

From the days of first Adam then down to the present,
It has never been perfectly clear to the view,
That the trouble's at home, and within signal distance;
But we're all quite near sighted, both Gentile and Jew.

I do not admit that Eve tempted old Adam—
She, poor little soul, had no guile in her mind;
She knew she loved fruit, more especially apples,
And woman-like, shared them, unselfish and kind.

She never attempted to steal and then hide them,
To gain for herself a more bountiful store;
To take for herself all the juicy and ripe ones,
And leave to old Adam but seeds, skin and core.

She was type of true womanhood, unselfish, devoted,
Brave, honest and lovely—the very best rib
In the whole of the body of shirking old Adam,
Just as ready to steal for her husband—as fib.

She had taken all risk, having longed for the apples,
Had conversed with the snake and had plucked from the tree;
And though weak-kneed Adam had shared half the plunder,
She'd have shouldered all blame and let him go free.

Then hail, mother Eve, the most human of women!
Your faults, if you had faults, have made us your kin;
You have shown to your daughters such exquisite graces,
Perfection in you would have early been sin.

And shame and disgrace fall on all sons of Adam
Who dare their shortcomings lay at your door!
And shame on old Adam who set an example
Such as no living man had e'er thought of before!

And if, mother Eve, you should find yourself weary
Of having old Adam round full of remorse
Because he was sent to the garden of Eden,
We'll pay your expenses and get your divorce.

BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

This maxim may not be Socratic in its origin nor possess the same elegant finish some others do, but in point of practical philosophy it ranks second to none. The forcible argument conveyed by this blunt, pithy old saying must be admitted by great and small, rich and poor, good or bad, as it governs action at all times and in all cases. The ever-present "if" in all mistakes, failures and defeats, clearly manifests the superiority of cool, careful consideration and conservative action, however slow and deliberate, over hasty conclusions and impressive movements, no matter how striking or seemingly brilliant. And to better test the efficiency and significance of this rule apply it to yourselves in the workshop, for instance: How often is double time and expense entailed in straightening up a piece of work laid out in a hurry, without taking time to prove its correctness or detect possible errors? How often does the sail-in, blaze-away, trust-to-luck-sort-of a-fellow, have to go back and fix up some job he rushed through; and how often is judgment passed prematurely on a new man starting in, because he may not be able to take the same advantage of knowing where things are kept or how they should be done as well as older hands. Or, take the road, how frequently a hastily received or delivered order by the operator, or its hasty perusal by the engineer, has caused destruction to life and property, or taking chances against another train's time, has often forced the confession that the sure way is the safest. Again, take it in business, trace down to the cause of the daily occurring failures, and see if this present reckless system of buying and selling on trust, with hope as the greatest guarantee, isn't to blame, or that hasty greed and feverish anxiety to make some dazzling speculation, hasn't brought ruin to the door where another day

or a second consideration would have changed things materially. In short, the success of all transactions of life depend more or less on the observance of this motto, be it the performance of individuals or corporations. More than once have associations, whether political, social or fraternal, crippled themselves by experimental actions, either encouraged by successful results in some other case or persuaded by fiery and sanguine counsel, or actuated by the consciousness of strength and a desire to measure it against some other power.

It is conceded by many that might is right, that money and power achieve everything; baffle justice and prostitute principle; that there is a certain amount of truth in this none will deny, but for every illustration in defense of this argument another can be brought against it. And to be brief, let it suffice to say the boldest operators or greatest tyrants have eventually seen this doctrine reversed, and have learned that after all right is might.

Responsibility increases with power, and to maintain and develop it prudence is the surest rule to work by. The greater the undertaking, or the number interested, the greater becomes the responsibility—for them. What might be a benefit in our direction may prove a loss in another. A vindication on our side might result in trouble for the other; so in order to do the most good in all directions each point and possibility should receive proper consideration; all haste and display should be avoided, but carefully decide on the right course, take it and pursue it with that determination born of honest convictions, and whatever the nature of the effort may be, whether promoting good or restricting evil, the honesty and justice of the act demands and will receive the moral *support of all* honest people, and *will insure success and satisfaction* to the interested, or in other words, be sure you're right and the chances are you will get ahead.

NO NAME.

A LITTLE ABOUT DRINKING.

In London two hundred public houses were watched one Saturday night and the number of persons who entered between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock were as follows: 48,805 men, 30,784 women and 7,029 children, making a total of 86,618. Following up this inquiry on Monday twelve public houses were watched between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 noon with the result of finding that 1,250 women visited in two hours. What must the number be for the whole of London? It is dreadful to think over. Dr. Birch of Chicago says: Saloons are more numerous in Chicago than meat markets. There is a drinking place in Illinois for every 267 persons or every forty-eight families. In New York there are 2,449 more rum shops than food places, and in 1880 there were in the United States 180,973 saloon keepers. In 1877 the amount of money spent throughout the Union for liquor was one-fourth of all the farm productions, or $2,457,538,658. This was $145,000,000 more than the value of the household furniture in use. The expenditure for drink in ten years was two-thirds the value of the real estate in this country.

The president has appointed F. B. Condert, of New York City; Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Edward P. Alexander, of Augusta, Ga.; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and James W. Savage, of Omaha, Neb., government directors of the Union Pacific railroad.

Everything cannot be monopolized; this fact becomes very evident when we read the discussions at the Master Mechanics' convention at Boston.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

We are under obligations to Mr. Geo. Ady for the *Union Pacific Tourist's Guide*, with some of the leading scenes on the line of the U. P. and its closest counections, with very good descriptions of the same. We find the *Guide* to be very useful to us, as there is other valuable information contained.

Mr. O. Chanute, consulting engineer of Kansas City, Mo., has favored us with a copy of the report of the American Society of Civil Engineers, with appendices and discussions on the preservation of timber and forests. As we are at present engaged in the erection of machinery at the Laramie plant for the preservation of cross ties, we find the report very useful and interesting. The subject discussed is one that is only in its infancy, but the scarcity of timber in some States and Territories will no doubt make this a topic of more serious discussions.

The *Workingmen's Advocate*, of Creston, Iowa, an official paper of organized labor, with its present management, is, we believe, the leading paper of its kind in the West, and organized labor of Iowa has done well to select it for its champion.

Those who desire to get some of the most useful information relating to political economy and especially on tariff reform, should subscribe for *The Million*. Fifty cents will furnish you with one years' most valuable reading. Try it; if you conclude we have given you false information, we will answer that it was done with the best intentions to further your interests. Send to editor *Million*, Des Moines, Iowa.

Public Opinion: The best paper to keep yourself posted without reading a basket full of newspapers on the general topics of the day is published in Washington, D. C. Price, $3.00; lock box 31.

THE TRAVELING MASHER.

There are some honorable exceptions to the class of men I shall allude to in the following, but I can by no means except the majority.

Those who have occasion to patronize our railway trains often find from one to ten or more on each train who style themselves "traveling men;" some of them, it seems, from the effect their former associations has upon them, hardly know how to avoid making an exposition of the brute there is in them.

If they were not occasionally introduced to some one whose early training taught them not to judge others by their own characters of consummate meanness, it would soon become necessary for a lady when traveling to be accompanied by an escort such as the lady had to whom I wish to allude to.

An incident illustrating this happened a short time ago on one of the U. P. branches. The punishment the "traveling masher" was treated to should be kept in reserve for others of his class. If there is a man—we will not say gentleman, because there are some gentlemen who are not men—on a train on such occasions who has a spark of manhood coursing through his veins he should keep himself loaded to go off like dynamite on the next insolent "masher."

At —— station, on the above branch, a young lady boarded the train, followed by a horny-handed farmer, taking a separate seat, who afterwards introduced himself as her brother. A clothing salesman on the train—with the instincts of a vulture—questioned the conductor regarding the young lady. He was informed that she was a lady of P——, going to I——. The manipulator of clothing, whose moral training had made him color blind to respectability, was on further remarks volunteered, given some very good advice by the man with the punch; which was to the

sorrow of the former not heeded until too late. He proceeded to interview the lady in such an insinuating and insulting manner, was overheard by the brother, and right here is where the introduction took place. The introduction was conducted in a *rough style*. It brought to the scene one of the team crew, a veritable Hibernian, who informed the parties that it was his duty to "kape the pace," but on being informed by the big brother of the cause that led to the intraductian, he kep the "pace" by going out of the car, leaving the hard-fisted son of toil to strain every nerve to resent the insult offered to a sister by a depraved specimen of the "traveling masher." After this "overture" the car was not only painted red, but this lump of human depravity, who heeded not the advice of the conductor, had become, not only color blind, but almost totally blind to all surrounding objects, and the verdict of the passengers, with one exception—the blind man—was that it served him right. Next.

DETECTIVE.

PUGET SOUND COLONY.

The Puget Sound Colony is progressing right along, many persons subscribing for stock, and making inquiries concerning it, from all parts of the country. Considerable capital will be invested by eastern and California parties, thereby benefiting and giving business to the whole Puget Sound country. Nothing is proposed to be operated by this corporation but what has already been successfully established by one or more companies, municipal governments or co-operative efforts. As an endeavor to establish in actual practice the principles of the Knights of Labor on a limited scale, it is deserving of success and careful consideration. The Seattle colonists meet in the office of Geo. V. Smith every Friday evening.—*Puget Sound Co-operator.*

BLACKLISTED.

A robbery had been committed. A man almost ragged was arrested by one of those shrewd detectives against whose piercing gaze sheet iron cannot successfully stand. When the man was taken into court for preliminary trial, it was easy enough to suspect him, for having been accused of a crime, he seemed to sink under a weight of guilt. The magistrate, addressing the prisoner, asked a few questions and then, turning to the detective who made the arrest, he inquired:

"What made you suspect this man?"

"Well, your honor, he happened here a few days before the robbery was committed and being of suspicious appearance I watched him. I asked him his name and he said it was Barnes, but shortly afterward I heard that his name was Powell. I lost sight of him on the night of the robbery, but early next morning I saw him trying to sneak out of town, so I thought he ought to be arrested."

"I think," replied the magistrate, "that you acted rightly in making the arrest." "Now," turning to the prisoner, "can you explain your conduct, and especially can you explain why you go under two names?"

"Judge, first let me explain why I have two names and that will explain my conduct. Understand, now, that I do not beg for mercy; that time is past; I am now hardened; I will not detain you long, but I ask you—and this is all I do ask—to believe me. Two years ago I was the master mechanic in a large railway machine shop. I received good wages and my family, consisting of a wife and two children, lived as well as any family in the town. I was most happily married, and sometimes at evening my little boy climbed up and begged me to tell him just one story. I wondered if such happiness could last.

"One day I was discharged. I was never more astonished in my life. I humbly asked the cause of my dismissal and was gruffly told that it was because I was not wanted any more. They

should have given me notice, still I did not complain, as I recognized their right to employ whom they pleased. When I went home and told my wife that I had been discharged, she put her arms around my neck and said: 'Never mind, dear, you can soon get another place.' The very next day I started out in search of work. I had spent my life in machine shops and could do no other kind of work. I went to a town not a great distance away from my home and applied for work.

"'I believe we are needing a man,' said the superintendent. 'What is your name?'

"'John Powell,' I replied.

"He went into an inner office. After remaining a few moments he returned and said: 'No, we don't want you.'

"By this time my money was nearly gone but I had not the heart to write home for more, for I had left but enough —all I had—to sustain my family a few weeks. I went to another town, certain that I could obtain work, for one of the machine shops in the place had advertised for men. The head man asked me my name and then, pointing to a bench, told me to sit down and wait until he came back. He was gone long. When he returned he said:

"'Don't want you.'

"'My dear sir,' I replied, 'I am a skillful workman and I only ask you for a trial. Then if my work don't suit you I'll leave.'

"'You'll leave anyway,' he replied as he turned away.

"By this time my money was exhausted, but I could not stop—I must push my way onward, I wrote to my wife, telling her that I had not succeeded in getting work but that I thought my prospects were good. I told her to write to me, giving as my address a distant town. I had hoped to get over the road but failed. I knew why. A prominent railroad official told the engineers not to let me ride. After walking many weary miles I reached the town and applied for work.

"'We don't want you,' said the superintendent.

"'Why?' I demanded.

"'Because you are blacklisted.'

"'My God, man, what have I done?'

"'I don't know and I don't care a damn, but you are blacklisted.'

"'I went to the post office. I found a letter addressed in an unfamiliar hand. I was disappointed. I had hoped to recive a letter from my wife. I tore open the envelope. Here is the letter. Read it, Judge.'

The justice read as follows: "It is my painful duty to write this. Your wife, having greatly exposed herself in moving from the house which belonged to a railroad official—she had to move—contracted a severe cold and died of pneumonia. Your little children are at my house."

"That is the letter I received, judge. Several weeks ago I heard that my little boy was dangerously ill—not expected to live. I dragged myself to this town, where I learned that my little girl and the boy upon whom I had centered my hopes had died of diphtheria. I could do nothing. I was crushed with grief, broken down with despair. Then I changed my name so that I might earn money enough to take me to the graves of my wife and children. I did not commit the robbery. I want no lawyer. I leave it with you. As I previously remarked, I ask for no mercy. I am in your power. Use me as you will."

The old magistrate—a man who had spent his early days at the anvil—arose, approached the prisoner, pressed something into his hand and said:

"God knows that my heart bleeds for you. When you stand over the graves of your wife and children, remember an old man who has seen his last loved one buried."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

"We are in receipt of a copy of THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE published at Denver, Colo. It is a neat publication and enters ardently into the discussion of labor questions."—*Rail Road Reporter.*

AN APPEAL FROM ASSISTANT-BISHOP POTTER.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHURCH FOR SUSTAINING THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN AND ELEVATING THE WAGE EARNERS.

The following letter, addressed to the Episcopal clergy of the Diocese of New York by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese, was received by the Rectors of the different churches on Tuesday:

EPISCOPAL ROOMS, NEW YORK, }
May 10, 1886. }

To the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of New York—

DEAR BRETHREN: Under the provisions of our canons it is made my duty to address you, from time to time, such pastoral counsel as particular exigencies may demand. A grave emergency has arisen, in which, while it seems to concern us first as citizens, it is of supreme importance that we should see and own our duty as disciples of Him whose ministers we are and whose religion we are pledged to teach and illustrate. A class conflict, whose proportions it is daily becoming more difficult to measure, has grown up in this land, which threatens not only the peace and good order of society, but the permanence of our free institutions.

I am not one of those who are in haste to doubt the power of the civil magistrate to control the violence of mobs or the disposition of the great majority of our people to range themselves on the side of law and order. Nor am I apprehensive that the constituted authorities will fail of their duty in any conflict that may threaten us at this moment, any more than I am ignorant that the turbulent elements in our own and other cities are largely recruited from the ranks of aliens and foreigners. Already it is plain, in more than one direction, that those who resist the terrorism of unscrupulous organizations aiming to coerce workmen and wage-payers alike by such intolerable tyrannies as riot and the boycott have behind them a resolute public sentiment which will not rest until it has vindicated the majesty of the law and those personal rights to "life, labor, and the pursuit of happiness" for which our fathers shed their blood.

Already in more than one conspicious struggle, widely heralded as designed to be a test case as to the power of workingmen to manage, not only their own affairs, but those of their employers, the issue has been in favor of the employer and not of the workingmen. And where, as in other instances, the decision halts or is postponed for a little, it needs no prophet to predict it. Organized capital, backed by the orderly and peace-loving instincts of those large and powerful elements in the community which are not wage-earning elements, will be likely still further to triumph, and the wrongs, real or imaginary, of the working classes will not, at any rate to-day or to-morrow, be righted by the means that they have thus far employed.

At such a moment I cannot but think that the Church, whose ministers we are, has a rare opportunity. * * *

Christianity brought into the world a new law of brotherhood, and both by precept and example taught men that they whose was the stewardship of exceptional gifts, whether of rank, wealth, learning, or cleverness, were not to treat them as their own, but as a trust for the whole community. "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ;" "Ye that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak;" "Charge them that are rich in this world that they be ready to give, glad to distribute;" these words and others like them did not mean the mere giving of doles and the indiscriminate distribution of alms. It is not by gifts such as these that the wounds in

the body politic are to be healed, and the parted tendrils of a dissevered humanity bound together; and it is an open question whether municipal and institutional charity has not irritated as much as it has soothed or healed them. What the laborer wants from his employer is fair and fraternal dealing, not almsgiving, and a recognition of his manhood rather than a condescension to his inferiority.

And it is at this point that the outlook is most discouraging. The growth of wealth among us has issued, not in binding men together, but in driving them apart. The rich are further from the poor, the employer from his workmen, capital from labor, now than ever before. Too many know less and less how the poor live, and give little time or none at all to efforts to know. The wage of the laborer may be, doubtless in most cases it is, larger than it was thirty years ago; but his wants have grown more rapidly than his wages, and his opportunities for gratifying them are not more numerous, but less. He knows more about decent living, but his home is not often more decent, and daily grows more costly. His mental horizon has been widened, but fit food for it is no more accessible. Instincts and aspirations have been awakened in him which are certainly as honorable to him as in those more favorably situated, but wealth does little either to direct or to satisfy them.

The manners of the poor, it is said, are more insolent and ungracious than of old to the rich, and this discourages efforts to know and serve them. I do not see why poverty should cringe to wealth, which is as often as otherwise an accidental distinction, and quite as often a condition unadorned by any especial moral or intellectual excellence. But we may be sure that the manners of the poor, if they be insolent, are learned from those of people whose opportunities should at least have taught that no arrogance is more insufferable or unwarrantable than that of mere wealth. And if we are reaping today the fruits of these mutual hatreds between more and less favored classes, we may well own that the fault is not all on one side, and that it is time that we awaken to the need of sacrifices which alone can banish them.

These sacrifices are not so much of money as of ease, of self-indulgent ignorance, of contemptuous indifference, of conceited and shallow views of the relations of men to one another. A nation whose wealth and social leadership are in the hands of people who fancy that day after day, like those of old, they can "sit down to eat and drink and rise up to play," careless of those who earn the dividends that they spend and pay the rents of the tenement-houses that they own but too often never visit or inspect, has but one doom before it, and that the worst. We may cover the pages of our statute books with laws regulating strikes and inflicting severest penalties on those who organize resistance to the individual liberty whether of employer or workman; we may drill regiments and perfect our police; the safety and welfare of a state is not in these things, it is in the contentment and loyalty of its people. And these come by a different road.

When capitalists and employers of labor have forever dismissed the fallacy, which may be true enough in the domain of political economy, but is essentially false in the domain of religion, that labor and the laborer are alike a commodity, to be bought and sold, employed or dismissed, paid or underpaid, as the market shall decree; when the interest of workmen and master shall have been owned by both as one, and the share of the laboring-man shall be something more than a mere wage; when the principle of a joint interest, in what is pro-

duced, of all the brains and hands that go to produce it is wisely and generously recognized; when the well-being of our fellow-men, their homes and food, their pleasures and their higher moral and spiritual necessities, shall be seen to be matters concerning which we may not dare to say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" then, but not till then, may we hope to heal those grave social divisions concerning which there need to be among us all, as with Israel of old, "great searchings of heart."

I beg you, reverend gentlemen, to set these things before your people with great plainness of speech. In New York centers the capital that controls the traffic and largely the manufactures of this New World. In your congregations are many of those who control that capital. In all our parishes are people who employ labor or reap the benefits of it. To these it is time to say that no Christian man can innocently be indifferent to the interests of workingmen and women; that wealth brings with it a definite responsibility, first to know how best to use it to serve others as well as ourselves, and then resolutely to set about doing it; that luxury has its decent limits, and that we in this land are in danger in many directions of overstepping those limits; that class churches and class distinctions of kindred kinds have nearly destroyed in the hearts of many of the poor all faith in the genuineness of a religion whose founder declared, "All ye are brethren," but whose disciples more often seem by their acts to say, "Stand thou there." "Trouble me not," when their brethren remind them not merely of their manifold needs but of their just rights.

These, I say, are some of the things which need to be said to *your people.* Nor am I in doubt *as to the response which* they will *awaken. There are,* I am persuaded, not a few among us who long to see the Christianity of our common Master translated into new deeds of brotherhood and self-sacrifice. There never was so much intelligent sentiment in the Church as to our great social problems as to-day. There never was more willing self-sacrifice waiting to be led forth to new conquests for the Cross. There is a wide unrest concerning things as they are; there is an honest longing to make our Christianity more real and more helpful; there is a fresh enthusiasm for God and His Church, ready to kindle into flame. To these you can speak. May God give you the wisdom to do so!

I am, reverend and dear brethren, faithfully and affectionately yours,

HENRY C. POTTER.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYE'S CHATECHISM.

What is your name?

Railway Slave.

Who gave you this name?

My superintendents, master mechanics and agents, when entering their service, when I was made to wear the badge of slavery,(overalls and brass buttons,) and my children to wear nothing but rags.

What did your superintendents, master mechanics and agents then for you?

They did promise several things:

First—That I should work all hours God sends and think no more of the comforts of this life.

Second—That I should think no more of my family and be contented if I saw them once a week.

Third—That I should bow down, come when sent for and think not of sleep, and do any dirty work and be a railway slave to the end of my days.

Dost thou not think that thou art bound to work and do all as they make thee to do?

No, verily, and by God and my fellow-men's help I will try by agitation, and should it be neces-

sary, strike, to shake off the shackles by which I am bound.

Name the articles of thy belief?

I believe that superintendents, master mechanics and agents are respectors of persons; in some cases a duck or a goose, or a gold watch and chain, etc., with some taffy has the desired effect. I believe the Lord created all things for the good of men and that every man should enjoy the fruits of his labor. I believe that I have to give the fruits of my labor to those who think not of their fellowman and care for nothing only a good dividend. I believe if such slavery continues and my family increases, that I shall not be able to pay my way and that my family will be cast in the wide world or to seek refuge in the poor-house. I also believe the time hath now come when directors, managers and superintendents must be made to know that their fellow beings, the bone and sinew of the vast lines, will no longer endure or submit to the abuses now given by their paid representatives. I also believe in shortening the hours and increasing the wages and the emancipation of all slavery.

What dost thou learn in these articles of thy belief?

First—I learn that justice and the public should demand such slavery cease; that eight hours should be a day's work, and that all differences should be submitted to arbitration; that engineers, foremen, brakemen, switchmen, shopmen and all others concerned, will go hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of our rights and never say die until we have obtained what we have ashed for—our common right. I believe we have asked for nothing unreasonable and if need be we shall face the directors like true men, for he who would not fight for honest bread for his children would not fight for the land which gave him *birth.*

You have said that your superintendents and others have and did bind you to keep many of their useless laws and commandments. Tell me how many there be.

Ten.

Name them?

First—Thou shalt not have shorter hours.

Second—Thou shalt not have a rise of wages but shall take whatever we offer thee and depart in peace.

Third—Thou shalt not take the name of thy superior in vain, no matter what duties are imposed on thee, on pain that when leaving the service thy character shall be blackened and thy name entered in our black book, so that you will have no chance of earning honest bread.

Fourth—Thou shalt bear in mind that thou art only a servant at will. Three hundred and sixty-five days and one hundred and sixty-five nights shalt thou work and do all that we have to do, the remainder of the nights you may look after your family at home.

Fifth—Thou shalt not covet our position, our bread and wine, or our home comforts, our cattle or anything that belongs to us.

Sixth—Thou shalt not complain to the public or expose our harshness and weakness, but must endure with long suffering and patience, so that thou may be called a profitable employe.

Seventh—Thou shalt always hold thyself in readiness, Sundays and week days, to work all hours God sends.

Eighth—Thou shalt have no breakfast or dinner time, only by special order.

Ninth—Thou shalt not have other Gods but me, and mind thou worship us well, especially Sunday.

Tenth—Thou shalt honor and obey our system, our laws and commandments and come when sent for, or thy days will be short in the land thou walkest in. Amos.

LOOKING AT BOTH SIDES.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and her hands the while;
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he had lost
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get,
Everything's sure to be very dear
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debit and credit sum
I can't make balance by any rule."

She turned her around from the baking-board,
And she faced him there with a cheerful laugh:
"Why, husband dear, one would really think
That the good rich wheat was only chaff;
And what if wheat is only chaff,
So long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not the woman to worry a bit—
But—somehow or other we get along.

"Into all lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat;
But when the storm and pain are o'er
The sunshine is sure to be twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song;
We have had to bear and had to wait,
But, somehow or other, we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other—
Stood by each other whatever befell:
Six boys have called us 'father and mother,'
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear;
Are both of us loving and well and strong;
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we have got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh,
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love;
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—
A song that's followed her many a year—
"Somehow or other we get along!"

The *Railroad Reporter*, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has the faculty of gathering interesting news items from all leading western railroads; this alone would make it worth the price of subscription. In addition to this it contains interesting reading. *Edited by* E. O. Armstrong. *Published weekly for* $1.50 a year.

SECTION MAN'S COMPLAINT.

I see some writer in your Magazine has been criticising quite sharply the mechanical and store department of the road, but nary a word regarding the men who work on the section, and sure there is more abuse there than any where. What would the mechanics think if they were compelled to board with the foreman and take whatever grub he has a mind to give, and if you don't like it of course you can quit and get a job on some other section.

Now, sure, Mr. Editor, there are sections on this road where a man can get better board for less money than he can with the boss, but if you go there you can take your time, and divil a bit of satisfaction can you get by going to the road master or superintendent to complain. Now, we mechanics that handle the pick and shovel have heard a great deal about what fine men and square men Mr. Adams and Mr. Callaway are, how they have fixed up matters with the men who run the engines and work in the shops, and we thought what mighty fine men they must be to talk to the men and make fine promises, but divil a bit better is it with us than it used to be, and besides they are wanting to cut our pay all the while. Now we don't see much of them, only when they come flying by on their fine cars, and they may not think that section men are of very much consequence. The men in the shops make the engines and cars and the men on the trains run them, but how in the devil could they run them if we fellows did not work in all kinds of weather to keep the tracks in shape. Now they say that Mr. Adams and Mr. Callaway leave these matters all with their superintendent and the superintendent leaves it all with the road master and the road master leaves it all with the section boss. Now this leaves the section boss "monarch of all he surveys."

If you kick about the grub or the way he treats you he can fire you. If you want to board some where else he can hire some one in your place.

The section boss represents the road master, the road master represents the assistant superintendent, the assistant superintendent represents the superintendent, the superintendent the general superintendent, the general superintendent the general manager, the general manager the president. Sure that's a long, high ladder for a section man to climb with a complaint, and there is many a rough rotten rung near the bottom of it too that the men at the top know nothing about. We believe that some of those fellows at the top are mighty fine men and that if they would come down and look at the rungs themselves, instead of sending some one else, they would smooth up some of the old ones and put in some new ones. What do you think, Mr. Editor?

SECTION HAND.

[We have no doubt some of the impositions you speak of are still practiced by a few, and if it were possible that some of the higher officials could see matters as they really are they would be speedily rectified.—EDITOR.]

Apprentices in all trades make a serious mistake by not subscribing for a paper like the *Scientific American* or the *American Machinist*. The price of subscription is advertised in this Magazine. Take our advice and subscribe for one, or both if you can. Keep them on file and in a few years you will be surprised that you learned more that is of real practical benefit to you than you perhaps learned in a good common school training. This has been the cheapest experience we *have had.*

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.

"THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE" is the title of a neatly printed, ably edited publication, the official organ of District Assembly Knights of Labor No. 82. Its articles are temperate in tone and choice in expression. As a new branch of labor literature it is hoped that it will receive the success that its merits richly deserve."—*Co-operator.*

We have received from Denver three numbers of a new monthly, the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE. It is handsome and well edited. It is on the right side and very vigorous. It is full of admirable articles. It speaks well for the men of the Union Pacific that a magazine of this character is got out under their auspices. It is adapted to all railroaders, and they ought to give it a circulation of fifty thousand.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

"Mr. Henry Breitenstein, who was formerly foreman of the roundhouse at this place and who now holds a similar position at Laramie, Wyoming, is also editor of THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, an official organ of the Knights of Labor. Mr. B's many friends here believe he will achieve success in whatever capacity he may engage."—*Creston Every Sunday Morning.*

[The *E. S. M.* makes a mistake in the position we hold in the shops; we are at present journeyman machinist.—ED.]

We forgive men and women of great intellectuality a thousand times easier than ordinary people, yet the opposite should be practiced. We should hold to the highest account those who know the most instead of those who know the least.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

TERRENCE V. POWDERLY AS A TRAMP.

In a speech before the Buffalo convention of the Irish National Land League in 1881, T. V. Powderly, the present general master workman of the Knights of Labor, decribed himself as a tramp in the hard times of 1874 and as an original Greenbacker. He was chosen second vice president of that convention and in rising to acknowledge the honor, he said: "This badge of honor recalls forcibly to my mind a scene enacted in this city seven years ago. The first time that I ever visited Buffalo it was as a poor,forlorn,houseless wanderer in search of employment. The various state legislatures have since then given to such men the dignified title of Tramp. That I was a tramp was no fault of mine. When I came to Buffalo I did not have money enough to pay for a bed. I was not hungry, and I purchased a paper with my last few pennies. That night, through the kindness of a night watchman, I was allowed to sleep in a depot. The benches were divided into spaces, with iron arms, and I could not lie down on them. The floor was damp with in-coming feet (it was in February), so I spread my paper on the floor and lay down upon it." Recognizing the contraction of the currency, the growing power of money in our national affairs as the bottom causes of our hard times, scouting the "over-production" theory, he set out to organize labor. In 1876 he formed the first Greenback club in Scranton, Pa., and as president, carried everything before it in Lucerne county In 1877. He was elected mayor in 1878. The bare idea of the city being in the hands of a representative of labor caused a great show of distemper in certain qnarters. The labor riots were going on in Pittsburg, Pa. His predecessor had gone out of office with the blood of starving men on his head, and the officers of the militia were quick to call out the militia and put the men under arms for "the protection of the city." But Mayor Powderly was at the helm and ordered the police to arrest the officers if they did not at once disperse the militia. Understanding that there was to be no nonsense, the military dispersed, and Mayor Powderly proved that the lives and property of the citizens of Scranton could not be in better hands than those of the men who represented the fundamental prin- of American intsitutions. Mayor Powderly was re-elected year after year since with no opposition until his last term, when he refused to be a candidate and retired. He went back to his machinist's bench in the D. L. & W. railroad shops. He had met with some bitter losses in his private affairs and was bent on keeping out of public life and retrieving as much as possible. But this could not be. Mayor Powderly is too useful a man in other spheres. Under him the K. of L. have grown to their present great strength. He has given the organization more time than he gave himself, and it insists on retaining him as its head and taking all his services. T. V. Powderly's predominating characteristic is his good common sense. There is not a better organizer, more careful worker, or abler adjuster of difficulties in the whole labor movement. Besides his efforts in that repect he has given the Irish cause a helping hand for years.—*American Labor Budget.*

Confucius anticipated the spirit of modern science when he said, "When you know a thing, maintain that you know it; when you do not know it, admit the fact; this is wisdom."

Do you want to know the man against whom you have the most reason to guard yourself? Your looking-glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.—Whately.

Robert G. Ingersoll says: "The laboring men should redress all their grievances by ballot. The poorest man can vote just as often as the rich one, and his vote counts just as much. As long as the laboring man follows the drum and fife of a political party, just so long he will have plenty of grievances.

Let labor organize not to boycott, not to strike, but to vote. The ballot is the weapon to be used. By legislation all mines can be made safe; hours of labor can be shortened; children can be protected from the deformities of toil; the truck system can be abolished; liens can be given on furnaces, mines, railways, etc., for the wages of workmen. The workingman will find that without revenge and without riot the world can be made better and the capitalist will, and that starvation prices for his laborer will finally starve him. He will find that property gets its value from the colonization of the people, from general prosperity; that he cannot injure others without injuring himself. I believe that in a few years public opinion will become so enlightened and humane that only those who give good wages for the reasonable hours will be considered as honest men. My sympathies are with the workers. The millionaires can take care of themselves."

MR. POWDERLY IN POLITICS.

In his recent speech before the letter carriers of this city, G. M. W. Powderly spoke thus: "You say the Knights of Labor do not meddle in politics. We are not in the habit of standing at a rum-hole door asking for votes, or for voting for this or that man because he is a good fellow. But in the sense of demanding good government by good men, irrespective of party, you may count on the Knights of Labor being in politics first, last and all the time. We mean to mark statesmen. That one who thinks vested rights of property stand above the natural rights of man must go. There are others who fail to come up to the demands of advanced statesmanship, and they will feel that we are American citizens, and that while we are not party men we are politicians in the new sense of that word."—*John Swinton*.

SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The present labor movement unquestionably does not want for impulse. We have considerable steam on, and now let us have good engineering. If strikes are expected to solve the labor problem, we might as well stop working altogether; but it is dawning throughout the intellectual atmosphere of the reform element that we must remove the cause which makes strikes, boycotts and lockouts possible. The cause is simply the present competitive wage-system. What will abolish it? The Boston painters and tailors can tell. Go to Boston and look at their union co-operative shops. Not a word of talk is needed. They stopped talking and took practical action. So it is elsewhere. Good bye, Mrs. Strike; come in, Mrs. Co-operation. Long strings of wordiness are not needed; let us co-operate and talk less, and the whole problem will be solved.—*American Labor Budget.*

T. V. POWDERLY'S

Picture will be sent free by the publishers of the *American Labor Budget*, Hillsborough, N. H., a leading champion of the labor cause. By sending $1.00 for a year's subscription you will not only receive a large eight-page, forty-eight column weekly paper, furnishing you with the news of the day, some of the best selected reading with good illustrations, keeping up with the times, but in addition to this you will receive, postage paid, one of the best crayon lithograph portraits, size. 14x18 inches, ready for framing, there is to be had. They also offer the same picture free to any Local Assembly that will agree to frame it and hang it up in their sanctuary, provided the application is signed by the M. W. and R. S., and attested by the seal, to avoid imposition.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

He is rich who is poor enough to be generous.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

In the hands of men entirely mouth, the gun is harmless as the sword."—*T. V. Powderly.*

Failure in any good cause is honorable, while success in any bad cause is merely infamous.

Looking into the future is like giving a blind man a pair of spectacles to see through a mill-stone.—*Chinese Proverb.*

A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote, "It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

The narrow-minded ask, "Is this one of our tribe, or is he a stranger?" But to those who are of a noble disposition, the world is but one family.

The greatest triumph is, to obtain the mastery of ourselves; and supreme virtue consists in being as fair in our actions as in our professions.—*Heraclitus.*

Patience and strength are what we need, an earnest use of what we have now, and all the time an earnest discontent, until we come to what we ought to be.

Let a man have a fervent love for what is pure and just and honorable; let him have a cordial abhorrence of what is sensual, mean, tricky, and ungenerous, and he will not go far wrong.

Five hundred Knights of Labor are employed in the New York postoffice. There is no talk of strikes there. The postoffice is run by the government in the interest of the people.—*Puget Sound Co-operator.*

If twenty-five years of protection bring organized and unorganized labor in the United States into the state of turmoil and tribulation which now exists, where will we land with a few years more of it?—*Philadelphia Record.*

An educated man stands, as it were, in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magazine, filled with all the weapons which man's skill has been able to device from the earliest time; and he works accordingly, with a strength borrowed from all past ages.

"Do you allow drunken people upon the train?" asked a fussy clergyman, at a station the other day. "Sometimes, but not when they are too drunk," replied the guard. "Just take a seat near the middle and keep quiet, and you'll be all right."

Many a child goes astray, not because there is want at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as the flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases, they are apt to seek it; if it displeases, they are apt to avoid it. If home is a place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere.

The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the recent marriage of Mr. Edison and his prolific inventions, concludes that his genius will now be directed to electric candles, electric nursing bottles, electric safety pins, electric machines to get up and walk the baby in the middle of the night, electric devices for cutting teeth, and scaring off whooping cough, croup, and measles, and will contrive other articles for mitigating troubles, trials, and petty annoyances usual in domestic life.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

PAST AND PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

Editor Magazine:

Tom's cause for suddenly leaving his place at —— is one that at that time was very common. The foreman under whom he was employed was perhaps as good as the average, but like others in his position he felt that his elevation to authority over men had come solely through his superior skill and knowledge, coupled with a feeling that he had been born to rule; this made him assume a different feeling toward his fellow employes than he had when working beside them at the bench. He wished it distinctly understood that *he* was foreman. This big "he" feeling created a great dislike to him among many of the men. Much of it exaggerated by imagination to be sure, but still true, for there is no smoke without some cause for it.

Now, Tom not having been acquainted with the foreman before his elevation (?) was not affected by such prejudices, and he had not been taught in his student days to regard a foreman as an autocrat, but rather as a man paid to direct the work, to see that it was under way and properly done.

Tom also considered that he was himself paid for his skill as a mechanic, and to take hold of work and go on with it properly, to do it well and expeditiously, as if no foreman existed. Hence he always tried to improve on his mode of doing it, as circumstances and the facilities at hand would allow.

The foreman had noticed this and saw the mechanical ability that he displayed, and not with any good feeling for Tom either; he regarded him as a dangerous man; in fact was jealous of him; he thought if the officials saw this his position would be in danger, so concluded he must work Tom out; and he starts in to make the place disagreeable for Tom by finding fault with his work and giving him more than his share of disagreeable work to do. Tom notices this, but could see no cause for it, so goes along and attends to his work just the same. But he sees that it is evident he will not last long there.

One evening, away from the shop, while having some talk with one of the shop men, Tom took exception to some of his remarks, and this led to hot words all around, until it came to blows, and thus it ended. But the foreman hears of this and sees his opportunity. Tom had hardly got his overalls on in the morning before the foreman is after him, and says:

"I hear you had a fight last evening."

Tom—"Well, I did have a little racket with a man."

Foreman—"We don't allow such things to go on here."

Tom—"I don't know what business that is to you or the company. It did not interfere with any of the company's business."

Foreman (getting hot)—"I won't allow any man to be 'sassy' to me. I will lay you off for thirty days."

Tom—"No, you don't lay me off at all. You can give me my time. I won't allow any foreman or company to dictate to me, what I shall do away from the shop so long as what I do does not interfere with my work for them."

So Tom took his time and left, and that was what the foreman wanted.

How many men, Mr. Editor, have had similar experience, not only in railroad but in other shops and manufactories? How many men whose family circumstances would not allow them to be as independent as Tom, have been forced to put up with the domineering abuse of his mighty nibs, the foreman or superintendent? Can you blame men, under such circumstances, for having a very unfavorable opinion of the management, a dogged feeling for revenge to grow up against them? for men must necessarily judge a management by the acts of its legal representatives, the superintendents and foremen.

I don't want it understood that I use the illustration of Tom's quarrel because I think it the best example of arbitrary action of foreman, but because I know

some will from a moral point of view uphold the foreman, and I hope to see some of that kind do so through these columns.

I might have had Tom on a drunk if he had been a drinker, or he might have had the fight with the foreman himself, and got the same results. So could I have shown other causes for the foreman's disliking Tom. It might have been because he did not board or room at a certain place or buy his goods at a certain store, or refused the foreman a loan of money or refused to turn over to the foreman a bargain Tom had made in certain property, or because Tom had cut him out of his best girl, and numerous other examples, all of which have occured under both "past and present management," but I believe are on the decrease at present and will ultimately be done away with.

Tom in continuing his travels went to work for other companies, and he found various kinds of foremen and various managed shops. Shops where a strict system was kept up and shops where there was no system. The one he liked best was the one with a good economic system This was on the G. P. Ry. (Good Pay.) Here he found he was paid for his mechanical ability, and when given certain work to do was allowed to stay with it; did not have to spend his time looking for tools; good ones were handy by and there were plenty of them. The foreman was after results, and the man who made the best results was the best man for him, and he judged a man's method by the result. Strictly believing that everything is open to improvement, from a religious dogma to a monkey wrench, and knowing that he did not monopolize that ability to improve, he would not criticize a method new to him until he saw the results of it.

Another good feature Tom saw here was the apprentice system. Boys were not taken as apprentices until sixteen or seventeen years old, and not then until they had been employed several months *to judge if it was possible to make mechanics of them,* and then if they were considered worth shop room, they were regularly entered as apprentices, with a specified agreement as to length of time to serve (four years) and the pay for each year; and they did not try to run the shop with boys either. Nor were the boys kept sweeping shop or running bolt cutters for the first two years of their time Boys were given work as the interest they displayed and their desire to learn pushed them ahead, and when the length of time specified in the agreement with the company was up, he was not considered an employe any longer, and if he remained he must make a new agreement with the company as to wages. They had a foreman at this place who prided himself over the number of first-class mechanics that had served their apprenticeship under him, and a young journeyman with a certificate showing he served his apprenticeship under him, was all the recommendation he needed. Still some of them, on completing their apprenticeship, lacked the courage to test their ability. Tom overheard a conversation between one of these young men and the foreman:

Young Man, timidly—"I have finished my apprenticeship. I think I should have first-class pay now."

Foreman—"Why?"

Y. M.—"Well, I am doing just the same class of work on this lathe as Bill is on the lathe he runs."

Foreman—"Yes, under the present conditions and circumstances you are; but they change at times; then Bill's experience is worth much more than yours. If you insist on remaining here it must be at less rate than Bill. But let me advise you to go and test your worth in other shops. If you are worth as much as Bill you will have no trouble in getting the same pay he would receive in the same shop."

The young man took the advice, and Tom, a few years afterwards had the pleasure of meeting him, and found him in a responsible position and drawing more pay than Bill ever got. But space will not allow me to go into further details.

Tom, in the course of time, finds himself again on a division of the road his experience began on, and he found many changes had taken place in the management, etc. He met a former acquaintance who spoke very highly of the improvements made, especially in the generally better treatment of the men. On applying for work he is told to come in in the morning, but in the morning is told by the foreman that he is blackballed for leaving —— without giving proper notice, and he can't put him to work, and that settles Tom's chances here for the present. He learns that the foreman who caused his name to be on the blacklist has been discharged, and that there is a new superintendent on that division. He sees no way out of this difficulty, if he wishes to work on the road, except to change his name, and that is a step toward giving up his manhood. But what a shame for a company to keep on record the spite of one employe against another. One management recognizes the despicable work of its predecessors and keeps up its record, and who is the worst, the one who commits a crime or the one who applauds it by allowing it to remain when they must see the injustice of it? Tom, after long vexatious delays, and the assistance of friends, succeeds in having the "objections" removed, not because it prevented him from getting work so much as it was to remove an unjust record that would handicap his future movements.

But how many names still remain where Tom's was, with the revengeful record of a despicable-minded superintendent or foreman against them. They should be wiped out with one stroke of the pen. Let a wise management have a record that it need not be ashamed of.

***

FINE FEED AND QUICK SPEED VERSUS COARSE FEED AND SLOW SPEED.

Editor Magazine:

Different jobs require different tactics. A writer in an old number of the *American Machinist* writing on this subject, stated that he had been down among the Yankees in a Connecticut village in a tool shop, and quoth he: "These men seemed to have solved the problem of life, if not all mechanical problems. Apparently nine points of the law with both foremen and men was to make life agreeable They had put on traps to gear down the feed on lathes whose feed was already imperceptible, and the belt was always on the finest feed. Light shafting were being turned at a speed fit for brass, with a needle-pointed side tool with a feed of 100 to the inch!" *One hundred times round to go an inch!* Fine and coarse feeding comprise two distinct schools of working, and with radically different cutting tools. The professor of one is rather helpless in the shops of the other. Each views the others' tools with contempt. This writer's letter brought out an angry rejoinder in next week's issue from an enraged fine feed "*down east man,*" defending the Yankee lathe with the weighted and tilting carriage; he declared that that style of a lathe would never be beaten and that the feed on the majority of lathes was outrageously coarse. Where a coarse feed can be applied it tells on the time spent on the work, but the speed must be made slow enough so that the tools will preserve their edge. For instance if a man is turning an eight-inch steel driving axle with a feed of 16 per inch, he can take a heavy cut across the whole length without grinding, provided the lathe runs slow enough. If the lathe is speeded too quick the feed would have to be reduced until the tool would stand—better to reduce the speed. The Pond shafting lathe for lines of shafting is made so that three tools are used at the same time and the shaft is finished at one cut; the stay or steady rest follow the cut, one tool on the front, one on the back upside down and one behind that sizes, finishes and puts on the water polish. I have seen shafting beautifully finished and accurately turned that way and never touched with a file. The three tools admit of a coarse feed being used. Shanks stated that their shafting lathe could turn 135 feet of two-inch shafting in ten hours, truly and perfectly turned to standard

guage, and if it was not particular, that is if the pulleys were to be made a slack fit 200 feet could be done. Speeding machine tools so that the tools will not stand is preposterous. Imagine the astonishment and disgust of a man out of a marine shop who has been accustomed to slash heavy cuts off with a coarse feed, in starting in a strange shop, to find his tool, after being ground in the proper shape and applied to the work, to find the cutting edge all gone after going half an inch on one of those lightning-speeded, forty-feet-a-minute lathes. Hard cast iron is bad and difficult to make headway on at any time, but attempting to cut it at too quick a speed is preposterous. Of course for very light work and cast steel the fine feed is the thing. It might be urged that where the coarse feed system is practiced the machines have to be enormously heavy, stiff and powerful in order to resist the cut or tool thrust, and where flat tools are used for the last coarse finishing cut there must be plenty of metal or dead weight to absorb the chattering. Such machine tools require heavy, massive stone foundations. On work where the duplex system of slide rests can be applied front and back it is a good plan because the feed can be increased and the pressure from the cut is as much down as upwards. Whitworth has constructed lathes for heavy work that way for many years. Half a century ago cylinders used to be bored with a fine feed and hard iron keys or blocks in the boring head in order to make a fine finish. That plan has been long abandoned. A true and parallel bore with a coarse feed is the modern practice. A few days' use puts the polish on. U. S.

Editor Magazine:

It is to be hoped some more of your correspondents will give us their experience in different shops. The most entertaining parts of the late Sir William Fairbairn's Memoirs are his early struggles with poverty, particularly the time *when he and his mate* went on the tramp *in quest of* work and got busted. The U. P. MAGAZINE is the first production got out by the employes of any road that I am aware of, and it is to be hoped that it will be a financial success. We have men that have traveled from Maine to Oregon who could give us lots of information about different shops and different systems of working if they would. There are always some waspish, raspish, contradictory, ill-conditioned sort of chap, that throw cold water on everything and think it an impertinence for a workingman to write anything. Some time in the thirties, when Andrew Jackson was President, an English carpenter published his adventures and misfortunes, which had a great sale. Times were hard and work scarce. He was always told to "go West." When he applied for a job, where he got one, in Massachusetts, he described the boss "as a pleasant little man who asked him if 'King Billy was as smart a man as General Jackson?'" The boss introduced him to his shopmates as *another Johnny Bull come over to be civilized!*

The late Sir Wm. Fairbairn, the celebrated civil engineer, was a native of Scotland and a border man, (Roxbouroughshire.) He served a seven years apprenticeship to a millwright in the North of England. He was a tolerably well educated boy, was well posted in geometry and mathematics, and had a smattering of Latin and French, rather unusual among mechanics at that time. The Newcastle lads were a rough set and he had numerous stand-up fights before they would let him alone Fairbairn was a tall, athletic, sinewy looking man, about six feet one or two. He lived to be four-score and five. He had strongly marked, large features, a sagacious looking Scotch gray head and a ruddy complexion. When he arrived in London, in his twenty-first year, he did not succeed in getting work. The millwrights had some objections to his indentures. He made or invented a machine for making sausages, which he sold to a butcher and got a good price for it. He then determined that if he could make his living on his own work

he would work no more for wages. So he returned northward, and reached Manchester in the early part of this century. He hired a room in a Cannon St. warehouse, and got a few tools and hired a big man to turn a wheel to drive his lathe. He got an introduction to the firm of Adam and George Murray, wealthy cotton spinners and countrymen of his own. Mr. Adam Murray said he would give him a call and see what he could do for him. Fairbairn was afraid, when he saw the nakedness of the land, Mr. Murray would not be much impressed with his shop. However, he got an order for some shafting, pulleys and gearing. Mr. Adam Murray then said he would introduce him to his neighbor, Mr. Kennedy, of the firm of McConnel & Kennedy, the then largest cotton spinners in England. That firm were then, in addition to their two large seven-story cotton mills, erecting a third one, eight stories high, a fire-proof building. Fairbairn got the order for all the heavy gearing, shafting, pulleys, etc. Mr. John Kennedy was so well pleased with his young countryman that he put him in the way of laying the foundation of his fortune. Fairbairn continued his millwright work to the last and was also engaged in manufacturing stationary and marine engines and locomotives, tubular bridges and iron steamships. He was offered Knighthood, but declined the honor. His younger brother Peter was engaged in the manufacture of flax and woolen machinery in Leeds, and was made Mayor of the city and created Sir Peter when the Queen visited Leeds. Like honor was conferred on his son Andrew, now the head of the firm engaged mostly in the manufacture of machine tools. Old Sir Billy had no ambition for titles, nor did he desire to be tacked on to the skirts of the titled aristocracy, but he was urgently requested to be made Sir William, on account of his engineering talents. So he submitted to the honor at last. He was a distinguished, conspicuous, intellectual looking *old gentleman, with a good address and quiet, reserved* manners. He was one of those kind of men who could stand prosperity. He was always popular with his workmen, much more so than his younger brother, Sir Peter, who had the reputation of being considerable of a tyrant. Perhaps one of the greatest geniuses at that time was Richard Roberts, a Welchman, who had a head that could invent anything. He tramped from London on foot and arrived in Manchester drenched with mud and rain, in a very dilapidated condition. He attracted the notice of Thomas Sharp, a wealthy manufacturer, and afterwards became a partner in the firm of Sharp & Roberts. The Manchester mill owners offered Roberts £1,000 to invent a self-acting mule spinner. Roberts told them he knew nothing about cotton machinery, that they had better try somebody else. But they earnestly desired him to try, which he consented to do if he was not to be restricted to time. He succeeded in introducing the self-acting mule, the twin screw for propellors, and the planing machine and many other inventions. Roberts used Sharp's capital, and Sharp made a profit off of Robert's brains. They did not agree very well however and dissolved partnership about the year 1842-3. Roberts had the usual fiery temper of the ancient Britons, for which the Taffies have always been celebrated. He did not succeed so well financially as some of his cotemporaries of far less ability, and died comparatively poor, aged seventy-nine. Hoping that the adventures of these men will induce some of your readers to give some of their experiences in traveling and in different shops, I am yours respectfully,

X. X.

Rich or poor, it is every man's and woman's duty to earn his or her own living. Everybody is a consumer; therefore, everybody should be a producer. The world's wealth is so much less by everything that is consumed or worn out. The idleness of individuals in all stations and places, makes salaries lower and bread higher; so it is the idle in any community who should be despised, and not they who labor.—Boston *Investigator*.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Editor Magazine:

Having seen and heard much regarding eight hours for a day's work, I beg to make a few statements regarding working time and what is now done in comparison to what there used to be. With the present improved machinery I find a statement that in our cotton mills with a medium sized pair of spinning mules in one week 3,000 pounds of yarn can be produced, while fifty years ago, with the old hand spinning wheel, only three pounds could be produced. The greatest length produced in a day of ten hours with the old hand wheel was 3¼ miles, while a good ring frame will produce nearly 3,000 miles, and a spinning mule will spin a thread in sixty hours more than 25,000 miles. The old hand loom would produce about 45 yards of cloth in a week, whilst an accomplished weaver, with the new looms of to-day, will produce 2,000 yards of cloth weekly. In all branches of manufacture the increase is pretty nearly the same. In the English census report of 1880 it says it would take one hundred and fifty millions of people in the days of our grandfathers to perform as much work in cotton manufacturies as three millions can do to-day. Look at farm machinery. Fifty years ago one person could not harvest more than about one acre a day. Now, a friend of mine says a boy fifteen years old and a team harvested in 1885, in Colorado, ten acres in one day. Turn where you will and that same desire to improve and make new labor-saving machinery is prominent. Should the next two generations witness such a change as the past two the question will assume a more serious shape than ever, and the question may arise as to whether machinery or manual labor is most essential to the world's existence. If labor-saving machines be born and brought forth the next fifty years as in the past, then manual labor will be almost displaced, and the question will arise, where *are the consumers to come* from? These *are some important problems.* If a man cannot get work he cannot get money wherewith to buy. Men of to-day may say, "that will not be in my time," yet I think there are some men of to-day whose brains will be far more puzzled in thirty or forty years than they are now. Any person reading the report of the Commissioner of Labor in his first annual report, as given from page 80 to 90, will see that the displacement of manual labor by machinery is enormous. Such improvements having been made and so many men out of employ, why should the hours for work not be reduced? Our grandfathers used to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day, and yet men, women and children are asked to work ten or eleven. Our markets may well be overstocked and trade dull. Hoping the many articles now coming before the public in so many different ways may soon open the eyes of employer and employed, I am yours, H. J.

GLEN BURN, Douglass Co., Kan.,
June 28, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The presence of the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE reminds me of a promise reluctantly made you on the occasion of our meeting in Kansas City, Missouri. I write now because I want to—and what I want particularly to write about is the national banking system. I agree with you that the principle on which the system is founded is dangerous, etc. So dangerous that the Knights of Labor should at once take the banks in charge, and like honest patriots see that the republic suffers the least possible detriment therefrom. I agree with you that we must see that no more officers or stockholders of national banks are sent to Congress, unless the Knights of Labor can control the system, in which event I would be willing to trust you or Brother Neasham, or in fact most anyone who would then be selected.

I have heard the national banking infamy denounced for lo, these many years; but as Grangers, Greenbackers and Knights of Labor we have thus far made but little headway against it. I

have always regarded it as an intrenchment which the workingmen ought to capture, and to my mind there never was any real obstacle in their way but want of will and confidence.

Your arraignment of the establishment in your May number was as complete and dignified as it was brief, and I agree with you that it must go, and it is possible we will not differ respecting the *modus operandi* thereof. If it would go at once we would not stand upon the order of its going, but it does not seem inclined to retire at our bidding; therefore, I propose for your consideration that we proceed to organize as many national banks as may be required to supply the useful classes throughout the United States, with money at one-half the interest, or less, than now paid to the monopolistic bankers. This would in a very brief period make the business less profitable, and the monopolistic classes would quit and pray congress to pay off the bonds. Thus we would speedily get rid of the infamy. What say you? NOREMAC.

[To bring about such a state of affairs it would be necessary that workingmen seriously give some attention to integral co-operation We feel highly flattered with the confidence you have in our ability to be entrusted with matters of so great importance. We hardly aspire to such "giddy" heights.—ED.]

EARLY CLOSING.

Editor Magazine:

In many cities and towns the clerks employed in the various mercantile businesses have made many endeavors to close early, giving no reason why their labors should not stop when others' do, and no one certainly can say aught but that their claim is just. By petitions, requests, etc, they have to a certain extent been successful in getting merchants to agree to close early, though some narrow-minded, greedy ones stand out against it. The clerks thus have enjoyed the blessing of spending some of their time with their families, but the struggle has been to keep this up after it has once started. Some merchants will commence to stretch the time a little, hoping to see another dollar pass over their counters, and at last they will again be keeping open as long as anyone can be seen on the streets; then others seeing this will say they must do the same in order to keep even. Now workingmen can do much to prevent this, and they should consider it their duty to do all in their power to encourage early closing, and they can without any loss to themselves, by not patronizing those places that will not recognize the rights of their clerks. Certainly others will treat them just as fairly and sell them just as good goods, and at the same time such action will discourage the greedy merchants. Workingmen have been the ones accused of being the ones who go to these stores after closing hours Let us see none of this in the future. FAIR PLAY.

THE PRIZES.

The prize of a rug, made by the Quaker City Co-operative Carpet Co., with the design of the great seal of the Order in the center, offered by the management of the Magazine to the Local Assembly in D. A. 82 making the best record for quarter ending July 1, 1886, has been awarded to North Platte Assembly, No. 3343, of North Platte, Neb., they having had the most regular correspondent and been the most prompt in getting reports in, and their Magazine agent has made the best proportional subscription list to the Magazine.

The first prize to agents is awarded to G. C. Campbell, Magazine agent, North Platte, Neb.

The second prize to Wm. F. Gardner, of Butte City, Montana.

The agents at Evanston, Wyo., Thos. E. Moore, Shoshone, Idaho, A. C. Lilard, Laramie City, Wyo., Samuel Garrett, Ellis, Kansas, Adam Turnbull, have all made a good third for the prizes.

Some people scorn to be taught; others are ashamed of it, as they would be of going to school when they are old; but it is never too late to learn what it is always necessary to know; and it is no shame to learn so long as we are ignorant—that is to say, as long as we live.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Puget Sound *Co-operater*, says: "In the city of Seattle the ring is 'busted.' A proper use of the ballot was the cause"

The Pacific Colony and the Credit Foncier of Sinaloa, Mexico, are beginning to attract the attention necessary to assist in solving one of the greatest problems of the day.

A test of air brakes is now being made on the Q. road near Burlington, on a portion of the road where there are numerous curves and grades. Five companies are competing.—*R. R. Reporter.*

Henry George has consented to be a candidate for mayor of New York City on the Socialistic Labor Party ticket, if it is decided to put up one. Rev. R. Heber Newton and Rev. Father McGlynn, it is said, will be prominent in the movement.—*Labor Leaf.*

The suit of J. S. Farnsworth, receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph company, against the Western Union Telegraph company for $2,000,000 damages, because the wires were cut by the latter on July 10, 1885, was decided on Saturday, July 17, by a verdict of $240,000 for the plaintiff.

WAGES OF WOMEN.—It is said that a trained seamstress in New York was found making boys' gingham waists, with trimming and button holes, for 2½ cents each. By working 19 hours a day she earned 25 cents! According to the records of the Protective Union in New York, the average weekly wages of women in manual employments are from $3.50 to $4 00. Out of this must come rent, fuel, lights, food, clothing. There are no vacations, no recreations.

AN INDIAN STRIKE.—There was a strike among the Indians at Rosebud Agency, Dakota, the other day. The agent refused to give them their agricultural implements unless they agreed to use them upon lands that he designated. *They held a meeting* and decided to *strike, whereupon the* agent not only handed over the implements, but sent three barrels of sugar and a job lot of fancy groceries to appease the red strikers.

The superintendents of the various railroads centering in Chicago met recently at the Burlington offices and decided that each official should furnish data, to be mutually used, covering the number of employes, rates of wages paid in all the departments, rules by which labor is governed and such other information as may be used by the superintendents. The object is to secure uniformity of action in meeting any trouble that may arise and in dealing with strikes and demands of labor associations. The organization will be perfected at a future meeting.—*R. R. Reporter.*

JUVENILE K. OF L.—The Boston *Herald* reports a meeting of about 100 youngsters from 15 to 21 years old, for the purpose of organizing the "Juvenile Knights of Labor." It is stated that 14 states were represented, and that there was a roll of 3,365 names, mostly belonging to Boston, New York and Brooklyn. It is intended to form organizations wherever K. of L. assemblies are located, so as to aid the members and better their condition, under the direction of G. M. W. Powderly. L. H. Patterson, of Danvers, is Senior Master Workman; Frank L. Downing, of Brooklyn, Gen'l Sec'y, and there is an Executive Committee of three. The organization is not in running order yet, and no assemblies are to be formed till July.—*John Swinton.*

JAY GOULD OR W. U. TEL. CO.—Only a few days ago the head and front of this great corporation (really the corporation itself), whose name I need not again repeat, was pleading before a committee of Congress at Washington for law and order; pleading that his property might be protected by the laws of his country; evoking the government to stretch forth its arm, to draw its sword and to command, in the name of the United States, peace, and thus to end mob law. And yet that very man, on the 10th of July, 1885, lawlessly took possession of the property of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph company, severed its wires, destroyed its system by brute force, and simply for the purpose of destroying a rival.—*Colonel Ingersoll.*

THE COMMON HERD.

Under the above heading I propose to give the readers of the Magazine a sketch of the struggles of the English speaking people for civil liberty. Let none feel insulted at the caption; it is with no feeling of supercilious arrogance that I chose it, being one of the herd myself I am conscious of no feeling but one of tender solicitude for the amelioration of the conditions of existence of the masses, and if my feeble efforts shall tend to that end I shall be amply rewarded for the effort it has cost me.

I take up the story of the struggles of the English speaking people for the simple reason that I am more familiar with the history of my own country than that of any other. I believe the history of all civilized peoples will show many similar instances of popular struggles for liberty and justice, and if my effort shall induce some of our well read European brethren to give us some of the salient points of their popular story, perhaps something will be accomplished toward our education.

I shall take my readers back to the year A. D. 1066, the year when the Norman conquest of Britain commenced. Up to that time the condition of society among the Anglo Saxons appears to have been a rude democracy, wherein the Thane (Lord) and his retainers were very intimately associated, eating at the same table and generally sleeping under the same roof, indeed the dining room seems to have been the sleeping room also: and it is to this primitive state of society, I think, that people refer when they speak of the good old times, for certainly the times succeeding them were anything but good.

When William, the bandit chief of the Normans, invaded the south coast of England in the year 1066, A. D., he found the Saxons under the leadership of a great general, named Harold, and had it not been that in the battle of Hastings, fought on the memorable 14th day of October of that year, Harold was slain, English history might have been written very differently. The English leader seems to have been without a peer amongst his countrymen, for after his death their chiefs seem never to have grasped the situation in its entirety. They seem to have been distracted by petty jealousies of each other, for we are told by the early chronicles, that after Herold's death, and while William was actually advancing on London, devastating the country and massacreing the people as he went, Edwin and Morkar, two of the most powerful of the English chiefs, becoming disgusted at the position assigned them at the court of Edgar, withdrew with their following to their homes in the north. After this there was no regularly organized resistence to the bandit invaders, and although there were many heroic struggles against the robbers, it was only a question of time and conquest in detail. What I mean by conquest in detail may be understood when it is said that after putting down a rising of the people north of the Humber, not a house was left standing between York and Durham.

It was under these circumstances that the foundations of society, as at present existing in Great Britain and Ireland were laid; the conquered people were parcelled out along with their possessions amongst the followers of William.

We are told that ladies of the highest rank amongst the English were given over to be the victims of the unrestrained lust of the lowest grooms amongst the Normans, and the people were reduced to such a state of abject slavery that for the succeeding century it was openly said that Christ and his saints slept.

It was not until after the death of William when his sons began to quarrel over the succession, that the people began again to be recognized as a factor in the state, and then only to serve the necessities of one thief against another. For we find that while the conquerer was dying in Normandy, his second son, William Rufus (the red-headed), sneaked away from his father's bedside, and stealing a march on Robert, the eldest son, hurried off to England and got himself crowned king in Winchester cathedral. It was to bolster up his claim that he fell back on the people for support, and unsatisfactory as was such recognition, it proved that the world moved and has never ceased to bear fruit from that day to this. After he was accidently killed in the new forest, which had cost the people untold blood and treasure to found under his father; his younger brother, Henry, seized the throne, and to court popular sympathy and support against his brother Robert, we find him actually calling the poor, despised English fellow countrymen (hitherto the conquerers had disdained to be considered such). Things went on from bad to worse until John came to the throne. We find in the reign of King Stephen, when the population of England did not reach two millions, that there were eleven hundred castles in the land; and when we consider that each owner of a castle made war on every other and compelled the people to fight and labor for him, we can form some faint idea of the desperate state of affairs. Further than this the barons were compelled, whenever called on by the king, to attend him with an armed following proportioned to the size of their holdings, for six weeks at their own expense. As I said before, things went on from bad to worse until King John came to the throne, he proved to be so utterly bad and despicable that the barons, under the leadership of Stephen de Langton (an Englishman whom the pope had raised to be archbishop of Canterbury), compelled him to sign Magna Charta, at Runnwey-

meade, on the 15th of June, 1215. This famous instrument underlies the entire system of jurisprudence of the English speaking people, and may the day never dawn when its provisions securing to every man the right of trial by a jury of his peers can be successfully abrogated.*

But, although this great victory was then won, it was generations before the masses of the people derived any perceptible benefit, in fact it was almost a dead letter so far as the common herd were concerned.

As I have said, it was to be continued generations before the people at large derived any considerable benefit from the provisions of Magna Charta; this will be evident on a review of some of the events of the reign of Richard the Second, 167 years later.

*NOTE—The provision in Magna Charta securing the right of jury trial to any person accused of crime, reads:

"No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor will we condemn him; unless by the lawful judgement of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man; we will not deny to any man either justice or right."

W. H. B.

JUDGE NOT THE MAN.

Judge not a man by the cost of his clothing,
Unheedi g the life-path that he may pursue,
Or oft you'll admire a heart that needs loathing,
And fail to give honor where honor is due.
The palm may be hard and the fingers stiff jointed,
The coat may be tattered, the cheek worn with tears,
But greater than kings are Labor's anointed,
And you can't judge a man by the coat that he wears.

Give me the man as a friend and a neighbor,
Who toils at the loom, with the spade, or the plough,
Who wins his diploma of manhood by labor,
And purchases wealth by the sweat of his brow.
Why should the broadcloth alone be respected?
And the man be despised who in fustian appears?
While the angels in heaven have their limbs unprotected,
You can't judge a man by the coat that he wears.

Judge of a man by the work he is doing,
Speak of a man as his actions demand;
Watch well the path that each is pursuing,
And let the most worthy be the chief of the land!
And the man shall be found 'mid the close ranks of labor,
Be known by the work that his industry rears,
And his chiefdom, when won, shall be dear *to his neighbor,*
And we'll honor the man, whatever he *wears!*

CORRESPONDENCE.

OMAHA, NEB., July 11, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Having a few leisure moments I thought I would give the readers of the Magazine a synopsis of what Omaha has been, what she is at the present, and what her probable future may be. In the year of 1854 the first survey for Omaha was made. In those days very few men expected to see Omaha larger than an ordinary country town, but owing to the persistant and untiring energy of some of the old settlers eastern capitalists were induced to invest in Omaha property. The Trans-Continental R. R. (U. P. & C. P.) gave life and energy to those who were interested in her future progress.

The city of Florence, located about six miles north of Omaha, was her rival, and at times it was questionable which of the two towns were to control the commerce of Neb. After the completion of the U. P. R. R., with shops and headquarters located at Omaha, the people of Florence began to recognize the fact that they could no longer compete with their sister city; consequently the once lively town of Florence has dwindled to an almost "deserted village."

Omaha at the present time has a population of not less than 70,000 inhabitants. Her modern improvements are superior to many cities with double her population. Her clearing house reports show her financial condition to be excellent. Last January, according to current reports, there were two million dollars worth of contracts let for building purposes, and from present indications double that amount will not cover the entire building improvments of this city. The city has contracted for the construction of two viaducts, one to be located on South Sixteenth, commencing near Leavenworth and extending south over a space of about fifteen hundred feet. It was intended that this viaduct should be a wooden structure, but at the suggestion of the contractors (Raymon & Campbell) it was partly changed. Upon investigation it was learned that it would be economy to use iron as recommended. The other viaduct will be constructed on Eleventh St., and all parts of the structure will be wrought iron except the flooring and wheel guards. Its northern terminus will be about 100 feet south of Jackson St. It will extend south about 1,532 feet; 540 feet will be truss and 992 feet will be trestle. The structure will be 32 feet wide, 20 feet to be used for roadway and 12 feet for sidewalk, 6 feet on each side of roadway. When completed these viaducts will fulfill a long felt want. Probably before the snow flies the Cable Line Co. will have a portion of their road constructed. When the scheme of having a cable line running through our streets was

first mentioned it was considered unreliable. Nevertheless the men who are interested are reliable business men, and its completion in the near future is a fact. Judging the future by the past it would be safe to predict that the bottom land along the Missouri River, which is now covered with underbrush and water, in less than ten years will be utilized by manufacturers It is possible that Florence may some time be a suburban town to Omaha. It is no more unreasonable to presume that ten years hence Omaha will have 200,000 people than it was ten years ago to presume she would have 70,000 at the present time. J. L. B.

EVANSTON, WYO., June 24, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

"That chump is late with his correspondence," is what you will say when you receive this; but better late than never; I will try and find something to say. News is a scarce article this month; nothing but expectations, and they can't come any too soon to suit us.

We had a large fire on last Sunday morning, completely destroying Beckwith & Lander's mammoth mercantile establishment. A few hours after the fire had died out men were put to work removing the debris, so as to rebuild twice the size as before. The Masons had their hall above the store, which was also destroyed. Shortly after the fire started one of our brothers (I will not give his name) was seen to try to get into the building. When asked what he was trying to do, he politely told them he was trying to save the goat.

The four brothers that were in Laramie the fore part of this month wish to return thanks to Local Assembly 3256 for courtesies received while in Laramie.

Engine 1007 has just been rebuilt, and is now on the road as good as new. Engine 518 is in for general overhauling, extension front end, new flues, &c., and will be out about the middle of next month, Engine 994 is in for general repairs to machinery, bars reset, new flues, stay bolts, &c.

Decoration day was carried out here in good shape, the Almy band heading the procession, with the G. A. R. drum and fife corps in the center, and last came the K. of L. band, heading about 250 Knights, with badges, and red, white and blue rosette attached. The soldiers from Camp Medicine, Butte, stationed at this place, were also in the procession. When we all got to the grave yard a thunder shower opened up in about sixty-mile-an-hour time, and we all got wet to the skin. U. K., L. A. 3274.

HUNTINGTON, OREGON, July 1, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

As there was no news worth note, I remained silent, hoping I might have some*thing for this month's* issue. In railroad matters there is but little change. Foreman F. G. Cropper and family are East among their friends to spend the 4th and make a visit. Mr. A. C. Peavy, formerly of Denver, but who has had charge at Medberry, is here in Mr. Cropper's place. Master Workman McKenzie has taken a short lay-off to spend a few days in Denver with the boys. Brother McKenzie makes a number one M. W., and is really better than he looks. The hot weather which nature seems to be administering in double doses, has a marvelous effect on all, in-as-much that L. A. 4453 has seen fit to hold meetings every two weeks during the extreme hot weather. The Lodge is in fine condition, considering the many who have gone away. Engine 971 has gone to Shoshone for repairs. It has been switching in the yard but was in very bad condition. The 589 has taken her place, with John McKenzie at the lever and Thos. Kenney to scatter the diamonds, on day shift, and John Omalia to toot the whistle and Mike Shaughnessy to ring the bell at night. Bro. Jack Cook has been promoted to the very conspicuous position of looking after the interests of the noble iron steeds, to see that they are properly rubbed down, fed and watered, during the day, while Mr. Kaizer holds forth during the night in the same capacity. There have been a great many cattle and horses shipped from here during the past month, but at present there are none being shipped. In freights the transfer is much lighter than it has been for some time. The town site of Huntington, which has been in dispute up to the present, is controlled by the O. S. L. R. R.

R.

CHEYENNE, WYO, July, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The weather is disagreeably hot, and what is still worse, the weather is not the only thing that is hot; and while I do not know what makes the sun hot, I do know what makes some men hot.

We have stumbled into one of our periodical attacks of economy, and men with families numerically strong, but physically weak, are sent adrift to seek work hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles away. This seems to me to be wrong, for a road that has been successfully run for over eighteen years with but slight fluctuations, ought to manifest more uniformity of treatment towards their employes, unless there is an underlying motive of which we are supposed to be in ignorance. The state of unrest, resulting from these sudden (and to us uncalled for) changes, is both unfortunate and disastrous, in this, that it encourages a thriftless set of men, who are only too willing to "move on," whilst the uncertainty of the situation tends to discourage men of real mechanical skill, who as a rule settle down and build up the place where they work and reside. If the

object of these changes is to substitute low-priced men for high-priced men discharged, then it is equally a mistake, for no man of good ability can live in the West for the same wages he received in the East, simply because the conditions of living are not the same. And should good men be compelled to work for low wages out here on account of temporary misfortune, it will only be a short time before their places will have to be filled by other new men, which is always a loss to the company.

In this friendly criticism we are not undertaking to run the road, but if the bridge over which we pass daily, shows signs of weakness, we would sooner put in a timber than to see it fall, simply because we depend on the bridge. CRITIC.

EAGLE ROCK, Idaho, July 18, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The all absorbing topic here just now is the reported removal of the shops from this place to Pocatella, and is causing not a little uneasiness and alarm, especially among such of the employes as own their own homes here.

While the actions and conversations of the local administrations seems to confirm the reports it seems hardly reasonable that the general management seriously contemplate such a move in the face of the statement made a few months ago by President Adams to one of the employes here, nor any economic point that we are able to see from.

It is true from the reports of 1885 narrow gauge engines seem to come a little bit high on this division, but that this curse be attributed to the location of the shops at Logan or Eagle Rock, or that the remedy depends on the concentration of the work at Pocatella is hardly sensible "old woman's" talk; for there is not a division on the system where the work is not divided to as great an extent and greater. The assertion that is frequently heard lately that $30,000 per month, amounting to $360,000 per year, or about 20 per cent. of the operating expenses of 1884, could be saved by concentrating the work of the division at a second "Pullman," located at Pocatella, coming from men in position, may do to affect the price of town lots, building and loan, or water company stocks, at the points affected. But as a business proposition for the serious consideration of the directory, we would have to see some closer figuring than has been displayed on the Idaho division for the past eighteen months before giving it much credence.

But this is only a matter of opinion and not to the point. If it is true that the company contemplate moving their men and plant from here the employes who have been *encouraged to invest* their little savings in *homes should be given* an opportunity to *protect themselves to any* extent they might be able to. If not so it is hardly fair that they should be hampered and delayed in their improvements by the uncertainty arising from such rumors and assertions.

It should be born in mind while considering this matter, that an employe of the U. P. and owner in *fee simple* of a 7x9 shuck on a town lot in the sage brush feels the loss on that place just as keenly, if not more so, than any individual stockholder would the loss of his entire stock.

We have plenty of work around the shops. The car shop has been making full time all summer; the machine shop only making nine hours, and very little overtime.

There are ten engines in for general overhauling at present; of them the 192 and 22 will be out the coming week, engine 13 will be out the first of next month, and had ought to do good service after a year on the blocks. Engine 280 turned out about the first of the month, is in again with her crown sheet down. Engine 57 with a broken frame; engine 84 having her valve gear overhauled.

In the car shop we have sleeper "Argo" and coach 3, general overhauling; and two way cars, light repairs and repainting.

Special car 031 has been remodelled and repainted and presents a dandy appearance. She will distribute the checks this month.

Several of the boys from Shoshone spent the 4th with us, and report work booming.

I am done for this time. U. U. O.

July 22, 1836.

Since our correspondent from Eagle Rock sent in his communication for this month they have commenced removing the machinery from here; they have taken away our largest lathe, which seems to confirm the report of the intended removal of the shops from here. T.

LARAMIE, WYO., July 19, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Another month has gone and work in the shop is much the same, only one lot of engines are out of the shops and others in their place.

We have plenty of work for five days per week. Some of the engines are in bad shape. Engine 995 is getting a new crown sheet. Engine 1276 requires considerable patching in fire box and belly.

This is acknowledged to be a hard division on engines on account of the grade and curves and also on account of so much alkaline water. If the mud that is taken out of some of the boilers should be weighed, after being moderately dry, I believe it would weigh fully a ton; and this mud caking around the flues causes many to collapse, and makes many boilers give out in the belly and legs.

The tie pickling works are expected to commence in a few days, when it is expected

they will be able to pickle from 700 to 1,000 ties per day of 24 hours.

The soda works is almost ready for work again, and in building up have prepared for making various kinds of soda so that it can be worked more profitable.

Business on the road is good; trains are running well and on time.

Our new Master Mechanic, Mr. Hovey, is well liked, and everyone seems to feel settled and it is hoped that another change will not take place so soon again, for every change that takes place make men and bosses feel some unsettled until they know one another.

Have had some very hot, dry weather until the past few days. The whole plains and foothills are brown, but have had rain every day the last five days and looks more as if we should have a wet spell.

The meetings of the Knights of Labor are very poorly attended on account of the heat. Many complain and say soon as it is cooler they will attend more regular. One thing here is the hall is poorly ventilated, and as it belongs to private parties we cannot expect to get any great alterations. What we should have is a new hall.

You said some two months ago that Mr. Adams would write an article for the magazine. We are waiting somewhat impatiently to see what ideas he will advance; when he shall have done so we may perhaps have some questions to ask, respecting general and local management, etc. H. I.

July 24, 1886.

Since sending in the correspondence from Laramie there has transpired several things worthy of notice

The death of Mrs. T. A. Davies is mentioned elsewhere.

The tie plant commenced work with the first charge in the large cylinders Saturday, the 24th.

On Friday night, the 23d, the new Brooks' engine, after arriving here, was placed on the house track, when one of the night laborers had a curiosity to see how everything worked no doubt, or it may have been his grand desire to arise to the giddy height of loco engineer, allowed the engine to get away and run into the turntable pit. His curiosity has no doubt been gratified, at any rate it was the cause of bringing the steam derrick from Cheyenne, and up to 5 p. m. to-day, Saturday, the engine was not out of the pit. The engine is considerably damaged.

DENVER, Colo., July 22, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

It has been so quiet among railroad employes here since our last, but few items of general interest can be found to give.

At the K. P. shops engine 213 has gone out *after receiving a general overhauling*; also *engine 154, which* had a Callaway spark arrester put on, is at present running out of Boulder, and has been trying to burn that part of the State up. The Boulder people say if she is not taken away they will have to put her in the creek.

Engines 108 and 59 have been in and had their tires turned and are again running regular.

Engines 1020 and 418 are in for general repairs. Engine 418 will get a new fire box.

Switch engine 1201, which stripped herself on one side, is again out in the yard.

Work at the Park is moving along as usual. Engine 116 has gone out of the shop and several others are undergoing repairs, there being more men employed now than for some time back. The round house is getting some much needed repairs in the shape of new flooring.

Mark O'Boyle, a popular young engineer on the Park, was married on the 16th inst to Miss Mary C. McAndries. The young couple were presented with many presents by their numerous friends, and from lodge No. 77, B. of L. F., of which Mr. O'Boyle is a member.

The past few days the dry weather record has been broken by considerable rain, and Cherry Creek was on a "boom," taking away several railroad bridges in and near the city; also Sand Creek, east of here, was on the boom, taking away a bridge on the K. P. and considerable track, delaying trains on that road yesterday.

Denver is talking of having a hanging next week (the 27th). Green, the murderer of Whitnah the car driver, having been sentenced to die on that date. If this takes place, and there is but little doubt but what it will as Green is a poor negro without money or friends, it will be the first legal hanging in this place for a good many years, not but what there has been plenty deserving it but they have all managed to get clear.

SCRIBE.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., July 20, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Red hot and still a heating has been the condition of the weather here. No air, no rain for a month and the mercury above a hundred and still going produces a favorable climate for ice cream and soda water. Even stern fashion gives way to comfort now; more shirt fronts (especially if clean) are exposed now than last January. All sun protecting and air producing arrangements here become useful as well as ornamental, in fact everybody keeps as shady as possible.

Our national day of noise was celebrated here with dignified quietness, until the new Kid band made its formal bow to the North Platte public, and everything considered the boys made a good start. Later in the day we had races and other sports. But instead of hearing that good old story again about Geo. Washington, the continental soldiers, and

the cracked liberty bell, we heard a new one this time, something about robbery, confounded burglars and cracked safes; for while all good people were dreaming of fun, freedom and fireworks, a class of artists, usually sought after in the *Police Gazette's* wanted columns, took too blamed much liberty with property not their own, gutted several business places, tapped several safes and collected watches and money. Ever since our city protectors take more ammunition and exercise, consequently the villians being thus pursued have either changed their address or habits.

On the road business is fair to middling with better prospects.

In the shop eight mechanics and eight helpers were laid off on the 17th, in order to reduce expenses, the balance work the usual reduced time.

Last month engines 655 and 563 got general overhauling, and engine 915, which came in with one broken and two sprung axles, will be on the road again shortly.

One of the social events here was the marriage of Brother A. Adamson to Miss Mamie Day. The ceremony took place at the bride's residence and was performed by the Rev. Babcock. After the usual congratulations the many guests repaired to a splendid supper, and the celebration wound up with music, etc. The presents were numerous, valuable and appropriate. Contrary to custom, the young couple attempted no ostentatious and fatiguing wedding tour, but very sensibly and comfortably spent the honeymoon in their new and neat little home.

In the amusement line we have had Sells circus, which resurrected many a rusty dollar; also several dramatic companies of the barn storming variety, who erronously styled their rehearsals performances.

Our local base ball cadets have scored quite a hit, in fact quite a number of them, over a picked nine from Grand Island, who, in spite of a colored mascotte, went home about six runs short. They also got one out of two games played at Kearney, where the whole town, and the sheriff throwed in, did their best to defeat the babies. That and indifferent hospitality made the boys feel rather sore, in fact one of them was quite overcome, rather more sudden than serious, either due to cold water or cold comfort, but about three American dollars had a healing effect on both—the young rogue and a furious landlord.

NO NAME.

Starvation wages are often talked and written of, but few have a real conception of what the words mean, practically. Here is an illustration that will, perhaps, be understood. It comes from the coke region in *western Pennsylvania*, where the miners *have struck for higher* wages: "When the works were mining four days in a week, a man from the Buckeye Mine, at Bridgeport, said that in the month of July he worked 16 days and earned $17. Out of that the company retained $7 for rent and 75 cents for pick sharpening, and his oil cost him 90 cents, making in all $8.65—thus leaving for food and clothing for himself, wife and three children $8.35 for a month of 31 days. That would be about 27½ cents a day, or 5½ cents for each member of his family—less than 2 cents a meal—and no clothes. Yet people wonder why miners' children are so "ignorant and don't go to school."—Ex.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., and every fourth Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 8:30.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30.

L. A. 3392, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday eveneng of each week at 8 p. m.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and forth Monday evening's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 32 6, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 7 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30, in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7.30, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 2487, Cheyenne, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening at 7.30, in St. John's hall, cor. 19th and Ferguson Sts.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

PORT NEUF CANON, IDAHO, OREGON SHORT LINE.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.

POLITICAL REFORMERS. (?)

It is astonishing to note the effect political action among workingmen, and in many instances the political action of combinations of trade and labor organizations, including farmer's alliances, is having on the average political wire-puller who has been pulling the strings for years to see the workingmen jump in any direction he would pull.

For years they have packed caucuses and conventions; for years the few have through their trickery and low cunning manipulated the caucus or convention, and thereby deprived the masses from having a voice in the selection of candidates to offices of public trust. For years they have been successful with the aid of that most powerful ally "the public press," and in addition by hired stage and stump orators, to lead the ignorant dupes with promises of legislation favorable to "American labor;" and by telling them of the splendid plans to be adopted by their wise legislators, and the fears they entertained, that the poor workingman of our glorious republic would be reduced to the low standard of the "pauper laborer" of foreign countries. They heard of noble toilers who "earned their bread by the sweat of their brow," and were led to believe, by most glowing sugar-coated speeches, that their future welfare depended wholly upon getting certain candidates in office. To do this they would carry torch and banner, wear helmet and ridiculous uniform, shout themselves hoarse for their respective candidates—who, when in office, usually betrayed their confidence. Those whose enthusiasm they could not enlist with the gorgeous paraphenalia of the political street parade, they would fish for by baiting their political fishing tackle with money. They no doubt learned that no better bait could be used to catch them—asses, by the "Hon. John Morrissey," prize fighter, professional gambler, and member of Congress—and it is said there were worse men in Congress than he—who on being asked the secret of political success, replied: "Stick to your friends, and be free with your money."

Through all these years they have slowly been training their former dupes in their nefarious schemes, until at last they have learned the skillful lessons taught them by political demagogues, and with a little thinking for themselves they are enabled to handle a convention in such an expert fashion that it makes their former teachers look tame.

Having lost all hope of being able to catch the "poor workingman" with their cajolery and sophistry, they now cry for a reform in some places, by which to prevent the packing of conventions and other like impositions that they have successfully practiced for years past. Many of them are finding themselves in danger of being shipwrecked in the voyage of future political contests, and are beginning to show a desire to throw overboard some of their darling schemes only to fish them up again when the first storm is over; when they will again attempt to make the voyage on a still more tempestious political sea to be finally wrecked beyond all hope. If some of their pupils keep on improving in the lessons taught them, their former leaders may soon be found following their pupils; not with the same ignorance formerly displayed, but with a cunning enthusiasm that might once more gain the confidence only, to again, Judas-like, betray it.

This free use of money is the greatest curse in American politics; the theory of our government puts forth the idea that office, instead of being struggled for as a prize, is but a public service to which the citizens freely elect one of their number and for which any citizen is free to propose any citizen, or offer himself; there should be no necessary expenses either to the candidate or those who support him. In making it a costly thing to run for office we not only discriminate between rich and poor, *but between the scrupulous* in favor *of the unscrupulous*. We are pleased to see that public sentiment among the workingmen is beginning to reform the habits of some of the would-be leaders in their own ranks; we can only wonder, that with the corrupting influence with which they have been surrounded, they have any of the true principles of morality left.

Wageworkers are beginning to realize the mighty power they can wield. They are fast learning that to lawfully wield the power in their hands is to make it more lasting. They have had the bitter experience to find that anything gained by force is only half gained. They are learning a most useful lesson, which is, to have more confidence in each other; in spite of the combined efforts to destroy this confidence it is growing stronger.

Countries in which there are no gigantic swindling corporations, no financial crises by which millions are ruined, or gatling guns by which they may be slain, are said to be in a state of barbarism; the people of such countries are said to be heathens. We are seriously thinking of adopting some of their customs. Law makers have long enough listened to the lobbyist at their ears—with one hand offering a bribe, while the other was in the pockets of the people—claiming protection for manufacturing combinations against foreign importations; while American labor has had free competition with the cheapest, lowest and most degraded importations from all parts of the globe; need they fear to be gulled any worse than they have?

Some of the most successful politicians have been those who have

sacrificed every principle of honesty and humanity to their ambition. Reason trained in such a school of experience is fast proclaiming to workingmen that something is infinitely wrong.

Amid the quiet work of evolution a great change is being wrought. Amid the thunder of revolution with the ballot there *will* be a change.

P. M. ARTHUR.

The Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it appears from the newspaper reports, is doing all in his power to antagonize his organization with all other labor organizations. In this he has been extremely successful. He is either the friend or the enemy of other organizations; and by his speech has certainly proven to be the latter. He has made many mistakes regarding others, and had we followed the dictates of the opinion of others he would have been entitled to less indulgence heretofore.

If he would save the remains of a ruined reputation in the eyes of workingmen of other labor organizations along with many of his own he must alter his course; they will not always tamely submit to the unworthy treatment they are receiving through him.

His language is often mysterious as well as contemptible; we cannot find a motive in common prudence or decency for the line of policy he adopts. Injuries may be atoned for or forgiven, but insults admit of no such compensation. He is either *very ignorant* regarding other labor organizations or he willfully misrepresents them. There was a ghost of a chance for the southwestern men gaining some concessions, until he went there with men to take the places of those who refused to endanger their lives, by running engines on a roadbed in bad condition when the strike began, that soon became unsafe for trains to run over; the wives of some of his own men begged their husbands not to risk their lives and where one was successful, the husband was—to use a vulgar phrase—scabbed out of a job. He says "we are opposed to strikes, we believe in arbitration and peaceful methods," We will show futher on how he obtained the power to use these peaceful methods; and further says "we don't believe in boycotts, they are *unmanly;* their effect cannot be but injurous;" but his organization goes right on boycotting the fireman. "It is wrong to place on equal terms skilled and unskilled workmen."

Where would this aristocrat draw the line? Think you that he would have been riding in one of Gould's special cars at the time of the southwestern troubles, if it had not *been* for the assistance his organization formerly received, from the skilled mechanic to the section man.

After all this he advises his subjects to turn their backs on all of them.

Not only the firemen, but the K. of L. actively assisted them in their strike for shorter hours on the New York Elevated road.

And this after refusing to receive a duly accredited delegate from the B. of L. F. with resolutions for

their consideration at the meeting in New Orleans last October.

After snubbing them in this inexcusable way, it did not prevent them from asking their aid in their contest with the Pennsylvania road regarding the complusory membership in that company's so-called benevolent association. After the firemen had, by request of the engineers, drawn up and signed resolutions with the engineers, they learned that this grand chief would not recognize them as a labor organization, but he changed his mind when he found the engineers would withdraw and join the B. of L. F., to work for what they knew to be common interest to all. So you see there is one instance on record where he did affiliate. The employes acting together was the cause of settling the difficulty.

On the Q. the engineers were twice before dissatisfied, and twice before failed in getting satisfaction.

Here again the firemen were *roped in*, through a promise to get the classification of firemen done away with, along with that of the engineers with an increase of pay in proportion to their earnings; here again the firemen were not fully recognized as a kindred organization; they waived the objection and took such action as they could without consulting their grand officers. Mr. Arthur got an advance of twenty per cent increase for the engineers, while the firemen who kept their agreement with them got about ten per cent. With this the engineers were encouraged and tried the same dodge on the *Rock Island road*, but this time the firemen would not be taken in; and when the engineers went to the manger, representing the firemen, they were informed by him that he did not believe the firemen were represented, and if they did not like it they could quit, when he would promote eight hundred firemen who were competent to take their places, and increase their pay.

Need we ask the question, Were the engineers successful with the Rock Island? By some whom I believed to be this grand chief's friends, we are told there is nothing inconsistent in his conduct.

He would take all but give nothing, and is fast training some members of the organization to adopt the same line of policy, but we believe his holding union meetings and expressing himself as he did in Denver and other places, has done more to take his office from him and give it to one who, when he says, "we believe in the Golden Rule" will practice what he preaches, and by establishing such a precedent, train or educate many of the engineers to follow his example. We believe if it came to a test the majority would do this to-day.

THE BURNETTIZER.

The Laramie tie plant, or wood preserving works, has, since our last issue, commenced operations full blast, running both day and night. Mr. Robert McKenzie is superintendent; Charles Wall, day and Scott Jones night engineer; about twenty men are employed besides the above named; with this force they are enabled to treat from twelve to fourteen hundred ties

every twenty-four hours. The treatment is as follows: The ties are run into the large iron cylinders on iron cars with a wire rope attached to a hoisting engine, the doors of the cylinders being closed, after which the ties are subjected to eighteen or twenty pounds steam pressure for at least two hours. When the steam is blown off a vacuum is formed, with a duplex Knowles pump, to withdraw all sap and moisture from the wood; after which a solution of chloride of zinc and glue is let into the cylinders from a large tank; with the aid of a Knowles pressure pump for each cylinder, the solution is forced into them under pressure of one hundred pounds; this is kept up two and one-half hours. When it is forced back into the tank with the air pump, and the second solution of tanin is injected in the same manner, this forms an insoluble compound, fills up the sap cells and prevents the zinc from washing out; the second solution is then forced back into the tanin tank, when the ties are ready to be taken out and ready for shipment.

Pine ties treated in this manner costs the company seventy-five cents each laid in the track, and are expected to last twelve years, while without treatment they would last but four years. It is claimed there will be a saving of seven and one-half cents per annum on each cross-tie prepared. Hence the economy of putting up a works costing the company perhaps $25,000.

This enterprise, with the Laramie Chemical Works that will soon be ready for operations—after the fire—will help build up Laramie to a considerable extent.

INTELLIGENT WOMEN.

The time is near at hand when an intelligent woman will be in greater demand than the so-called society ladies of to-day. An intelligent woman is more essential than an intelligent man. A mother's influence is the most lasting. A son or daughter brought up under such a mother's care may become wayward, but when they arrive at maturer years it is as natural for them to follow the directions on the guide boards in life's pathway erected by that mother's influence as it is for the sun to shine after a storm. May their number increase is our best wish for the future happiness of the human race.

We have but few women correspondents, but to those we point with pride, especially when coming from our own ranks. An interesting article from one in this issue on co-operation will be found on another page.

DON'T fail to read the conversation with a solitary by the wife of a Knight of Labor. If every knight had as intelligent a wife, and if she was allowed the right of franchise—which she certainly should have if some of the ignorant, miserable and degraded beings called men are allowed to exercise it—they would soon be lifted out of their present slavish condition. The woman of the future has never been the "Girl of the Period;" her time, when younger, must necessarily have been usefully employed.

PROHIBITION will have the same effect on drunkenness that strikes and boycotts have in solving the labor troubles. To prohibit is virtually to force people to be temperate in drink. A strike or boycott is inaugurated to force a demand; anything that is won by force is only half won; but prohibition, like strikes has been a great agitator.

No serious trouble is liable to arise on account of the quarrel between two played-out journalists in Mexico. According to reports Cutting seems to have consulted his own breast for a character of consummate meanness to give to the people as that of the Mexican Spaniard, Amelio Medina.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

The following was taken from the Burlington *Hawkeye*, some years ago:

"My son, enjoy yourself. Have a good time; pleasure is eminently right and proper; but a good time isn't secured by headache that lasts all the next day. The simplest pleasures are the most lasting. After you have spent two years in Europe, you will come back and sit down by your fireside and think of a picnic you went to down at the Cascade one afternoon in June last, that cost you sixty-five cents.

"The 'good times' that you daren't take your wife to, my son, that you would lie about rather than have your sister know about them; the 'goodness' of them never comes back to refresh you and gladden your heart as does the memory of the sixty-five cent picnic, when you chatted nonsense with the girl you so much loved, and laughed just as *the leaves rustled,* because you *couldn't help it.*

"The 'good time' that wakes in the morning and wonders where it was and who saw it, and where all the money is gone; the good time that tails off with a headache, there's precious little fun in that. And it only takes a very little bitterness of this kind to cloud and poison the memories of the past. It doesn't take much of such good times, my boy, to mingle tears with your bread, and gall with your drink.

"The sting is the smallest part of the bee, but when you pick it up by it, though the rest of the bee were as large as an omnibus horse, yet would the sting outweigh all the good, sweet, harmless, honey-laden proportion of the bee, and you would think about it oftener and longer."

INTERESTING FOR MINERS.

The anthracite coal ring of San Francisco has resolved that during the next twelve months but 34,000,000 tons of anthracite coal should be mined. What would be said if organized labor were to have resolved to mine only a limited quantity of coal? Would it not be commented upon? Yet we have heard next to nothing about this action of the companies. Not only did the companies do this, but they resolved to increase the price of coal 25 cents per ton, thus burning our candle at both ends. For this coal we pay $7.50 a ton. How much does the miner get for mining it? He gets the enormous, princely sum of 38 cents a ton. It is one of the purposes of the Knights of Labor to find and restore the missing links between the 38 cents of the coal miner and the $7.50 of the laboring man or other consumer.—*Weekly Star.*

As long as the laboring man follows the drum and fife of a political party, just so long he will have plenty of grievances.—Ingersoll.

CONVERSATION WITH A SOLITARY.

"I am weary of this incessant turmoil; this dissension and strife between monopoly and labor. One can hear little else except 'oppression' and 'rights of the people.' When will it cease?"

My friend gave utterance to her sentiments in a manner calculated to elicit my opinion on capital and labor, so I determined to express it. I replied:

"It will never cease, I hope, until incorporated monopolies cease to exist. I earnestly pray that the question will continue to be agitated until men and women shall gain their rights, because the present condition of things cannot endure. The people have found their woes unbearable, and now they are, with a mighty effort, striving to cast them aside. Monopoly groans and the world trembles at the shock of the tumult. Labor has organized for a civic contest with monopoly, and it has a right to be heard."

"But why not let well enough alone? I don't see but that the poor of this country are as well off as in other lands."

"They probably are as well off as in other down-trodden countries. But is that any reason why we should submit to be tyranized over by a set of swindling politicians? Ireland is making a gigantic effort to free herself from British rule. Had it not been for our patriotic forefathers this nation would to-day be subject to the dominion of England."

"Well, I believe their efforts will prove unavailing. They will never be other than they now are. For my part I feel very little interest in the affairs of foreign countries."

"How can you listen unmoved to the wail of Ireland's children sighing for the wrongs of their country, their wages ground down, taxes and exactions multiplied, just indeed as it is in this country? Why, millions of dollars annually are *sent to Ireland* to help pay her taxes and relieve her distress. Do not think, because of the temporary defeat of home rule, that Ireland's future is decided. The day-star of hope is arising for her. She is on the eve of a political contest, the result of which will set free all within her borders."

"Speaking of wages, do you think it would be wise to increase the wages of the poor of America, where to do so would undoubtedly be an incentive to intemperance? I believe that if the laboring man would save even the moderate wages he now receives instead of paying it to the proprietors of grog-shops, he would in a few years become independent. I assert that intoxicating liquor is a worse foe to labor than is monopoly."

"Your assertion is open to criticism. I ask who manufactures spirituous liquors? Certainly not the poor man. It is the monopolists who manufacture it, and the making and selling of it will never cease so long as monopoly has such unlimited sway as it now has."

"Pardon me, but I believe you are making an unjustifiable attack on monopoly. I do not believe that government or the masses have been defrauded of as much money as is generally conceded."

"I believe it. Just as far back as my remembrance of political affairs I can speak from knowledge gained by reading and observation. Do you remember the famous Credit Mobelier scheme, by which sixty-five millions of dollars was stolen from our national government? The nation desired to connect the cities of New York and San Francisco by railroad. The government offered as a free gift a munificent amount towards constructing the road. Besides this vast sum it offered the loan of sixty-five millions of dollars. Here was an opportunity to reap enormous profit out of the liberal offers of the government, as the stockholders readily saw that the generous gift from

the nation would more than build the road. So the leading stockholders set about devising some means by which the great profits that would ensue might be diverted from the road itself into the coffers of the stockholders. Accordingly, a corporation of a different name (Credit Mobelier) but owned by the same parties, was organized to build the road. This corporation, through some unlawful means, should receive all excess of values over cost of construction and divide them among its shareholders. Their scheme worked admirably and in consequence Oakes Ames, Thadeus Stevens, H. M. Hoxie, of later day fame, and many other high officials, enriched themselves off the people's money. They demanded and received $50,000 per mile, where $30,000 would more than cover all expenses. The government bonds were advanced and over sixty-five millions dollars in six per cents have been issued for this purpose and are still outstanding. The people of the United States, not the corporation, are taxed over $3,000,000 to pay the interest on these securities, and have been contributing this amount for over twenty years. We are taxed for the use of money which the corporation borrowed and from which it, not the people, receives all the profit. In other words, the people are to-day paying interest on their own money loaned to the stockholders of this road. The corporation has in every way possible avoided its responsibility to restore to the United States treasury this money. Nor is this all. The public domain has been despoiled by congressional acts. Think of the acres and acres of land held by speculators which are not taxed. Adjacent lands owned by poor people are taxed to their full value. The opening up of the mouth of the Mississippi river is another imposition on a *generous public.* But I might go on enumerating the many ways by which the nation and the masses are robbed until you would grow weary with the recital."

"Why, I am astonished at these revelations!" said my friend," "Why does the government allow such colossal swindling? It is their prerogative to vote it down."

"It is allowed because, at present, there seems to be no alternative. Schemers in our national legislature have a controlling influence. Bad men predominate. They have no conscientious scruples against using the people's money for dishonest purposes. Not one-tenth part of the money deposited in the United States treasury is used for the good of the nation. It goes into the hands of individuals and corporations. The major portion of it is spent in licentiousness and greed."

"How can this state of things be remedied?"

"By a proper use of the ballot. It is the duty of organized labor to see that good, honest men are secured for office. Men who are friends of labor, and who will work for the interest of the laboring class."

"But this order of the Knights of Labor, isn't it tresspassing in its principles on law and order? Are they not anarchial in their movements?"

"No. The Knights of Labor emphatically denounce any movement which has an anarchial tendency. It wages no warfare against any other interest. Was there ever a society formed for the benefit of mankind that there were not some unworthy members within its pale? Even our churches are not free from hypocrites who enter in in sheep's clothing. But is it charitable to place our stigma upon this great army of earnest workers, because a comparatively few objectionable ones have been admitted?"

"Do you justify organized labor

in denouncing such a good Christian gentlemen as Whitelaw Reid?"

"*Yes, ma'am, I do!* All the denunciations and maledictions that could possibly be poured out upon his 'defenseless head' would not be commensurate with the wrong he has perpetrated against organized labor. This 'good, Christian gentleman' was instrumental in causing the death of Horace Greeley, the friend of the people. He is an avowed enemy of labor."

"Well, really, I never had an understanding view of this national difficulty before. It does seem as if there is something wrong somewhere."

"Indeed there is. The people are at the mercy of government debauchees and unscrupulous money kings, whose sole aim is the acquisition of wealth. Men are full of bitterness that comes from oppression. They feel that they are wronged, and that the general government does not protect them. To say that the government cannot constitutionally help this state of things, is a reproach on the constitution our forefathers provided for us."

"I do hope that if there is a remedy it will be found speedily, for the country is *so* convulsed."

"We have the Divine promise of assistance, but we must not suffer the old ship of state to run aground for the want of human intervention. God will not do our part of the work. He has shown us that we each have a work to do in the restoration of our country. How significant are His words in Amos: 'For as much as your treading is upon the poor, and ye take from them burdens of wheat, ye have built houses of hewn stone, but ye shall not dwell in them, ye have planted pleasant vineyards, but ye shall not drink wine of them. For I know your manifold transgressions and your mighty sins. They afflict *the just*, they take a bribe, and they turn aside the poor in the gate from their right.'"

"Yes, I know God pronounces a dreadful sentence upon the oppressor. Yet ever since the beginning of the world has oppression been practiced. I am very sorry to say that I have, in my neglect to read and inquire, been in sympathy with monopoly."

"If monopoly sympathisers would but pause and think of the consequences of this crying evil that is so rife through the land, they would certainly desist in their efforts to further so unworthy a cause. Could Sir John Hawkins have foreseen the terrible anguish and distress caused by his traffic in human beings, he would sooner that his shipload of humanity had sunk ere it anchored on our shores. You who were reared in luxury, know little about the struggle of the toiling masses. You have never bent the back and bowed the head in servitude. You have never toiled for your daily bread, have never been subject to soulless corporations, who have no more consideration for their employes than they have for the dumb brutes they employ. Is it any more than right that labor organize against such tyranny? We are, to all intents and purposes, in bonds to monopoly."

"I must confess that by your earnestness and sincerity I am 'almost persuaded' to believe as you do."

"I would that you were not only almost, but altogether such as I am, *except these bonds*," I replied, carrying out the simile.

THE WIFE OF A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

WAMEGO, Kansas.

Every laborer who sells his vote or gives it away at the expense of his judgment, is a curse to his order and a worse foe than an open enemy.—Reflector.

SOUND THOUGHTS ON THAT "UNION MEETING."

By invitation I attended what was designated on invitation card, "Union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held in Opera House, Denver, August 8th." Being given to understand that Mr. P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Order, and other prominent members would be present to address the meeting, and being very anxious to hear and to learn all I could on the labor question, I attended. But previous to the day of the meeting my attention was called to an interview a press reporter had had with Mr. Arthur on the labor question. I read the interview as given by the reporter in the public press and found that Mr. Arthur had allowed his love of verbosity to overrun his prudence and veracity to such an extent as to render the interview unreliable and worthless as far as its edification of the public went; for whatever is false is pernicious and injurious to the public morals; it matters not from what source it comes, whether from the lips of a sanctimonious Pharisee or from the tongue of an avowed infidel, the effect is the same on the public.

But when I attended the meeting held in the Opera House and found that the B. of L. E. always invoked the blessing and guidance of Him of whom it is said that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, and that the very hairs of our heads He has numbered, teaching us the magnanimity of the being they implore to guide and direct them; when I heard the prayer that was offered up by one of the members of the B. of L. E. and thought of the interview of the day before, I felt confused in my mind at the inconsistency, and I could not reconcile the two together, nor can I do it yet. But when I *heard* Mr. Arthur speak and tell *the public that intelligence, sobriety and morality* was the basis on which the B. of L. E. was founded, and that the Golden Rule was their motto and that they took it for their guide and that they lived up to it as near as they could, this assertion added confusion more confounded to my mind. I was amazed at the audacity and the inconsistency of the man, and at the B. of L. E. As I took a retrospective view of the conduct and acts of the order of the B. of L. E. for the last few years, and in every instance where the Golden Rule could have been applied with honor to themselves and good to their fellow-men, it had been most assiduously set aside and a policy of the most venal character pursued instead. If the B. of L. E. believed this was the best policy for them to pursue they certainly had a right to do so. But after pursuing such a policy their chief has no right to stand on a public platform and proclaim that their organization is guided or managed by the Golden Rule. Without he means the golden rule that is made up of dollars and cents, and for any man to state or assert that to do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, is either practiced or even attempted in the organization of the B. of L. E., is to say that which is not true, neither indeed can be. How can an organization that claims to have no interest in common with other labor organizations, but bids them all to stand off, and Pharisee-like, through their grand chief officer, stands apart and lifts their eyes to Heaven as if Deity itself was laid under obligation to the B. of L. E., and they thank God that they are not as other men are, not even as other labor organizations. The least that can be said about the manifestation of such a spirit in a labor organization towards kindred organizations is what the great Teacher said to the men of His day who were possessed of the same spirit, "That they are whited sepulchres, appearing beautiful without but within

are full of dead men's bones, and all uncleanliness." But to sum up the whole matter—interview and union meeting—and to call them by their proper names, I would have to designate them a burlesque on labor organizations. My reason for so calling them is that the interview was so self-contradictory and the speeches at the meeting was but an effort to raise themselves at the expense of others, and the great effort of Mr. Arthur was to bring into prominence the mistakes of other organizations and to make them appear ridiculous in the eyes of the public. But his efforts lacked the elements of true success, namely, truthfulness and prudence. Hence the wild remarks of Mr. Arthur concerning the skill of the members of the B. of L. E. being superior to that of any other body of men on the continent. I do not want to say one word to the detriment of the great body of locomotive engineers, but if they will allow their chief to go around the country making such comparisons as he has been wont to do lately, they must expect others to do the same. They know that the comparison Mr. Arthur draws is false and ridiculous. Although Mr. Arthur told us that before a man could be admitted into the B. of L. E. he had to go before a committee and be examined as to whether he could read and write and that his moral conduct was looked after, Mr. Arthur well knows that any other class of labor will bear favorable comparison with the members of the B. of L. E., either intellectually, morally or for sobriety, and as to skill it is out of the question altogether, and the only thing that brings it into prominence in the B. of L. E. is its absence.

I venture to assert that it would have been much better for the B. of L. E. and the public at large had Mr. Arthur devoted his time to an explanation of what rights capital has that labor has not, or what rights capital has that labor is bound to respect, or *vice versa*. Because I hold if it is true, as Mr. Arthur asserts, that the interest of labor and capital are identical, then it must be true also that the rights of capital and labor are identical also and both must be respected alike. Now I say that if Mr. Arthur had devoted his time to an explanation of these questions, he would have deserved well of the workingmen. But all he does is to make the assertion that capital has rights that labor is bound to respect, and leaves his hearers in the dark as to what these rights are. I hold that the position Mr. Arthur fills in the B. of L. E., if nothing else, should have compelled him to define his proposition; for without this we are at sea as to what he means, and his making such an assertion, without any explanation, is like casting pearls before swine, and it is a waste of time and energy for either Mr. Arthur or any other man to go to a public meeting of workingmen and tell them that either capital or labor has rights, without properly defining these rights so that men can conduct themselves accordingly. For without this they only mystify and becloud man's intellect about the very question he should be the most clear on.

A. KNIGHT.

It is one of the most melancholy characteristics in the social condition of a country, that with the decrease of the consumptive power of a people and with an increase of the indigence and misery of the working classes, riches constantly accumulate and capital concentrates itself in unheard-of amounts in the hands of a few.—*Gladstone.*

Men must not be condemned on the manufactured and perjured evidence of the Pinkerton's thugs, which seems to be the reliance of the prosecuting officers.—*Labor Union.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Editor Magazine:

I often wish I could write as I can think. Not being gifted in this I must try and content myself as best I can and conclude I am a very poor correspondent. Yet there are some things I fear we as American citizens overlook. If we look back at the history of all European nations we shall find when trouble seemed to be arising among the people the heads of the government tried to plunge the nation into a foreign war, to hide from the workingmen the ways and means being used for their oppression. In this the Americans and press of this country are not one whit behind. Take up the daily or weekly papers and you will find them filled with news from other countries. How Bismark gets a law passed to compel the Poles to leave Polish Germany; how Russia wishes to extend her power on the east and south; how the English are going on in Egypt; and ninety-nine editors out of one hundred would be glad to see England sunk if Ireland only could be free. However I must say I am glad to find here and there a paper and periodical with manhood enough to come out boldly and show the poverty and distress existing on the North American continent. I here refer to the account of the Pennsylvania miners as published in the *North American Review*, by Henry George; also the account of the Southwest (Gould) system, as published in the New York *Sun*. If the distress in Ireland, the poverty of London, the tyranny of Bismarck and Germany, and the hard old feudal time, show anything more debasing, humiliating or tyrannical than exists in Pennsylvania and on the Gould system, we fail to find it. It is claimed we live in a more enlightened country, ("the land of the free and the home of the brave,") *where men at* five days' notice are *ejected and compelled* to go and live in the woods, where men must trade at the company stores, in fact must work month after month and year after year, and never see a five dollar bill, where father and son, mother and daughter, must work from morn till night and then go to their cabin as did the slaves of old, and cook their scanty meal and lie down on their bed of straw. All this and more in this so-called enlightened Christian country. We would like to ask where is the Bible that teaches such tyranny. Look carefully over it and you will find God's curse pronounced upon the oppressor. Christ pronounced a woe upon the extortioners and unjust, and said: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." I would like to ask each and every citizen of this great Republic, whilst our sympathies go out for the oppressed of other lands let us not be blind to the desolation that surrounds us but let us be up and doing, or the day will soon dawn when the chain of oppression will be so heavy upon us all who have to labor that like the galley slave we shall have to lie down on deck until our bones are bare, or like the slaves of the South when traveling from place to place, the collar of tyranny will cause the blood to flow from our necks until we are not able to resist the wrong nor dare ask for right. Now is the time to use every just means in your power to obtain, not only for yourself but for your fellowman, that dignity God intended you to have when he made all men upright and equal. H. J.

A GERMAN RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.

"Wouldst thou be happy for a day, get shaved; for a week, go to a wedding; for a month, get a fine saddle horse; for six months, build a house for thyself; for a whole year, marry a beautiful young woman; for two years, inherit a rich uncle; but if thou wouldst be happy for all thy life, be temperate."

A TOUCHING FUNERAL ADDRESS

Delivered in Washington, D. C., at the Grave of Little Harry Miller, a Few Years Ago.

My Friends:—I know how vain it is to gild a grief with words, and yet I wish to take from every grave its fear. Here in this world, where life and death are equal kings, all should be brave enough to meet what all the dead have met. The future has been filled with fear, stained and polluted by the heartless past. From the wondrous tree of life the buds and blossoms fall with ripened fruit, and in the common bed of earth the patriarchs and babes sleep side by side.

Why should we fear that which will come to all that is? We cannot tell, we do not know, which is the greater blessing—life or death. We cannot say that death is not a good.

We do not know whether the grave is the end of this life, or the door of another, or whether the night here is not somewhere else a dawn. Neither can we tell which is the more fortunate—the child dying in its mother's arms, before its lips have learned to form a word, or he who journeys all the length of life's uneven road, painfully taking the last slow steps with staff and crutch.

Every cradle asks us "Whence?" and every coffin "Whither?" The poor barbarian, weeping above his dead, can answer these questions as intelligently and satisfactorily as the robed priest of the most authentic creed. The tearful ignorance of the one is just as consoling as the learned and unmeaning words of the other. No man, standing where the horizon of life has touched a grave, has any right to prophecy a future filled with pain and tears. It may be that death gives all there is of worth to life.

If those who press and strain against our hearts could never die, perhaps that love would wither from the earth. May-be this common fate treads from out the paths between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate, and I had rather live and love where death is king, than have eternal life where love is not. Another life is naught, unless we know and love again the ones who love us here.

They who stand with breaking hearts around this little grave, need have no fear. The larger and the nobler faith in all that is and is to be, tells us that death, even at its worst, is only perfect rest. We know that through the common wants of life, the needs and duties of each other, their grief will lessen day by day, until at last this grave will be to them a place of rest and peace—almost of joy.

There is for them this consolation: The dead do not suffer. If they live again, their lives will surely be as good as ours. We have no fear. We are all children of the same mother, and the same fate awaits us all. We, too, have our religion, and it is this: Help for the living—Hope for the dead.

At the conclusion of Col. Ingersoll's remarks, the little coffin, covered with beautiful and fragrant flowers, was lowered into its last resting-place by the pall-bearers.

SUPPORT YOUR LABOR PAPERS.

Patronize your labor paper, help make it more useful, stop boasting of what you can do, and do it.

With the progress made in organization of late, aided by a powerful conservative labor press, there is nothing in season that we cannot have. Strikes, boycotts and lockouts will be things of the past if we but study the situation as we ought to, and if we coolly and deliberately weigh every question as it should be weighed. In a word, if we prove ourselves capable of handling our own affairs, we are masters of the situation, and we are fitted out for the performance of our duty only as we are educated in the problems of the day.—*T. V. Powderly.*

WHAT IS A "KNOBSTICK?"

Some ten years ago a union man was tried in one of the courts of London, England, for intimidating a "knobstick," or as he is here called, a "scab," for going to work in a strike shop. In summing up the case against the prisoner, the prosecuting counsel said: "According to these unionists a 'scab' is to his trade what a traitor is to his country; and, though both may be useful to one party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all, so, when help is called, a 'scab' is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grab a benefit he never labors to secure; he cares only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a momentary and worthless approbation, would betray his friends, his family and his country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells his fellowmen and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and detested by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to posterity.

The *Evening Post* of this city is in its natural element when it is telling workmen what they should not do. Recently, however, it departed from the even crankiness of its way to tell workmen what they should do. Then it made a mess of it. Among other things it advised workmen to "encourage employers to try the profit sharing and similar experiments." This is most preposterous. The only way to start the "encouraging" programme is to let employers know what they want. Imagine for a moment a delegation of workmen calling upon their employer and soberly asking him to divide a percentage of his profits among them. If he should not suddenly "encourage" them to get out of his office he would not rank as an average business man. We advise *the Post to stick right* to advising workmen what not to do (there is no danger of any of them following its advice), because when it gets to suggesting positive labor action there is danger that it will cause a revolt among its limited and select constituency of readers.—*American Machinist.*

COURTESY AT HOME.

One is forcibly reminded, in going from place to place, how small and seemingly trivial often are the things which go to make or mar the comfort and peace of the home. In some households there is a genuine good will and kindness which only works out half its mission, for the reason that it does not express itself in little courtesies of speech and action. These are more important than some of our busy men and women may realize. The ready "thank you," "if you please," etc., at the table and elsewhere, the quiet "excuse me" when obliged to pass directly before or inconveniently near another, the loving "good night," and cheering "good morning," although little things, are helps in making a happy home. Courtesy is but the ready overflow of kindness and good will to all, and is therefore but a natural expression which costs nothing, but which often cheers an aching heart, and which never fails to make home lighter and more attractive to old and young.

Some men are honest because they dare not be otherwise. The man who is honest when honesty is the best policy is not really an honest man. Honesty is not swerving policy, but staple principle. An honest man is honest from his soul, nor designs to stoop to meanness, though great results hang on the petty fraud.

It is said that "Satan is ever watching to find us unemployed." We have concluded it would be a waste of valuable time to watch newspaper men.

United States Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska evidently has not a very exalted opinion of Jay Gould.

In a speech on the floor of the senate, April 26, Senator Van Wyck said: "The labor committee has industriously obtained from that worthy, Gould, a complete history of his life, probably for the youth of America to imitate. The committee tremblingly and beseechingly emplored him to give a minute account of his daring exploits, and he unblushingly consented. Early in life, when hard pressed for dinner, he adopted his sister's method and went behind a blacksmith shop to pray. The blessing came in a great measure. In a few years the tannery business in which he was engaged was in financial stress, so overwhelming that his partner was driven to suicide, while he himself bought a railroad. The wrong partner committed suicide. Modesty induced Gould to refrain from telling one feature of the history of his time. At Kansas City he was once overtaken with another religious spasm and wrestled a second time in prayer, telling the people how happy he was and that he wanted no more money. He had purchased the Missori Pacific only for the good of mankind and should use it only for the glory of God and benefit of the people. Should he in the end secure entrance in the New Jerusalem he would soon be conspiring there from force of habit to buy a railroad, and when he should have torn up the shining avenues the angels could not restrain him from stealing the golden pavement. *American Labor Budget.*

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Remember that all men have equal rights. Remember that the man who acts best his part—who loves his friends the best, is most willing to help others, truest to the discharge of obligation, who has the best heart, the most feeling, the deepest sympathies, and who freely gives to others the rights that he claims for himself, is the best man.

I am willing to swear to this.

What has made this country? I say, again, liberty and labor. What would we be without labor? I want that every farmer while he is ploughing the rustling corn of June —while mowing in the perfumed fields, to feel that he is adding to the wealth and glory of the United States. I want every mechanic, every man of toil, to know and feel that he is keeping the cars running, the telegraph wire in the air; that he is making the statues and painting the pictures; that he is writing and printing the books; that he is helping to fill the world with honor, with happiness, with love, and law.

Remember that our country is founded upon the dignity of labor and the equality of man. Remember this, and the second century will be far grander than the first. —*Col. Ingersoll.*

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

The bugbear of the Great American Desert is fast disappering into the realm of exploded myths. The Omaha Bee says it has retreated to the extreme western limits of Nebraska and is preparing to sweep across Wyoming. During the past two seasons crops have been grown in the westernmost counties of central and northwestern Nebraska, and the rainfall has been ample for all the needs of the agriculturist.

The advancing line of sufficient rainfall has pushed by all artificial barriers of geographical lines. For twenty years Nebraskans heeded the croakings of meteorologists, but they have learned from experience that civilization brings rainfall as rainfall increases civilization. The "arid" lands of Nebraska are fast being covered by flourishing farms, prosperous towns and growing settlements. So far as Nebraska is concerned, there is no Great American Desert.

"Does American law hunt down only starving workmen, and stand abashed in the presence of criminals too great to be punished?" inquires Roscoe Conkling. Lord Roscoe made this inquiry while defending New York merchants against the rapacious greed of the Western Union telegraph company, which had, with impunity, cut the merchant's wires; and which deed, on the part of Jay Gould, Mr. Conkling pronounces a piece of "lawless arrogance," which "should not be allowed to stalk abroad high-headed in the public way." Mr. Conkling points clearly to the fact that, before courts can consistenly deal with the disorders of strikers, they must not be derelict in grappling with the causes of those disorders among millionaire corporations.—*Omaha Times.*

Bishop Selwyn, who interested himself greatly in the poor, one day, coming on a company of miners, heard them talking in a very animated way, so loudly that he said to them, "My friends, something seems to interest you all very much; I heard your voices quite in the distance—may I inquire what it is?" To which they replied: "You see that copper tea-kettle there? We found it, and we were just saying that the one who could tell the biggest lie should have it." "Oh!" said the bishop, "I am sorry for that; I hope you will never again tell lies. 'Tis a fearful bad habit, and so unmanly. Why, I never told a lie in my life." Whereupon the four miners shouted in one breath, "Give the governor the kettle."—*Truth-seeker.*

OCCUPATION.

The man who has nothing to do is the most miserable of beings. No matter how much wealth a man possesses, he can be neither contented nor happy except occupied. *We were born to* labor, and the world is our vineyard. We can find a field of usefulness almost anywhere. In occupation we forget our cares, our worldly trials and our sorrows. It keeps us from constantly worrying and brooding over what is inevitable. If we have enough for ourselves, we can labor for the good of others; and such a task is one of the most delightful duties a worthy and good man can possibly engage in.

A celebrated French writer, Alexandre Dumas, said, at one time: "When I found that I was black, I resolved to live as if I were white, and so force men to look below my skin." It was the same spirit of determination which led the late Postmaster-General of England, Henry Fawcett, to say, after losing his eyesight by accident: "I resolved that my life should go on precisely as if I still saw. I did not give up a study, a pursuit, or even an amusement." Few of our young readers may have such obstacles as these to overcome, but it is well for them to cultivate a habit of never yielding to difficulties, either great or small.

The question of politics is one of the highest consideration to the American citizen. This is the more so because the ballot box is the surest, safest, and in fact, the only method by which important revolutions can be successfully and permanently inaugurated; the only means by which the people can express their approval or condemnation of the acts of their public servants.—*Daily Workman.*

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Tecumseh (Neb.) lawyer, "there were just thirty-six hogs in the drove. Please remember the fact—just three times as many as in the jury box, gentlemen."

NO ROOM FOR OLD MOTHER.

"Going north, ma'am?"

"No, ma'am."

"Going south, then?"

"I don't know, ma'am."

"Why, there are only two ways to go."

"I didn't know. I was never on the cars. I'm waiting for the train to go to John."

"John? There is no town called John. Where is it?"

"Oh! John's my son. He's out in Kansas on a claim."

"I am going right to Kansas myself. You intend to visit?"

"No, ma'am."

She said it with a sigh so heart-burdened the stranger was touched.

"John sick?"

"No."

The evasive tone, the look of pain in the furrowed face, were noticed by the stylish lady as the gray head bowed upon the toil-marked hand. She wanted to hear her story; to help her.

"Excuse me—John in trouble?"

"No, no—I'm in trouble. Trouble my heart never thought to see."

"The train does not come for some time. Here, rest your head upon my cloak."

"You are kind. If my own were so I shouldn't be in trouble to-night."

"What is your trcuble? Maybe I can help you."

"It's hard to tell it to strangers, but my old heart is too full to keep it back. When I was left a widow with the three children, I thought it was more than I could bear; but it wasn't bad as this—"

The stranger waited till she recovered her voice to go on.

"I had only the cottage and my willing hands. I toiled early and late all the years till John could help me. Then we kept the girls at school, John and me. They were married not long ago. Married rich as the world goes. John sold the cottage, sent me to the city to live with them and he went West to begin for himself. He said we had provided for the girls and they would provide for me now—"

Her voice choked with emotion. The stranger waited in silence.

"I went to them in the city. I went to Mary's first. She lived in a great house with servants to wait on her; a house many times larger than the little cottage—but I soon found there wasn't room enough for me—"

The tears stood in the lines on her cheeks. The ticket agent came out softly, stirred the fire, and went back. After a pause she continued:

"I went to Martha's—went with a pain in my heart I never felt before. I was willing to do anything so as not to be a burden. But that wasn't it. I found they were ashamed of my rough, wrinkled face—ashamed of my rough, wrinkled hands—made so toiling for them—"

The tears came thick and fast now. The stranger's hand rested caressingly on the gray head.

"At last they told me I must live at a boarding-house, and they'd keep me there. I couldn't say anything back. My heart was too full of pain. I wrote to John what they were going to do. He wrote right back, a long, kind letter for me to come right to him. I always had a home while he had a roof, he said. To come right there aud stay as long as I lived. That his mother should never go out to strangers. So I'm going to John. He's got only his rough hands and his great warm heart—but there's room for his old mother—God bless—him—"

The stranger brushed a tear from her fair cheek and awaited the conclusion.

"Some day when I am gone where I'll never trouble them again, Mary and Martha will think of it all. Some day when the hands that toiled for them are folded and still; when the eyes that watched over them through many a weary night are closed forever; when the little old body, bent with the burdens it bore for them, is put away where it can never shame them—"

The agent drew his hand quickly before his eyes, and went out, as if to look for the train. The stranger's jeweled fingers stroked the gray locks, while the tears of sorrow and the tears of sympathy

time to reduce the rates. The companies' lawyers were on hand with tabulated statements, and voluminous reports by which they endeavored to show that their respective roads were not self-sustaining. Through the apparant logic of their discussion a compromise was effected. The parties who called my attention to the above fact gave me to understand that there was something at the bottom of the matter which if exposed to public gaze would be astonishing.

If the workingmen would take time and post themselves on vital questions, lay aside their prejudices and act as a unit on questions which interest them, the time we are all looking for would have arrived. J. L. B.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 28, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

To find news is a difficult undertaking in Denver at present, as the city has been wonderfully quiet and nothing appears to be able to disturb its tranquility; even the Republican primaries did not create interest enough to form an opposition to the regular machine rings. But it is to be hoped that men will be selected who can represent the people in our next legislature; that party ties will be forgotten in favor of the interest of the masses.

The prohibitionists have nominated a ticket with labor's great champion Joseph Murray, of Fort Collins, for member of Congress. No one need be ashamed to vote for Joe. Murray for Congress; he is truly a labor candidate.

The Trades Assembly of Denver will hold a picnic at Jewell Park, on September 6, (the labor holiday), and Governor Eaton has, at this writing, promised to issue a proclamation making that day a legal holiday in the State, as some Governors have done in the East.

The Knights of Labor at Stout, Colorado, U. P. stone quarrymen, will also hold a picnic on that day, and the Farmers Alliance and K. of L. will join in and have a grand time. An excursion train will run from Denver, and it is hoped that all who can will take this opportunity to make the acquaintance of the workers of the northern part of the State; an excursion train will also run from Greeley. The proceeds will go toward a library for the quarrymen at Stout.

The shops have been moving along quite as usual. A few new men have been put on, aud the fifty-hours per week time is generally observed.

The carpenters are busy building an addition on the store room at the K. P. shops.

Nothing more is heard of the long-talked of new shops. As much as they are needed there is very little prospect of their commencing them this fall.

The engineers' union meeting, held on the *8th, caused some* discussion in labor circles, *especially the interview* with Chief Arthur, *as published in the Tribune-Republican* of that date, and his speech at the Opera House the following day.

Our co-operative store is still progressing and is fast coming to the front. When the wageworkers of Denver learn what co-operation means it will lead the grocery business of this city and vicinity.

Brother W H. Lynch, of the D. A. Executive Board, has the sympathy of all here over the death of his bright three-year old boy with typhoid fever. But death takes both young and old.

Thos. Neasham is away on a business trip over the western division of the U. P. Ry.

SCRIBE.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., and every fourth Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 8:30.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday eveneng of each week at 8 p. m.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and forth Monday evening's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3276, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 7 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30, in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7.30, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 2487, Cheyenne, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening at 7.30, in St. John's hall, cor. 19th and Ferguson Sts.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

PALACE BUTTE, YELLOWSTONE PARK.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1886.

OUR NEW CHARGE.

Having been selected and having accepted the management of the Laramie Co-operative Association's store since September 1, we hope our readers will bear with us and make due allowance for any shortcomings in this issue. Our time is now more limited than ever to devote to the Magazine. We hope our able contributors and correspondents will for this reason be more prompt in sending in their manuscript. Having severed my connection with the Union Pacific Company, I am pleased to be able to state through this medium that while in their service as journeyman machinist, during my service as such in the past twenty years, the time of service with the Union Pacific has been as a wage-worker the most enjoyable. This, to a great extent, has been attributable to those whom I was serving as my superiors in position.

One of the greatest secrets of successful management of employes is, in our estimation, the happy faculty of making all feel as I do since severing my connection with them.

In the new field of labor engaged in at present — co-operative enterprise — there is a large field for improvement, to-wit: in this, like everything else we have undertaken, we shall strive to do our "level best." There is much to contend with and a great deal that must be overcome to be successful in co-operation. First of all we usually have every other business of the kind to compete with, and often find members of the Association aiding them in their competition. Instead of taking the necessary interest in their own association, to attend their meetings and make known their (often imaginary) grievances, they make them known to their competitors in business, and lend them their assistance in taking advantage of things that should be eventually discussed and overcome among themselves, while the few who would devote their time and every reasonable measure to promote their interests are often accused of running things for the benefit of a certain few. This is making a shameful admission, for each member is entitled to the same voice and vote. In the future every member who insists in pursuing this course should be branded as one who fears that his neighbor will with superior teaming and a careful study of the principles of

co-operation, be able with this superiority through the close attention to his interests to sway the majority in legislating as he desires.

A former member of the Association when asked his reasons for withdrawing by transferring his shares to another, remarked: "The rolling-mill crowd are running everything to suit themselves." Now, by all that is reasonable, if they are better qualified for running the business of the Association, let us assist them, no matter what their occupation may be, so long as they are honorable persons. Select men to conduct your affairs for you, not because they are first-rate good fellows, but look to their business qualifications.

There is many a good fellow who can dig a ditch better than he could run a bank, and there are many bankers that could not compete with the man digging a ditch. Allow such members to come into the Association that can assist you. Do not keep them out on the pretense of their not being what you may be pleased to call a workingman. Rest assured there is many a person in legitimate business who labors harder than he who wields the pick and shovel ten hours a day. Next, you must have confidence in each other. By this we do not mean that confiding innocence that has allowed you to be duped and gulled in every possible manner, but by attending your meetings learn in whom you can place most confidence, and place them where they will be of most use to you. Unite your business qualifications to carry on your business and assist them all you can, and you will be sure to be on the grand road to success. We again ask you to have confidence in the human family, for the simple reason that there are more honest people than rascals, and the latter can be kept moderately good by "eternal vigilance."

ANOTHER DIVINE BLASPHEMER.

The Rev. William Lloyd, referring to the destruction of Charleston, said: "Already we can see a bright light in the cloud that shadows that fair Southern city in the prospect of increased employment for the poor. Much of the loss falls upon the owners of real estate, who can in a measure bear it, and the demand for new buildings must put into circulation otherwise idle and hoarded capital, and out of the evil good shall come. It is not God's purpose that money should be locked up in bonds and stocks. It is his purpose that it should flow out to give the poor an opportunity to live; and if it needs an earthquake to unlock the money, let the earthquake come."

The question arises here, if it is a good thing to destroy a little of Charleston, it must be better to destroy the whole city. According to this divine's argument, it would be a grand scheme for the poor if the whole universe were destroyed. If he goes to heaven they may have our wings for feather dusters.

WORK—If you want knowledge you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self indulgence or indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.

A NOBLE LETTER FROM AMRITA LAL ROY.

The Light that He Saw and the Treasure that He Found in the United States, Behind the Veil of the K. of L.

It is just two years since, under the title of "A Hindoo Among us," we introduced to our readers the young and brilliant Hindoo, AMRITA LAL ROY, who, in his travels over the world, had reached this country. This noble soul has now left our shores, and by this time is doubtless back in his native India, where his life is to be spent. Before sailing from New York he promised us that, as soon as he reached Liverpool, from which he was to take the ship for Calcutta, he would write out for us an account of his American observations, and of the transformation he had undergone in the United States; and he has redeemed his promise in the golden letter which we recently received from him by the Liverpool mail. We are sure that everyone of our readers will feel the charm and power of AMRITA LAL ROY'S letter, which we now present:

LIVERPOOL, Eng., April 30, '86.

DEAR JOHN SWINTON:

Six years ago this day I left my Indian shores, hoping to find in lands abroads the stolen happiness I had missed at home. Young, inexperienced, without guidance, I roamed in such of the lost truths of human life through books and men. Now, within a few hours of embarking back for the East, I stop for a moment at this central mart of the West to send a word of thanks to American and her workingman, —for there I found the long-lost talisman to charm a dead world back to life.

Those seemed to be dark days when I first found myself in your country. I stood in dismay, before what seemed to be the despair of civilization. Here was a land brisk with the life of a strong race of men. Nature had surrendered them her powers, Art had disclosed its treasures, and the Muses had smiled on them their best of smiles. A noble religion had been preached within its shores. Industry had there shown the omnipotence of man, and science her divine power of rule, while liberty had proclaimed long life to *both*.

But, alas vanity of vanities! I saw nature powerless, Arts fail, and and the Muses made to blush. I saw idleness enthroned, worth degraded, vice pampered, virtue put in shade. I saw religion in shroud, cant in smiles, truth burked, hypocrisy flourish. I saw industry in tears, science dull, and liberty at stake. Unholy greed was stalking the land and spreading its nightmare of monopoly over the breasts of men. In the way of the light of heaven stood an array of faithless clergymen in black, who, with sad faces, somehow found enjoyment. The air was spread with untruths by the time-serving propensity of the scribbling race. All seemed to grovel under the heels of an aping aristocracy more groveling still.

I was appalled. My fairest hopes were dashed into the air. Not here, thought I, the New World, where noblemen delved and ladies span, and the man of work was the gentleman. Not here the manly courage that would scorn to sell the right to might for filthy lucre. Not here the fine frenzy of holy sentiment to embrace all mankind in one glow of eternal love. Not here the high purpose wedded to honest work to carve out of earth a heaven. It was but the Old World going to seed, and Ben Franklin's countrymen would soon be the lackeys of foreign lords.

But thankful I am that, like the usual traveler, I did not go about with a padlock upon my heart and jaundice in my eyes. I lived long enough among you to turn another leaf in my book of experience. And here I record that while beautiful is your country, beautiful are your women, yet beautifuller still there is the tendency of man.

But hereby hangs a tale. In Europe and in America I had gone to all sorts of places, and met all kinds of men. I went to college, and left with a conceit in my head. I went to church, and found a void in my heart. I was floundering in doubts,

and I was preparing for dispair, when by an accident of accidents I I fell upon a workingman in rags. Lo! the truth stood revealed!

I had walked in the ways of the world so long as neither piety nor culture gave me any clear line of conduct, and harlot-fashion dazed my inexperienced vision. It was when I was taken to the new church of a labor club that I found reform for myself and hope for the world.

Never, never shall I forget the day when I got from man in sorrow the hope that pomp and glory failed to give. It was in a room hazy with smoke and fragrant with tobacco weed, and the speaker was a Knight of Labor. The men puffed and bawled; they talked bad grammer, but they spoke the word of life.

For there I heard that homely phrase, born of sorrow, which holds in it the philosophy and ethics of life: "An injury to one is the concern of all." It was to me at once human duty defined, religion in practice, and philosophy alive.

I had dived deep into books to comprehend the "social organism" and the solidarity and continuity of human life; but it was only when I saw the abstruse philosophy reduced into practice by untutored men in the struggle for life that suddenly flashed into my brain, as if by a mirror, this last truth of modern life, not the Unity of God, but the baneness of Man.

Since then I have held in my head the history of the world in an epitome; for the talismanic watchword of the Knights of Labor at once gives the key to the world-old problem of bread to all and the kingdom of heaven upon earth,—ay, as they say, "whether God wills it or no;"

Let even the dullest ponder. Is it not for this that Buddha lived and Christ died? Is it not for this *that fathers have* worked and *mothers have prayed*? Is it not for *this that the earth has* produced its fruits and society her blessings? Is it not for this that life has lived and death has left a record? And is it not for this that the millions have groaned when humanity in her birth throes between life and death, has presented truth after truth to her spouse, the world? Let, then, every man and woman, of whatever race or clime, in the name of the past that worked and suffered for them and left them where they were born, claim the right to live, the right to work, and the holy right to save their fellow-beings, as the common heritage and possession of all.

But there are men who will stop you with many a naughty question. Why, if man was to have a fill of his wishes in this world, did he have a yearning for another? Why did Buddha talk of *nirvana*, and Christ of a Father in heaven? To such I would say, Stop not to ask the question *why* when you have found the *how* of doing the right. For neither science nor scripture can answer the question *why*.

Alas, alas, it is a melancholy tale! Life is a mystery in which the only thing tangible is pain, and all heaven-born ideas of renovation are but the babes of sorrow, nurtured on tears.

Wonder not, then, that I cling to the gospel of the workingman as the only salvation of the world. For we are all but mariners in an ice-bound sea, going no one knows whither; and he who usurps more than his share of the common stock is a man of treason, stratagem and spoils.

Nor let us delude ourselves that our destiny is so potent that some mighty power will watch it with care; for there are worlds, and worlds, compared with the vastness and magnitude of which we are but an insignificant atom, a grain of sand, lost in the infinity of space.

This is neither time nor place to state why I think that the Knights

of Labor are an organization superior to any other society of the kind, and that their existence is possible to-day only in a country, like America, of free institutions and universal education. I do not profess to any great admiration of the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence; but I must say that the document which has made the most down-trodden assert his equality to any man in the world was not written in vain. For he who has begun to rightly esteem himself is but one step before he shall be esteemed by others.

If any man shall ask me what I had found to be the highest thing in human life, I will not direct him to Westminster or Washington, to the Liverpool docks or the Stock Exchange, to the Taj Mahal or St. Paul's; but I will tell him that the last term in civilization is the Knight of Labor in America.

I know the apes and scribes of New York will sneer. But let them. This world is not of the proud and mighty. Life is but a long-drawn yearning of beings *in a struggle*, and the "fittest to survive" have always been the down-trodden.

John Swinton! from your land of hopes I am going to a land of despair. I go where injustice has become a "law of nature," like many other so-called "laws," conceived in the apathy of man toward man, and preached in the hot-haste pupsuit of self. There selfishness tramples over the breasts of the meek, with a charter from civilization and a sanction from Christianity. I have the fullest respect for the faiths of all men, and it is only with sham faith that I have any quarrel. The man who thinks India can be saved by the mere word of Christ, without His deeds, is a fool. He who preaches the gospel of railways and telegraphs, and other "resources of *civilization," without* any outflow *the of soul, is a* designing knave.

While on the Atlantic, I could not but muse that the silver foam on its blue satin, as it played with the sunbeams against the gliding ship, was less deceptive far than the smiling hypocrisy of the thing they call "civilization," nor did its turbid waves hide beneath them trials and anguish like to those that come from the terrible injustice of man to man.

If Christ were to-day to make a survey of the world that professes His name, and marked the iniquities committed with the connivance of His church, that sorrowful brow would turn sorrowfuller still, and the bleeding heart would bleed again.

But to me the way is clear. I go back to India with the conviction that in the working men of the world lies our only hope. There the millions are awaiting the self-same gospel of bread for hunger before salvation for the soul.

Patriotism and brotherhood are ideas unintelligible to me, and I care not who brings as the real tidings of joy. I have learnt that what is good for India is good for the world, and what is good for the world is good for India, for "an injury to one is the concern of all."

This gospel of the Knights of Labor, then, will be preached in India, and their talisman of organization will yet revivify that land. "Combine as one" will be the watchword. *Combine*—till oppression and falsehood are peeled off like the skin from a serpent. *Combine*—till parasites and excresences drop down dead. *Combine*—till life appears like a garden in bloom. Nature's word to her atoms is, "combine." Let man cry to man all over the world, "combine."

And here for a moment, with the East and the West on either side of me, with the wonder-wrought sky above my head and the ocean of mysteries beneath my feet, let me earnestly pray that the first product of the contact of the civil-

izations of the East and the West may not prove an unworthy child.

My sacred thread, descended from Brahma, which many a missionary had begged for in vain, was deposited at the feet of the workingman, and I gave up my caste, based on injustice, only when I could enter the one righteous state of the unity of man. They are fools who cry that this organization of labor is a gospel of destruction. It is a message pre-eminently of peace, not the sword. In these days when the world is distracted between a hundred thousand warring interests, it is the only force that is girdling all mankind with a spiritual cable, so that one touch of nature at any point shall make the whole world kin.

To be sure it will have clashes with "law and order," but only when your laws are but the scribbled infamy of servile judges, who quake before the emblems of power, and trample in wantonness over the helplessness of the weak.

Once more, then, thanks to the Knights of Labor of America and the organized workingmen of the world. To me the world is no longer a stumbling block. The present has lost its terrors and the future its uncertainties. For men may come and men may go, but the work of world-wide organization will go on, on forever.

I shall not say farewell. Linked with the past, looking toward a future, animated with the spirits of the East and the West, wherever I go I drag with me a lengthening chain.

To America, above all, I am bound forever; for, if in India I was born, in America I was born again. AMRITA LAL ROY.

A poet says: "There is always sunrise some where." This is comforting. To the man who is just going to bed there comes the happy *consolation that* somebody has got *to get up and go to* work.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Much has been said and written about co-operation in industrial matters, and some progress has been made in the establishment of manufacturing enterprises upon that plan. But it would seem that the most promising direction in which to look for present results from industrial co-operation is in the way of enabling mechanics to supply the household wants of themselves and families upon that plan, rather than entering upon the broader field of competitive production.

A marked degree of success has attended the starting of co-operative stores in Europe, though the conditions there existing are of course different from those prevailing in this country. Among certain classes long credits are doubtless more in vogue there than here. But it is a fact that some of the most successful mercantile establishments in England are run purely on the co-operative plan, and the attendant benefits are, in many instances, shared by the rich as well as by those to whom it is important to make their scanty earnings go as far as possible.

Buying and selling the strict necessaries of life involves less of complication, and usually requires less capital than would be the case in most manufacturing enterprises. Co-operative stores, too, would be less subject to some of the influences that lend added hazard to many kinds of mercantile business. Workingmen who combine to reduce the cost of their household supplies could afford to disregard many of the considerations which involve expensive methods of doing business, and require elaborate stocks of merchandise to be carried, many of these latter needing constant watchfulness in order to keep up with the demands of an ever-changing fashion. While many of the goods used by the families of workingmen are doubt-

less now sold at close figures, there are also many other goods on which considerable profits may be saved by the right kind of co-operation. But a careful and wise choice of men and methods must be made, and of course there are localities where the competition of existing large establishments may materially alter the average condition of things.

One or two rules will be found specially worth observing. The par value of the shares should be a sum small enough to be within the reach of all. The whole capital should be paid in cash, and every sale should be for cash, no matter to whom made, and no matter how small its amount. Deviation from this latter rule would certainly result disastrously.

If the workingmen living in almost any manufacturing town would concentrate their now widely scattered purchases into a single co-operative channel, wisely planned and carefully guarded, we do not doubt that great good might be accomplished.—*American Machinist.*

JAY GOULD AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A correspondence has taken place between David M. Stone, President of the New York Associated Press, and T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, Knights of Labor, relative to an expression said to have emanated from Mr. Powderly respecting the despatches from Cleveland during the recent convention of the order. He was reported to have said that the Associated Press lost no opportunity to malign him and that instructions had been sent out by the Associated Press at the instance of Jay Gould to misrepresent him.

Mr. Powderly was informed that Jay Gould and the associated Press represented opposing interests that are so strongly antagonistic that they would not be likely to act in harmony on any subject, and certainly neither would do anything whatever at the dictation of the other. In speaking of Jay Gould, Mr. Powderly says:

Until the receipt of your letter I fully believed that Mr. Gould was a controlling spirit in that institution, and I am glad to learn from you that such is not the case. I am pleased to find out that the New York Associated Press and Jay Gould represent opposing interests that are so strongly antagonistic they would not be likely to act in harmony on any subject.

I can assure you that no matter what the papers may say at times in favor of Mr. Gould, no matter though he has wealth unlimited at his command, he is the most universally despised creature on the American side of the Atlantic today. I speak from a knowledge of the people, having mingled among them, and I can in the future read the Associated Press despatches with more pleasure, knowing that Jay Gould does not control the wires over which they are sent.

"I can assure you," concluded the Master Workman, "that it was with no intention to do the press, Associated or otherwise, an injury that I made the statement to which you refer," In a subsequent interview between the two gentlemen everything was satisfactorily explained.

We are pained to learn that Mr. Powderly has allowed himself to believe the assurance made to him by Mr. Stone, that Jay Gould and the associated press represent opposing interests.

We assure Mr. Powderly quite the contrary is the case. Mr. Gould is the Associated Press body and soul. Jay Gould allows Mr. Stone's name to appear as president because the latter enjoys a respectable reputation and controls a newspaper which does not reach the general public.

While Mr. Stone styles himself president of the New York Associated Press, he well knows that

there is no such corporation, that that body was merged into what is known as the "Associated Press," a combination of the Western and New York associated press associations. The controlling spirits of the Associated Press to-day are, Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune* and Richard Smith of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. But Jay Gould is behind these gentleman, just as he is at the back of Gen. Eckert and Dr. Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. But to cut the controversy between Mr. Powderly and Mr. Stone short, we have merely to call the attention of the former to the editorial pages of the New York *Times* of July 1st, and subsequent dates.

There will be found this language no doubt written by Mr. George Jones, the proprietor of the *Times* and a man whose word can be relied upon:

"Mr. Dana does not deny that he is under such personal and pecuniary obligations to Mr. Gould so that he is forced to be silent concerning schemes of the latter which are hostile to the interests of the people.

Mr. Dana does not deny that he betrayed the Associated Press into the hands of men controlled by Gould or friendly to him, and did so at a time when his pockets were bulging with the profits of a speculation in which Mr. Gould gave him an opportunity to take part. And Mr. Dana does not deny that he is Mr. Gould's man as often as Mr. Gould wants to use him and his newspaper.

Mr. Dana shows no hesitation or scruples about making his paper the open or secret promoter of every fraud, swindle, or humbug which could be made a source of reasonable profit. The policy of the New York *Sun* to-day is guided only by its editor's malice and its editor's cupidity." * * * *—*Electric Age.*

Sugar, glycerine, and gum arabic *are the articles used* to produce the *glossy appearence of* ink.

NO CHANCE FOR PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.

If the prodigal son had been a prodigal daughter there would have been no fatted calf killed. She would have crawled in at the back door and on her knees begged simply for a crust and shelter, knowing that these, if accorded at all, would be accorded most grudgingly. She would have known that if the parents were willing to kill the fatted calf that the neighbors would not come to the feast. The opinion of centuries would have been borne on her with such crushing weight as to cause her to hide upon the approach of old-time friends. The women of the neighborhood would have refused to meet her.

And of the men? They would probably have been willing to meet her, but few of them would have met with manly intentions of uplifting and upholding her. Not one out of fifty. The great bulk of them would have met her with the intention of dragging her still lower. This is a truthful statement of woman's position as compared with man's. Man is an important factor in the household, in society and in the state. There is much rejoicing when a man is born; he is worth sacrificing for; he is worth forgiving when he slips from the path of rectitude; but his sister is of less importance; she makes a misstep and is lost; she is of no value to the state; she is not a money-producing factor in the household; she is a dependent and adds to the family cares, and when she falls she is hardly worth saving. If she attempts to reform what has she to reform to? It is felt by herself and her friends that she never had any independence to lose, and therefore she has none to regain.

Honest and courageous people have very little to say either about their courage or honesty. The sun has no need to boast of its brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.

WHY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD RUN THE RAILROADS.

The government would not try to make fortunes for millionaires from the profits of the transportation trade, but would carry all passengers, freight, fast freight, baggage and express matter as it does the mails, at cost. Then people could travel for 2½ cents per hundred miles, across the continent between its most distant points for $1, or go from San Francisco to New York for 75 cents. Freights of every kind and class could be moved for one cent or less per ton per mile.

Railway monopolists have been charging extortionate rates so long that people can, at first hardly believe these things possible—yet a publisher, to-day, can send 100 pounds through the United States mail for $1, that is one cent per pound. At that rate a 150 man could, to-day, cross the continent, for $32. The mail has to be handled by from eight to twenty-five paid men from the time it leaves the writer till it reaches the reader. A passenger does not have to be handled at all—he walks into a car and out, and costs less to haul than any animal or freight of any kind. The interest on the money for one day, invested in the coach in which he rides is greater than interest, for one day, on the money invested in a hog car; but cost of handling the hog is greater than the interest on the seat in a passeger car.

On all trains there are people of various weights, from the infant to the giant, but if we count them at 100 pounds each we will not be far from an average weight for one and on all. That would be a ton for every 20 people or 3 tons to the car of 60 passengers. At half a cent per ton per mile each one should ride 400 miles for 10 cents and 4,000 miles for 100 cents or $1.00. At one cent per ton per mile each one should ride 20 miles for one cent, 200 for 10 cents and 2,000 miles for 100 cents or $1, and 3,000 for $1.50. At two cents per ton per mile each one should ride 10 miles for one cent, 100 miles for ten cents, 1,000 miles for 100 cents or $1, and 3,000 miles for $3. Two cents per ton per mile, you must remember means 20 cents per car of ten tons freight capacity per mile, or $600 per car "overland" or transcontinental.—*Will D. Southworth, in Creston (Ia.) Advocate.*

A CLERGYMAN'S DEVICE.—A clergyman in Scotland who had appointed a day for the catechising of some of his congregation, happened to receive an invitation to dinner for the same day, and having forgotten his previous engagement, accepted it. Just as he was mounting his gig to depart, he perceived the first of his class entering the garden, and the remainder coming over the hill, and at once became aware of the mistake he had made. Here was a fix. But the minister's ready wit came to his assistance.

"What have ye come for, John?" he asked, addressing the first comer.

"Oy, dee ye no remember, sir, ye bade us come to be catecheesed?"

"Oy, ay; weel, no to keep ye going further, John, was it a borned coo or a hummel coo that Noah took into the ark?"

"Deed, sir, I canna tell."

"Well, turn back and ask the ither folk the same question, and if they canna answer it, bid them go home and find oot!"

A family passed through Hannibal, Mo., recently, bound West, that attracted attention. The father was a six-footer, and weighed fully 225 pounds. The mother was a delicate, little, fair-haired blue-eyed woman, who would weigh perhaps 115 pounds. The children were four pairs of twins, all boys, the oldest 14, the youngest 7 years old. Each pair was dressed exactly alike.

SHE HADN'T THE CHECK.

There are perhaps few places where one may more easily study human nature in a variety of phases than at the railway stations, and there is perhaps no branch of human experience in which the ethereal vagaries of the feminine mind are more fully displayed then in the ingenuity show in the invention of mistakes and wrongheadedness at the stations. I was recently the involuntary listener to a controversy between an exceedingly irate young woman and a baggage-master, which may serve to illustrate what I mean, writes a correspondent of the *Providence Journal*. The young woman wished to claim a trunk which she said belonged to her but the check for which had been thoughtlessly left in a hand bag which a friend had taken downtown shopping. The young woman, who was pretty, vivacious, and of remarkably intelligent expression, explained to a baggage-master and incidentally to a line of waiting people, half of whom were in danger of paying for the pleasure of hearing her artless tale by losing their respective trains, that she had come to town for a wedding; that she had a gown manufactured especilly for the occasion, and that the gown was in the trunk in question.

"Of course," she explained lucidly, "it isn't as if I didn't want the dress to wear to-day, and then I have the check, you know; so its all right."

"If you have the check its all right," the baggage-master replied, with some appearance, sufficiently ungallant. of considering that the conversation had continued as long as he had a right to monopolize the pretty young lady's attention; "but I can't give the trunks to anybody that asks for them. You haven't anybody to indentify you and you haven't any check.'

"Oh, but Lucy has the check," she interposed, dimpling and smiling, "and I'll send it down to-morrow. I said I'd send it down in the morning, and I can't do any better than that, for I shan't see Lucy till after breakfast, and you know I must have my dress before three o'clock."

Her interlocutor took a check over her shoulder from a hackman, and the vivacious lady explained all the circumstances to a strange but sympathetic old lady who had elbowed her way up to the window, so that when the unfortunate official came up again there were two women to tell him the facts in the case, and explain to him that the gown had really been made to wear this afternoon, and it was after twelve already, and that if Lucy hadn't gone off in such a hurry the owner of the trunk would, of course, have remembered the check, and that the important bit of metal should be sent down in the morning.

"And I know the number," the vivacious young damsel added upon second though, as a clinching argument, "or at least I know it began with a seven and there were three numbers."

I feel positive that the baggage-master would have yielded in time.

No man could endure such a siege long, especially as the young woman, re-enforced by the sympathetic old one, pretty effectually blocked the window and stopped the entire business of the department of inner baggage at a busy time of the day. Fortunately for all concerned, however, at this stage of the controversy a flurried and disheveled young lady appeared on the scene, and made her way through the crowd as only a young woman or a fire engine can.

"Oh, Florence," she gasped, thrusting forward the missing check, "I got clean up Winter street before I found it out, and I took a herdic and came tearing back, and I knew what an awful fix you'd be in, and if you had'nt got your dress I'd never forgiven myself."

She stopped from sheer want of breath, and her friends fell upon her

incoherent but satisfactory expressions of rapture, while the sympathetic old lady glared though her wide spectacles at the offending baggage-master, to remind him that he was taken, as it were, red-handed in a crime against all that was highest in individual rights, and remarked with biting emphasis:

"There, now, I hope you are satisfied, after all the fuss you have made and the time you have kept all these folks waiting."

Personally, I felt that a collection ought to be taken up for the much-abused baggage-master, but he had so strong an air of being perfectly used to this sort of thing that I concluded upon the whole that it was hardly necessary to press the point.—*Ex.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

A small package was sent from near here to a point in California by express, and the recipient just writes that it was received all in good order, but the charges were $3, whereas if it had been sent by mail the cost would have been only 36 cents. Now do you see what the difference is between company and government transportation, $2.64 on a bill of $3—not much, but enough to buy a workingman a good pair of pants or pay nearly a week's board.—*Unknown Knight.*

The joke of it is, however, that the express companies are in the habit of sending those packages by mail, paying the 36 cents to the government and collecting the $3 from the victim. Our information is on good authority.—*The Workman.*

"There's no calamity could befall a woman which I have not suffered," said an Indianapolis woman to her husband. "Oh! no, my dear; not so bad as that. For instance: You are not a widow," he replied sweetly. She held her breath two seconds, and then retorted, "I said 'calamity,' Sir!"

GUN ACCIDENTS.

The number of gun accidents this year has been unusually large, and the carelessness which caused some of them unusually great. One young man at Lake Placid was actually driving over rough roads in a buckboard with the muzzle of a loaded gun laid against his body and the stock between his feet, and in lighting a cigarette he gave the trigger the needed twitch with his foot, and blew his elbow off. Another young man in Pennsylvania met with a more extraordinary accident still. He had loaded his gun, and inserted the top of a lucifer match in the hammer to make sure of a discharge, and thus prepared, leaned on it with the muzzle close to his face. The stock slipped, the trigger caught in a plank, and the charge tore the side of his head off. The accidents do not diminish in number, because a fresh crop of youths take to gunning every summer, and because they never seem to learn anything more about a gun than how to load and fire it. The fact is, that the carrying of a sporting gun is fully as important a part of sporting drill, if we may call it so, as shooting. A man beginning to shoot should at once acquire habits of carrying which will stick to him, without his taking thought, so that he will instinctively keep the muzzle away from him. It ought to be disgraceful and ridiculous for a sportsman to be seen with the barrel of his gun pointing into his body, or using it as a staff to lean on, or as a walking stick to hit things with.

Adversity is the touchstone of character. As some herbs need to be crushed to give forth their sweetest odor, so some natures need to be tried by suffering to evoke the excellence that is in them. Hence, trials often unmask virtue, and bring to light hidden graces, which otherwise would forever have remained obscured.

A CHILD WOMAN.

The recnt death of Miss Caroline Terboss has attracted renewed interest in her remarkble case, She was a member of an otherwise normally developed family, and up to her twelfth year she was apparently like other girls. But at that age she suddenly stopped growing, and through she lived to the advanced age of seventy-seven, development, once interrupted, was never resumed. At the time of her death, she was in form, stature, and organization a child. For many years she was a familar figure on Fifth Avenue in the neighborhood of the reservior. Her age was a mystery, for her hair remained unchanged in color, and her face, thought unnoticeably mature for so young a figure, was but slightly wrinkled. Beyond an extreme sensitiveness of the skin, she enjoyed apparently good health until within a short time of her death. Her height is given at but four feet and four inches. She is stated to have been remarkably quick intellectually. As no physician had been in attendance within twenty-four hours of death, it was necessary to summon the coroner. The autopsy revealed the perfectly formed body of an apparent girl of eleven. Beyond certain organic peculiarities, the anatomy was normal. The spine was straight, and there was no outward deformity.

No examination was made of the brain.

The case attracts much interest among the physicians, because, though similar instances have been recorded, they are very rare, and never has the subject lived to so advanced an age. Death has usually occurred before twenty-one.

Twenty-five years of age is believed to have been the extreme limit.—*Scientific American.*

Gallons of crocodile tears have been shed over the sad fate of fallen women whom a kindly movement would have saved from utter despair. It is the habit of polite society to regard with contempt the girl who has lapsed from virtue, no matter how peculiar may have been the circumstances that lured her from the right path. Should the erring one, lamenting her sin and desiring something better, express a wish to lead a different life, she is met with cold suspicion, if not repelled positively and driven to destruction. Christian people are often conspicuous in this sort of work, which is such as the foul fiends might delight to witness. Pious ladies, who deem it their duty to save pagan cannibals whose strongest point is a keen relish for roast missionary, raise their hands and skirts in holy horror if a ruined women should venture near them for advice and encouragement to turn a new leaf. The villian who betrayed her is received with open arms, while for the poor victim of his infernal lust the grave or the brothel is usually the sole refuge. She may be as sincere as Mary Magdalene, yet the professed followers of Jesus turn up their delicate noses at the very thought of "the nasty thing." The Divine Master could speak words of comfort to the woman of Samaria and the "woman taken in the act," but most of his disciples have no sympathies to waste upon such characters. Occasionally we hear of a professed Christian who helps reclaim a harlot, although such instances are so rare as to be considered remarkable. Like angel's visits, they are "few and far between." — *Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*

"Why don't you hold up your head sir, as I do?" asked an aristocratic lawyer of a sturdy old farmer. "'Squire," said the farmer, "look at that field of grain; you see all the valuable heads are bowed down, while those that have nothing in them stand upright."

COL. INGERSOLL ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

The laboring men should redress all these grievances to the ballot. The poorest man can vote just as often as the rich one, and his vote counts just as much. As long as the laboring man follows the drum and fife of political party, so long will he have plenty of grievances. Let labor organize not to boycott, not to strike, but to *vote*. The ballot is the best weapon to be used.

By legislation all mines can be made safe, hours of labor can be protected from their deformities of toil; the truck system can be abolished; liens can be given on mines, furnaces, railways, etc., for the wages of workingmen.

The workingman will find that without revenge and without riot the world will be made better, and capitalists will find that starvation prices for his laborers will finally starve him. He will find that property gets its value from the colonization of the people, from general prosperity; that he cannot injure others without injuring himself. I believe in a few years public opinion will become so enlightened and humane that only those who give good wages for reasonable hours will be considered as honest men.

My sympathies are with the workers; the millionaires can take care of themselves.

SELF DEGRADATION.

Nothing hurts a man more than to seem ignoble in his own eyes. It is the slavish feeling that degrades the enslaved. A base ambition makes the man that cherishes it, base. No one can debase you but yourself. Slander, satire, falsehood, injustice—these can never rob you of your manhood. Men may lie about you, they may denounce you, they may cherish suspicions manifold, they make your failings the target of their wit or cruelty; never be alarmed—never swerve an inch *from* the line your judgment and conscience have marked out for you.

They cannot by all their efforts take away your knowledge of yourself, the purity of your motives, the integrity of your character, and the generosity of your nature.—While these are left you, you are, in point of fact, unharmed. Nothing outside yourself can ever make you smaller than you are to-day. If you shall lose what makes you an ornament to that rank and order of intelligence to which you were born—the loss will be a self-inflicted one. Self-degradation is the only degradation man can know—*Boston Investigator.*

There was a wedding the other night in a cottage on Benton street, and about 11 o'clock a number of boys got together to give the newly-married couple a serenade. They had horns and tin pans and various other musical instruments, and had just turned up when the groom came to the door and said: "Boys, don't! This 'ere noise disturbs us."

A clod of dirt hit him below the belt, and he retired for a few minutes. When he reappeared he announced:

"Now, then, this 'ere has got to stop or something will happen."

"What will it be?" inquired a voice.

"My wife'll come out and bounce the crowd."

He retired again as chunks of dirt began to rattle around his ears, but in a short time the door was thrown open, and the bride jumped out with a club in her hand. She was all business from the start, and more than one serenader got a sound whack before he distanced her. In five minutes she scattered the crowd over ten acres, and the husband stood in the door and shouted:

"Go in, Mary! I knew you fellers would hear something drop if you kept on."—Exchange.

unwell, and his physician advises him to go to a lower altitude and he is arranging to go to the Pacific coast. He will be missed by the members of 3218, but the best wishes of all go with him. SCRIBE.

LOGAN CITY, UTAH, Sept. 23, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

As it has been some time since there has been anything contributed to the Magazine from this point, I thought I would write you.

On the eve of August 27 we had a very pleasant call from Brother Thos. Neasham. A special meeting was called and our D. M. W. gave us a very interesting and instructive lecture. His discourse teemed with such remarks as are only expounded by men who have studied and understand thoroughly the situation of the toiling masses. Were it possible for his visits to be made more frequent it would be conducive of much good.

What we need, and especially in these parts where our numbers are few, is more lectures, men who can get up and explain the cause which we have embraced, and who understand the situation in which we, as workers are placed. I am also of the opinion that lectures, to which the public could be invited and where the platform and principles of our order could be explained, would have a very beneficial result. For the reason that, at least around this part of the country, there is a very wrong impression existing in regard to the desires of the Knights of Labor, and were this dispelled it would add another great success to the list; more good men would join our ranks and thus strenghten and aid us in securing the rights to which we are justly entitled.

Another thing which I think would probably cause more unison among us would be to hold quarterly or semi-annual meetings of the order in which assemblies nearest each other could unite and express their views one to another, for instance, we have in this territory six assemblies, four attached to the G. A. and two to the D. A. Now I think that Salt Lake, Ogden and Logan assemblies could very easily arrange to hold quarterly or even semi-annual meetings, which would create more of a feeling of interest one for another; become better acquainted with one anothers views and result very beneficially all around.

Well, Mr. Editor, I don't know that I have much more to say, and no doubt you will consider it a good thing, as there is not much stirring in Logan at present.

We have had a very pleasant call from our late M. W. and some of the old shop boys, who are now working at Shoshone.

Our assembly has been rather weak since so many of the boys were removed from here, *but is now recuiting up again.*

With best wishes for the success of the Magazine, I remain, yours, T. O. G.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF BRO. E. T. ROBBINS.

At a meeting of Assembly 3293 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That in the death of our respected Master Workmen Elisha T. Robbins the Order has lost a faithful worker and the Assembly a dear brother and honored friend;

Resolved, That we send our sympathies to the bereaved wife and orphan children in their affliction, hoping that He who careth for the sparrows will never leave them nor forsake them;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of District Assembly 82, Denver, Colorado, for publication in the Magazine or otner papers.

JAMES ROBERTSON, }
WM. M. ROGERS, } Committee.

Wallace, Kansas, Sept. 22, 1886.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., and every fourth Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at the A. O. U. W. hall, cor. 14th and Pearl Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 8:30.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall. cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30.

L. A. 3302, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday eveneng of each week at 8 p. m.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and forth Monday evening's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3216, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 7 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday evening, at 7:30, in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7.30, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 2487, Cheyenne, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening at 7.30, in St. John's hall, cor. 19th and Ferguson Sts.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

GIBRALTER, COLUMBIA RIVER.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

It seems to be one of the most important things to be taken into consideration by large corporations when making promotions to select men for responsible positions, more on account of their capabilities for manipulating state and territorial legislatures, than for superior qualifications to fill the offices to which we would reasonably suppose they were appointed to fill. As there is a vast difference among employes there must be as much difference in the way they are handled. Unorganized employes are like anything else without organization; especially when they have organized corporations to contend with. On the other hand when two organized bodies do business with each other it may at times be necessary for one to treat the other different than in the former case. This may in a measure account for the different methods adopted by different managements. We have known corporations who would use every effort to get certain employes elected to office; and if necessary they would hire men enough to equip three or four extra work trains and import them to certain localities where they had interests at stake, keep them employed there long enough to make at least some of them eligible voters, and they usually carried their point; we don't make this statement because they were deserving any great credit for their victories. Neither do we point with any special pride to some employes who allowed the ticket of their choice to be snatched out of their hands on election day and vote the one given them in its stead.

Other corporations will object, at least in certain localities, to any employe accepting a public office. The reason for this we are hardly able to explain, for, as was the case in Laramie, good men were nominated who certainly would not jeopardize the company's interests if within the bounds of reason. We believe the Union Pacific company has in this case adopted a mistaken policy. It is to be hoped that they may reform in this, and eventually allow others to exercise the same rights and privileges they enjoy themselves. It appears to us to be a mistaken policy, as selections are more liable to be made from men who may prove to be worse enemies than their employes.

method, since we believe the boycott to be a one-sided weapon, than for organized labor to form a meat packers association of their own. Do this and we will guarantee, while speaking with authority for several co-operative stores, that we will make our purchases from you.

THE "KNIGHTS" AND ELECTION.

For years organized labor has advocated agitation and petitioned for the enactment of laws for the common welfare of the people, with but little effect as yet because they have not been represented in the legislative halls, but this need not be said of the next legislatures, especially in the states and territories embraced by District Assembly No. 82, if the workers properly use the ballot. From some cause or another there appears on the ticket now before the people the names of men who are of the working people, who have been our chosen leaders in our organizations, and who of all others can represent us in the positions for which they are nominated. It is not necessary to name them, they are well known in their own localities; it is not necessary to name the political parties who have placed them in nomination, they are equally distributed; party lines has nothing to do with this. It is our plain duty to support them with our full power, ask not what party has nominated them but see that their names are on our ballots, and show to the world that we have learned the "tremendous secret of the ballot box."

Men of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho do not be guilty this coming winter of the humilitating act of sending a petition to your various legislatures while you have the opportunity to place men there that will not re*quire a petition* to make them be *men. Let no* party ties, no personal feelings defeat them, let the fact that they are and have been standing shoulder to shoulder with us, agitating and organizing for what is our just due be sufficient to cover all else up. Let the paper bullet, the ballot, go into the box on the second of November with such telling effect that it will send terror to the heart of every oppressor of labor. Let us show to the world that we are *men*, intelligent, thinking men, and not the voting cattle that some have seen fit to call us. Let every man make it his individual duty to be at the polls on election day from sunrise to sunset, working, not for or under the pay of any political ring but for yourself, for the principle you claim to advocate, which are for your own and for the future welfare of those for whom life is worth living for.

Throw off the stigma of being a hireling for at least one day, and be each his own employer and cooperate your labor. It will be an investment that will return a hundred fold. If you cannot do this then never grumble under oppression or unjust laws, they come by your own act; you alone are responsible. Never has there been such an opportunity in the history of our country to use our constitutional right. Let us use it and use it as men. J. N. C.

SELECTED.

Bewahre dir dein hochstes Gut,
O, Mensch, in deiner Brust,
Es gibt in jeder Noth dir Muth,
Sei's auch nur dir bewusst!
Verliere Alles was du hast,
Nur nicht dein Ehrgefuhl:
Dann kommst du einst, wenn auch mit Last,
Als braver Mensch an's Ziel!
Verlierest du dein Ehrgefuhl,
Hilft dir nicht Gut noch Geld:
Dich qualt die Schende bis an's Ziel.
Sah's auch nicht alle Welt!
Brauchst du vor *dir* nicht zu errothen,
Bist du gestahlt in *allen* Nothen.

Charles A. Dana gallantly says in the New York *Sun:* "Men and women are equal, except where woman is superior."

HENRY GEORGE'S LETTER.

James P. Archibald, Secretary Conference Labor Associations:

DEAR SIR: You ask me whether, if the Labor Associations of New York were to nominate me for Mayor, I would accept. My personal inclinations are to say "No." I have no wish to hold office, and my hopes of usefulness have run in another line. But there are considerations which, under certain conditions, would compel me to say "Yes."

I have long believed that the Labor movement could accomplish little until carried into politics, and that workingmen must make their ballots felt before they can expect any real attention to their needs, or any real respect for their rights —before they can hope to alter those general conditions which, despite the fact that Labor is the producer of all wealth, make the term workingman synonymous with poor man.

Since the question of chattel slavery was finally settled I have acted with the Democratic party, in the hope that, dead issues being buried, the living issue of industrial slavery might come to the front. The time has now arrived when the old party lines have lost their meaning, and old party cries their power, and when men are ready to turn from quarrels of the past to grapple with the questions of the present.

The party that shall do for the question of industrial slavery what the Republican party did for the question of chattel slavery, must by whatever name it shall be known, be a workingman's party—a party that shall reassert the principles of Thomas Jefferson in their application to the questions of the present day, and be Democratic in aim as well as in name.

I have seen the promise of coming of such a party in the growing discontent of labor with unjust social conditions, and in the increasing disposition to pass beyond the field of trades association into the larger sphere of political action. With this disposition I am in full sympathy. I see in political action the only way of abolishing that injustice which robs labor of its natural rewards and makes the very "leave to toil" a boon— that monstrous injustice which crowds families into tenement-rooms of our cities and fills even our new States with tramps; that turn human beings into machines, robs childhood of joy, manhood of dignity, and old age of repose; that slaughters infants more ruthlessly than did Herod's swordmen; that fosters greed, begets corruption, breeds vice and crime, and condemns children yet unborn to the brothel and the penitentiary. Seeing this, I welcome any movement to carry the vital questions of our day into politics, and will do whatever I can to help it on.

It seems to me, moreover, that a fitting and hopeful place for such a movement to begin is in our municipalities, where we may address ourselves to what lies nearest at hand, and avoid dissensions that, until the process of economic education has gone futher, might divide us on national issues. The foundation of our system is in our local governments.

Nor is there any part of our country in which there is greater need of an earnest effort to make politics mean more than a struggle for office than in the City of New York. In this great city, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, municipal government has reached a pitch of corruption that, the world over, throws a slur and a doubt upon free institutions. Politics has become a trade, and the management of elections a business. The organizations that call themselves political parties are little better than joint-stock companies for assessing candidates and dividing public plunder, and even judicial positions are virtually bought and sold.

With unsurpassed natural advantages—the gateway of a continental

commerce—New York is behind in all else that the citizen might justly be proud of. In spite of the immense sums constantly expended, her highways, her docks, her sanitary arrangement, are far inferior to those of first-class European cities; the great mass of her people must live in tenement houses, and human beings are here packed together more closely than anywhere else in the world; and, though the immense values created by the growth of population might, without imposing any burden upon production, be drawn upon to make New York the most beautiful and healthful of cities, she is dependent upon individual benevolence for such institutions as the Astor Library and Cooper Institute, and private charity must be called upon for "fresh-air funds" to somewhat lessen the horrible infant mortality of the tenement districts. Such parks as we have are beyond the reach of the great mass of the population, who, living in contracted rooms, have no other place than the drinking-saloon for the gratification of social instincts, while hundreds of thousands of children find their only playground in crowded streets.

Hitherto all movements for municipal reform in New York have sprung from political "halls," or have originated with wealthy citizens, whose sole and futile remedy for civic corruption has been the election of respectabilities to office. They have aimed at effects rather than at causes, at outgrowths rather than at the root, and they have accomplished nothing radical or lasting.

It is time for the great body of the citizens of New York to take some step to show that they have a deeper interest in the government of this great city than whether this or that set of politicians shall divide the spoils, and to demonstrate their *power* in a way to make their *influence felt in every* branch of administration. And in the American city where monstrous wealth and monstrous want make their most shocking contrast is a fitting place to begin a movement which shall aim at the final assertion of the natural and unalienable rights of man.

A movement begun by the labor associations in this spirit and with these aims would not be a class movement. It would in reality be a movement of "the masses against the rule of the classes." It would draw strength from that great body of citizens who, though not workingmen in the narrow sense of the term, feel the bitterness of the struggle for existence as much as does the manual laborer, and are as deeply conscious of the corruption of our politics and the wrongs of our social system. In its broad political sense, the term "workingman" does not refer to particular occupation, but divides those who have to work that others may enjoy, from those who can appropriate the produce of others' work. There is and there can be an idle class only where there is a disinherited class. Where all men stood on an equality with regard to the use of the earth and the enjoyment of the bounty of their Creator, *all* men would belong to the working class. "He who will not work, neither shall he eat," is not merely the injunction of the Apostle, it is the mandate of Nature which yields wealth to Labor, and to Labor alone.

It is both the right and the duty of workingmen to turn to political action for the redress of grievances. Whatever excuse there may be for violence in countries where aristocratic political institutions yet exist, and standing armies prevent expression of the popular will, here, where manhood suffrage prevails and the people are the source of political power, the ballot is the proper means of protest, and the only instrument of reform. And

it is only by its intelligent use that social disaster can be avoided.

Feeling on these matters as I have said, my sense of duty would not premit me to refuse any part assigned me by the common consent of earnest men really bent upon carrying into politics the principles I hold dear. Yet before I can accept the nomination of which you speak, I wish to have it clearly shown that the workingmen of New York want me to be a candidate and will support me with their votes. I have no dread of finding myself in a minority; but enough so-called Labor movements have proved failures. Another failure would hurt the very cause we wish to help.

Such a movement as is now proposed ought not to be lightly entered into. The workingmen of New York have it in their power to elect whom they please, and to open a new era in American politics; to do this they must be united, must be in earnest, and must have faith in themselves. Outside of the ranks of organized labor there are thousands and thousands heartily sick of the corruptions of machine politics, who would join in a movement for principle that gave fair promise of success. But without this promise of success, an independent movement could not command even the votes of those who wished it well. For the majority of men, though they may applaud his nomination, will not vote for a third candidate whose election seems hopeless. Therefore it is that any political movement such as you propose must manifest strength at the outset if it is to prove formidable at the polls.

For this reason it seems to me that the only condition on which it would be wise in a labor convention to nominate me, or on which I should be justified in accepting such a nomination, would be that at least thirty thousand citizens should, over their signatures, *express the wish that* I should become a candidate, and pledge themselves, in such case, to go to the polls and vote for me. This would be a guaranty that there should be no ignominious failure, and a mandate that I could not refuse. On this condition I would accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Such a condition, I know, is an unusual one; but something unusual is needed to change the habitual distrust and contempt with which workingmen's nominations have come to be regarded into the confidence that is necessary to success. It may be harder to get thirty thousand signatures in advance than, with the confidence thus inspired, to bring several times that number of votes to the polls; but unless there is in the movement earnestness enough to do hard things, it is idle to enter upon the work.

With this frank statement of my views and feelings, I put the matter, through you, in the hands of the conference and of the labor organizations.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY GEORGE.

In the trial of Hans Holdorf, in the Theiss case in New York, growing out of the boycott of the Theiss saloon, the defendant was found guilty. Judge Barrett, in the charge to the jury, used the following language: "A certain thing may be lawful when done by an individual, but when done by a combination of individuals, then it may become unlawful. No man can stand up against a combination, and, when he finds his fellow men so arraigned against him, he is bound to fall." An upright judge! A worthy judge! He has sounded the keynote to the whole labor subject, did he but know it. No man can stand up against a combination! Of course not. That is why we boycott. But the boycotted individual always has an opportunity to make his peace. The door for his return is

always open. Organized labor does not seek revenge; it only desires to enforce justice. What may be right in an individual may be wrong in a combination! Precisely so. And therefore are we at war with combinations of capital—monopolies, syndicates, corporations, corners—established to crush out individual effort and rob the people and uproot the right to a share in Heaven's blessings. The individual can not stand up against these combinations. He must go down. There is no door open whereby he may escape. He can not make his peace. He can only give! give! If the methods of these combinations are not lawful, they can quickly be made so by the power of wealth, or the law may be deprived of its force and effect. You are right, most worthy judge. No man can stand against the efforts of a combination. They are falling around you every day, exhausted, starving, dying, while the judicial ermine is trailed in the dust. The coal combinations are starving the miners, the railroad corporations are shooting the strikers, the provision syndicates are robbing the poor, and the power of wealth everywhere is used to crush the people. The only salvation we have is in counter combination. And when we do this we are in danger of the judgment. But this axiom has been established in a New York court of justice: No man can stand up against a combination! "A Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Daniel! I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me this word."—*The Craftsman.*

H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific railway, is a hard worker, and very round-shouldered. One day a brakeman called on him with a letter request for a pass in his *pocket, leaving the door wide open as he entered the office, and wearing his hat on his head in true* 'man *style.* In a loud voice he called out: "Is Hoxie in?" At this the general manager looked up from his desk and replied: "Yes, sir, Mr. Hoxie is in." The brakeman took his letter out of his pocket, grabbed the corner of the envelope between his thumb and forefinger, and sent the missive spinning and whirling upon his superior's desk. Hoxie looked up in amazement, and said: "Now, young man, would it not look better for you, when coming into a gentleman's office, and especially so when asking a favor, to remove your hat, wipe your feet, and inquire in a quiet voice, "Is Mr. Hoxie in?" The brakeman looked at the general manager a moment, inquired for his letter, got it, went out, closed the door, and in a moment marched in again, closed the door softly after, wiped his feet, put his hat under his arm, and, in the most polite manner possible, inquired: "Is Mr. Hoxie, the general manager, in?" "I am Mr. Hoxie," replied the general manager; "what can I do for you?" "You can go to h—l, you round-shouldered son-of-a-gun," retorted the brakeman; "I don't want none of your favors —I'm from Texas."

RULES FOR GOSSIP.

If any thing unkind you hear
About some one you know, my dear,
Do not, I pray you, it repeat
When you that some one chance to meet;
For such news has a leaden way
Of clouding o'er a sunny day.

But if you something pleasent hear
About some one you know, my dear,
Make haste—to make great haste 'twere well
To her or him the same to tell;
For such news has a golden way
Of lighting up a cloudy day.

CANNOT BE DIVIDED.—Capital without the co-operation of labor is as helpless as an infant, and will perish just as surely as would the infant without a nurse's care. The mutual dependence of capital and labor is as positive as any law of Nature; therefore, their interests, properly understood, are identical.

THE OLDEST STRIKE ON RECORD.

At the synagogue of the Congregation Rodof Sholom, on Clinton street, the Rev. Dr. A. Wise delivered on Sabbath last a sermon on the "Labor Question," illustrating his sermon by the following allegory from the Medrash: The different organs of the human body, said the rabbi, once became tired of serving and supporting one another and initiated a revolt. The main instigator of the movement was the brain, which called the meeting and here addressed the different organs. "All of us," the brain exclaimed, "must work to fill that insatiable stomach which swallows everything." The feet said, "Why shall we bear all the organs continually, while the others do us very little service?" The hands said: "We are the laborers for the other organs; what would the others be without our labor, while they are of no benefit to us?" The mouth also revolted and exclaimed: "I must not only speak, but also swallow for that lazy stomach, which would do nothing but consume what I supply it with." The eyes also joined in the movement: they found it very tiresome to look about, to watch and guard all the other organs from harm. The movement at last extended to all the other organs of the body; they instituted a veritable strike. The feet would move no more, nor the hands work, nor the ears hear, and, as a natural consequence, the whole body commenced to decay and the individual organs to sink. Alas? too late they found out the foolhardiness of their obstinacy, and when they ruefully wished to resume their former activity they had lost their vitality and in vain they tried to work again as formerly.

This, said Dr. Wise, was the first strike recorded from olden times. Capital is the stomach; labor forms the members of the social organism. Capital consumes the largest part, but supplies the veins, the muscles, the nerves and all other portions of the body, and if the stomach is weakened all have to suffer and the entire organism decays. If the capital is weakened or refuses to fulfill its functions then the whole machinery of society suffers. The doctor warned his hearers of joining or encouraging strikes and boycotting.—*Israelite.*

LIVING STONES.

My friend, are you getting discouraged
  In fighting the battle of life?
Does it seem in your weakness and darkness
  A hopelessly desperate strife?
Do you feel that your study and labor
  Are destined to bring no reward?
Is the goal of your ardent ambition
  By numberless accidents barred?
Despair not! true, thorough self-culture,
  Is never unwisely bestowed;
The stone that is fit for the builder,
  Will not always be left in the road.

Does it seem an injustice that others
  Whose merits and fitness are less,
Through chances of fortune or favor
  Rush forward to easy success?
Remember that fortune is fickle,
  And friends will not always endure,
So to those who depend upon either,
  The future is never secure.
The tide that is now in their favor,
  At some time may ebb as it flowed;
And the stone that's unfit for the builder,
  Will be ruthlessly flung in the road.

Be patient! life's loftiest prizes
  Are not to be hastily won;
Expect not to gather the harvest
  The moment the seed has been sown;
A ravenous horde of pretenders,—
  A pushing and clamorous crew,—
Will have to be tried and found wanting,
  Ere you can be tried and found true.
The best by the side of the worthless,
  Together may lie in the load;
But the stone that is fit for the builder,
  Will not always be left in the road.

Go read the encouraging story,
  Of eminent men of the past,
Who, long in obscurity toiling,
  Compelled recognition at last;
Of men who in art, or in science,
  Or letters, have conquered a place,
Or in the wide realm of invention,
  Have left a rich boon to their race;
Their names upon history's pages,
  Like stars in the darkness have glowed;
Like stones that were fit for the builder,
  They were not to be left in the road.

SOME DON'TS FOR HUSBANDS.

Don't trouble yourself to be on hand promptly at your meal. Your wife will keep your supper as warm as toast in the oven for you. She enjoys your tardiness. Don't hurry. It's vulgar to hurry. Don't begin to eat your breakfast as soon as you sit down at the table. Bury yourself in the morning's paper first for about fifteen minutes; then your breakfast will be nice and cold, and less liable to give you dyspepsia. Your wife enjoys eating hers in silence, and watch you bolt yours. It increases feminine amiabilty. Don't hesitate to remark on the thinness of the coffee and the toughness of the steak. Remarks on the demerits of the food are encouraging to young house-amiable wife. Don't hang up the towel when you have finished using it. Toss it lightly to the top of the picture frame, or on to the headboard of the bedstead. Your wife expects to put it in the clothes hamper, anyway, and by the time she has walked a few yards on the bed springs, or joyfully rescued it from the picture, she will be reminded of the hamper and of—you. Don't neglect to kick up a row if your buttons are not all on and your underwear in perfect order. Don't spare any pains to encourage habits of domesticity in your wife. Manly exertions in this direction have been known to transform a light-hearted girl into an incomparable house-keeper. Don't allow the presence of company to interfere with your appreciation of her perfection in housekeeping. If you see dust on the mantlepiece, wipe it carefully away with your pocket-handkerchief. You will at once inspire friends with admiration for your thoroughness. Don't be tied-mouthed about affairs in your own home. If the cook puts too much butter on the steak, call her in at once and reprimand her in stentorian tones. You support the house, and it is your privilege. Don't forget *that you are the captain*. Don't feel any hesitancy in inquring of your wife what she did with the two dollars you give her four weeks ago. Carelessness in monetary matters has been known to engender extravagance of a very serious nature in women. Never forget the old saying that "a women can throw out of the back window with a spoon more than a man can pitch into the front door with a shovel," and "willful waste breeds woeful want." Don't fail to break up a few articles of furniture the first time she reads one of your letters or looks in your pockets. The exercise may not be agreeable, but the impression you make may do you a good turn in the future, as she is liable to find something she would not approve of. Don't trouble to look very thoroughly for anything you can't find, because you might find it and thus interfere with her prerogative. Don't refuse an invitation to the theater on your wife's account. Don't mind about sending her word, and go right from your place of business. She will conclude by ten o'clock that you are not coming anyway; and if she sits up and rocks the baby till twelve, she will be the more glad to see you when you do come. Don't contract the habit of waking easily. You will be often annoyed by the children if you do; and when your wife rises in the morning to build the fire she feels as a bird, and she loves to see you enjoying the refreshing slumber of an innocent child. Don't allow your wife to handle any money in running the house. Pay all the bills yourself, and then you know just where all the money goes to. Women are not experienced in monetray matters. They are liable to pay their lady friends' car fare, and they are fond of ribbons. Some are even addicted to foreign missions. Don't be to much interested in your wife's ailments. Headaches, neuralgia, and pains in the back are more common to the feminine constitution. Tell her so, and in time she may

become quite heroic. Sympathy generates hypochondria in many cases. Always suggest a disordered liver—it may have a soothing influence. Don't for a moment think that these rules, if closely adhered to, will bring domestic unhappiness. On the contrary, they will make your home a haven of rest, your wife angelic, and your children loving and respectful to their father. —*Brooklyn Magazine.*

A RIDE OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Being out of employment, I, in company with a friend (a conductor), secured passage and started for the far West, to find work and to "grow up with the country."

On the mountain division of one of the Pacific railroads we found what we were seeking, and reported for duty. We were sent a trip over the mountain to learn the road before being entrusted with a train.

From where we got on board to the summit, a distance of thirty miles, the grade is so heavy that the huge engines that could on ordinary lines draw 150 cars can only take from four to seven cars. Every few miles there are safety switches, to catch runaway cars, or those that may break from a train and go plunging down the mountain side.

On mounting the engine, I was surprised to find it in charge of an old friend, who remarked, when he learned the object of my trip, that he could show me more road in less time than I had seen before. This remark did in no wise tend to make me more comfortable, for, although he was a good man and a able driver, he had lost his position where I had first known him for doing some very reckless work, and among his friends (the engineers) it was said that his home was in the ditch.

The road winds along the side of the mountain under overhanging ledges of rock, across trestles which span the ravines; then along the edge of some dark dismal gorge, *where, hundreds* of feet below, the bottom is strewn and piled with masses of rocks, and where no flower ever blooms, no ray of sunlight ever penetrates. I had had experience on rough roads; had sat on my engine and it almost on its end; had been mixed up with box cars, floating ice, and bridge timbers; had been on colliding steamboats, and stood by and worked the engines with water waist-deep on the deck, and I will say that I never had been so filled with awe as on this morning of my first ride over the Rocky Mountains. When we arrived at the summit we took on several more cars, and commenced the descent with quite a long train. The conductor, three brakemen, the mountain brakeman,* and my friend were on the top, clinging to the brakes, the engineer working steam every foot of the way.

I expected him to shut off the steam and put the reverse lever in the back motion, or, by using the powerful air-brake with which these engines are fitted, try to control its speed. But no, there he sat as unconcerned as though at home in the midst of his family, while his fireman, an Irish boy with a brogue that would hang a man, was singing '-Sewal and McClosky," while I—well, I was lost; and when, a few minutes later, we were rushing out upon the highest trestle in the United States (that across the O'Kief Canon, which is about three hundred feet high, is built on a curve, and in which the largest timber is but eight inches square) at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, I felt homesick. When we reached the division station I had a talk with my friend (the conductor), the result of which was that he telegraphed over the hill for two passes, and when the express pulled out of that station that evening it carried as passengers what the mountain men were pleased to call two first-class prairie men.—*B. I. G. in the Truth Seeker.*

*He is called the pilot.

THE BEST SAVIOUR.

We are just beginning to learn that after all the best Saviour man has is his own brains. To make his brains plastic and ready to grasp truth is his stronghold in life. You can very little conceive, without careful study, how much education has been modified.

It used to mean teaching a young person a certain amount of theories. To-day it means bringing him into close relation with Nature. That is what education means where it is not hindered by the bigotry of teachers who know more about Adam than they do about their own bones; who are not certain whether since Eve was made, man has one less rib. But such teachers and their schools are only relics that are passing away.

The education of the future and largely of the present is that of the microscope, telescope, the chemist's scales, and the botanist's care. And I say there is rationalism in this.

Colleges used to be tributaries to the ministry. A young man was taught a little of Calculus and a good deal of Calvin, for no other end than to prove the world a humbug and failure. Now we know Calvin was the humbug and the world a grand success. Men wonder that the colleges now send out only about one-tenth ministers instead of eight-tenths as formerly. The reason is rationalism and science, or a scientific study of Nature, physical and human.

So education gets a grip on the people to lift them out of ignorance, stupidity, barbarity, animalism. It will not do all the work; but it is one of the Saviours that is rescuing man from losing his soul. You say, Are all learned men good? No! It is still true that a little learning makes a man a fool—and it takes a great deal to make him wise. But what I mean is, that science saves a man as an education of credulity *did not. That is the* true education *which makes* every scholar a sceptic; that the best help which prints everywhere an interrogation mark. There is more salvation in "I question" than in "I believe." The effort of priestly education has always been to fix the "I believe," "credo," "faith above reason." Science says, knowing little, believe little; examine all things; hold fast the good. The sceptic, if sincere, shall see God, for God is everywhere.—*Rev. E. P. Powell.*

PLEASURE AND PAIN.

Pleasure and pain, which are two sentiments so different in themselves, differ not so much in their cause. From the instance of tickling, it appears that the movement of pleasure, pushed a little too far, becomes pain; and that the movement of pain, a little moderate, becomes pleasure. Hence it proceeds that there is such a thing as sorrow soft and agreeable; it is a pain weakened and diminished.

It is certain that, at the theatre the representation has always the effect of reality; yet it has not altogether that effect. However we may be hurried away by the spectacle, whatever dominion the sense and imagination may usurp over the reason, there still lurks at the bottom a certain idea of falsehood in the whole of what we see. This idea, though weak and disguised, suffices to diminish the pain and to reduce that affliction to such a pitch as converts it into a pleasure. We weep for the misfortunes of a hero to whom we are attached. In the same instant we comfort ourselves by reflecting that it is nothing but a fiction; and it is precisely that mixture of sentiments which comprise an agreeable sorrow. But, as that application which is caused by exterior and sensible objects is stronger than the consolation which arises from an internal reflection, they are the effects and symptoms of sorrow that ought to predominate in the composition.—Fontenelle.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The following is an extract from a speech by Wendell Phillips delivered in April, 1872:

"I believe in the temperance movement. I am a temperance man of nearly forty years' standing; and I think it one of the grandest things in the world, because it holds the basis of self-control. Intemperance is the cause of poverty, I know; but there is another side to that; poverty is the cause of intemperance. Crowd a man with fourteen hours' work a day and you crowd him down to a mere animal life. You have eclipsed his aspirations, dulled his tastes, stunted his intellect and made him a mere tool, to work fourteen hours and catch a thought in the interval; and while a man in a hundred will rise to be a genius, ninety-nine will cower down under the circumstances. Now, I can tell you a fact. In London, the other day, it was found that one club of gentlemen, a thousand strong, spent twenty thousand dollars at the club-house during the year for drink. Well, I would allow them twenty thousand dollars more at home for liquor, making in all forty thousand dollars a year. These men were all men of education and leisure; they had books and paintings, opera, race-course and regatta. A thousand men down in Portsmouth in a shipyard, under a boss, spent at the grog-shops of the place in that year, eighty thousand dollars—double that of their rich brethren. What is the explanation of such a fact as that? Why, the club-men had a circle of pleasures and of company; the operative, after he had worked fourteen hours, had nothing to look forward to but his grog."—*Ex.*

It costs but $1.50 to transport 150 pounds of newspapers, about 2,000 in number, each in a separate wrapper, from Washington to San Francisco. To carry a man of equal weight the same distance costs about $75. The Government manages the newspapers; corporations manage the men. If the Government managed both no doubt both could be transported at about the same rate, and no one would be the loser. The man has to pay dividends on watered stock.—*Craftsman.*

A REAL JOLLY PICNIC.

"Oh! but haven't we had fun today!" exclaimed a young lady to some of her companions, as they settled down in about fifteen seats, a young man and a maiden to each seat, with one or two disconsolate young men left over, as is the rule with picnic parties. "I don't care if it was a Sunday school picnic, I've had one of the best times. Say, Charley, what's that on your pantaloons? You must have been sitting down on the pie. Say, Mary, were you with us when—(outbreak of laughter,)—when the minister—(another outbreak of laughter)—when the minister kneeled down to ask the blessing on our lunch there by the big tree, the one that—

Here occurred the third laughing fit, and the first pause for breath. Many improved the opportunity by replying that they were not there, wherever it was, and to enquire what was so funny. "Well," resumed the first maiden. "Rev. Hobbs lunched with us. We spread our things out on the grass, and so he kneeled down to ask the blessing. (More laughter.) It—it makes me laugh so I can't tell it. Well, as I said he was kneeling down. He started out to say, 'We thank Thee, Lord, in the name of thy Son, Jesus Christ,' but no sooner had he said this than he jumped about five feet in the air. You ought to have heard the way he spoke those two last words. He just yelled 'em out as if he was swearing! It was shocking, and we girls started to run away, when Jimmy Johnson come and told us what the matter was." "And what was it?" "Well, just as the minister reached the 'Je' a horrid wasp stung him right through his pants!"

—Chicago Herald.

WAGES AND PROTECTION.

To multitudes of people the entire range of the tariff question is its influence upon wages. From infancy these people have been assured that a protective tariff is always productive of high wages; they have accepted it as true, reiterated it so often that they honestly believe it, and on all occasions it is the ever-ready and only argument used in discussing the question. Tell them that wages in free trade England are fifty per cent higher than in protected France or Germany and the reply is: "A protective tariff insures high wages." Tell them that, relatively, by far the lowest wages in this country are paid in the protected industries and that the high wages we brag about are paid in the unprotected ones, and the reply is: "We don't want any pauper labor in ours." Tell them that during the year 1885 an average of one million skilled workers in our protected industries were out of employment, and they will say: "We are in favor of a tariff because we believe in fostering American industries." Tell them that the people of this country are submitting to a tax of 75 cents on every ton of coal it consumes, for the ostensible purpose of insuring good wages to miners, but that miners are getting only forty cents a ton for mining, and these deluded mortals will reply: "A protective tariff is a laboring man's blessing." Tell them that a few weeks ago the laborers in the protected industries of the largest manufacturing city in the Union assembled by thousands to protest against our present tariff, and demand a radical modification of it, and you will be told that it is both unwise and unjust to disturb the serene happiness vouchsafed to our laborers by a protective tariff, which is supposed to rest upon this country like a benediction. *Tell them* that during the *comparatively low tariff period* embraced in the years from 1830 to 1860 the advance in wages in this country was fifty per cent. and the advance in living expenses twelve per cent—a net gain of 38 per cent.; and that from 1860 to 1883—a period of the highest tariff we ever had—the advance in wages was 24 per cent. and the advance in living expenses was 14 per cent., or a net advance in wages in this country was fifty per cent. and the advance in living expenses twelve per cent. —a net gain of 38 per cent.; and that from 1860 to 1883—a period of the highest tariff we ever had—the advance in wages was 24 per cent. and the advance in living expenses was 14 per cent., or a net advance of 10 per cent. under a low one, and the reply will be: "When we can consent to starve our laborers, then we will favor a reduction of the tariff, but not before."

To make this discussion really interesting there should be a broadening of the views of the ultra protectionists.

STILL AN EXPERMENT.

America has always been regarded by the remainder of the world as an experiment—a political experiment Her prototype is not to be found in ages gone. History affords us no analogy. She is one hundred and ten years of age, and who will not say who is honest that she is still but an experiment—a comparatively untried, uncertain experiment. Jefferson and Hamilton each sought, while she was in the period of gestation, to impress upon her his peculiar political ideas.

Each endeavored to frame her policy according to his utopian pattern. Jefferson contending for a Democracy of unprecedented simplicity; Hamilton for the English pattern with a few unimportant modifications. Jefferson, with the aid of Paine and Franklin, succeeded. She was to be in name and fame a Democracy. And in a few

years we see him going to her capital in plain garb, on horseback and unattended, to take charge of her affairs as chief magistrate. He was the first, and with the exception of Jackson, the ONLY democratic president we have had in our history.

For a short time we had a people's government; those in power honestly served the nation, but we have drifted far from our moorings, and though the sea is comparatively calm, the sky is growing dark, and ominous mutterings cut the surrounding stillness. All are waiting in silence. All are conscious of impending calamity. Now, what and who will man and save our craft in the coming crisis? When that critical moment arrives, then will dawn upon this nation with convincing clearness the mission of the Knights of Labor.—*New Era.*

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

How fallacious is the usual table of wages, as drawn up without any explanation of the surrounding circumstances, may be shown by a few examples taken from the carpet industry of New Jersey and as given in official returns. The lowest average daily wages is given at two dollars per day, the highest at two and one half dollars—a day consisting of nine hours of toil. This sounds well. Yet the average yearly earnings of seven workmen are given to be five hundred and seven dollars which is less than two dollars per day. The average number of persons in a family is returned at five, and the average annual cost of living for such a family at five hundred and three dollars, leaving the magnificent sum of four dollars a year to be set aside for a rainy day. It is little wonder that in this industry, which is protected by near-fifty per cent. a workingman is compelled to depend in a measure upon what the other members of the family can earn to round out the inadequate sum which he receives.

The labor of women and children is barely enough to sustain life on the most meagre expenditure. It seems to us that Judge Kelley can equal some of the illustrations drawn from free trade England by examples taken from protectionist America. —*N. Y. Herald.*

WORK FOR PAUPERS AND CONVICTS.

There are two armies in our State, standing in close relation to each other, which are suffering moral death within themselves and dealing economic ruin to the people. One army is formed of those persons who by their bad passions are compelled to live in prisons; the other is made up of their neglected parents, wives, and children, who are supported by institutions, schools and hospitals. Many methods of solving the problem of employment for these wasting armies have probably been considered, yet it is not a problem impossible to solve. The moment has arrived when the overcrowding of institutions and prisons urges us at least to lay plans in order to prevent, if possible, further waste and destruction.

Perhaps a suggestion for the future may be found in the following experience. During the past winter in Boston it was necessary to limit the rate of taxation and reduce the appropriation for street cleaning. Suddenly there was an unusual snowfall, followed by a thaw, and there was no money to relieve the highways. Everywhere the gutters were like flowing rivers, the streets like morasses. The people cried out in their discomfort; the contractor was at his wits' end. At the very same moment there were men at the Wayfarers' Lodge who were employed in piling up wood and throwing it down again to be repiled, because that was the only plan which could be thought of for keeping them occupied; and the men in the Charlestown State prison were one-half idle and one-

half at work upon contracts for labor which belonged properly to honest laborers outside. Perhaps if the Charlestown men had been worked in chain gangs on the streets, the public could have traversed the highways without loss of time or money, and the men themselves would have felt the benefit of wholesome labor; at the same time paupers in the Wayfarers' Lodge and elsewhere might have been given the contract work which employers were striving to get done at "prison prices."

Why should not the criminal classes, so far as practicable, be made to maintain themselves and the pauper classes? Why should not unemployed pauper women and children make the clothes used in institutions, besides performing inside labor of the kinds unsuited to men? Money would thus be set free which would return to benefit the honest laborer in a thousand ways which we hardly dare to anticipate and can only suggest.

Apart from the moral deterioration into which we are falling by the present plan of releasing drinking men and others from the support of children and old persons, we are pursuing a method which is really inimical to the State, because the size of our unhappy armies is daily increasing. We are pulling down barns to build greater, without even the mean excuse of hoarding this world's goods. We are heaping up destruction instead of creating a new moral force, a force which is really waiting to be born under the ribs of death.—*Annie Fields in The Nation.*

Editor Magazine:

October 5.—According to statistics there are now 20,647,000 acres of land in the United States owned by twenty-five foreign landlords and foreign syndicates. We must not allow feudalism *to gain* a foothold in America. *Nothing but the shedding* of blood will emancipate its victims. National history tells us that when all the nations of Europe were under that oppressive system insurrections and wars were rife through the land. The system sprang into existence through the Tuetonic tribes who gained possession of the countries that had formed the Western Empire. By the eleventh century it spread into all the lands conquered by the German tribes, and continued through the whole middle ages. The system retarded the growth of nationality, the human intellect became enfeebled, morals were corrupted and society in general sunk to a low level. Great obstacles impeded the progress of the poor. The people had no guaranteed rights. Within the domains of every feudal lord a toll was to be paid in passing his bridge or along his highway. Every means by which money could be extorted was resorted to. The people were at the mercy of the lords whose desire it was to keep them in ignorance, consequently civilization relapsed into barbarism. Various influences for good gradually undermined feudalism. But the Papal Power finally struck the death blow at what was called "the right of investiture," claimed by feudal lords. The monks erected monasteries as places of refuge for the persecuted and oppressed, they ennobled the minds of the poor and ignorant by the preaching of the gospel, they preserved the remains of ancient literature from destruction by feudal lords, and in various other ways proved themselves a blessing to a benighted people.

In perusing the history of the dark ages it is interesting to note the bravery of Hildebrand, son of a poor carpenter of Tuscany (who afterward rose to the Papal throne), in excommunicating the Emperor Henry IV. for setting at defiance his decree that if any one should accept investiture from a layman, both the giver and receiver should

be excommunicated. The proud emperor was forced to humble himself at the feet of the Pope and sue for mercy. It was only by the most humiliating confessions that he was absolved and the interdict removed. We ask ourselves why does the present Pope of Rome place his condemnation upon the noblest and most peace loving order that was ever established.

October 6.—Article 20 in the preamble of the Knights of Labor is an especially good one. Equal pay for equal work for both sexes is just and right. There are at present over 4,000 women employed by the Government. They occupy positions of trust, many of them being employed in the Treasury department. There are corresponding clerks, accountants, stenographers, copyists, and in some instances their duties are supervisory. It has been said by officials in charge that a case of dishonesty on the part of a woman has never occurred since their employment by the Government.

October 7.—In olden times the admission to Knighthood was attended by an imposing ceremonial. Having fasted and confessed all his sins, the candidate passed a night in prayer and watching. It was obligatory upon him to take the vow that he would be a good, brave, loyal, just, generous and gentle Knight. That he would be a champion of the Church and a protector of women. This obligation makes industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness. This organization is assuming grand proportions all through the land. Its principles have become the great questions of the day among statesmen, politicians, tradesmen and people out of the Order everywhere. One of the most beautiful features in the Order is the fellowship and brotherly love that it develops among its members. It strengthens the bonds of friendship and brings the people generally into close bonds of union which result in mutual profit and improvement. But the question that monopoly is carefully considering is how can the Order be captured?

October 8.—The time is almost here when every voter must cast his ballots for the election of rulers and representatives of the country. The earnest prayer of the people is that wisdom may be given liberally, that a judicious ballot may be cast, and that no libertines, bribe-takers or perjurers may be chosen to fill the high places. Every vote cast by the workingman should be in the interest of labor, irrespective of party. How little was accomplished during the last session of Congress for the benefit of the laboring class. They passed no law that the lands owned by speculators should be taxed at their full value. They did not correct the Mormon evil. No measures were taken to abolish the National banking system. There was nothing done with the educational bill. No States were admitted into the Union. The tariff on sugar and other necessaries of life was not reduced. No provision was made for the punishment of employers who deprive American citizens of their rights. No measures taken to prevent gambling in stock and grain. What did Congress do with the committee to inquire into the causes of strikes? In short, what *did* Congress do?

October 9.—While attending the fair held at Bismark Grove, Lawrence, Kansas, I witnessed a scene so sad, and which is so indelibly stamped upon my memory that time will never be able to efface it. Assembled in a vacant place in the Tabernacle was a little band of crippled soldiers. The principle object of this meeting was to take measures to petition Congress for an increase of pensions. One poor man who gave his right arm for his country said the allowance which

he received would not furnish to his large family the necessities of life. Another said, with tears streaming from his sightless eyes, "were I sure my poor family would not suffer after my death I would be willing to die." One old veteran who left a leg on a Southern battle field seemed to think their case was hopeless. Those men who so heroically placed themselves among their country's gallant defenders, who so nobly fought in the thickest of the fight, braving shot and shell and minnie ball, never shirking their duty, should not be compelled to beg like dogs for what is justly their own, when a man like Fitz John Porter, who proved himself a traitor to his country, is granted a bountiful pension, while the widows who gave their all to their country, praying and working for the success of the Union, willingly bearing privations, enduring hardships uncomplainingly, are turned away, their petitions ignored, is it any wonder that people are incensed? Were I allowed the right of franchise, I would never cast a ballot for an—but stop, I am drifting into politics and politics is not my forte, besides I disclaim all partisanship, being

THE WIFE OF A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

WAMEGO, Kansas.

He that doeth no injury fears no injury.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.—In 1830, the sum of $11 was deposited in the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and in the course of time the whereabouts of the depositor was lost. Recently, however, it was ascertained that the heir of the depositor was a colored man residing in Toronto, Canada, and he has secured administrative powers, and has now withdrawn the deposit and accumulated interest, amounting to $272.

A contributor to *Puck* says: "In one *gutter I saw a pig; in the other the sem-blance of a man. The pig* was sober; the man was drunk. The pig had a ring in his nose; the other animal had one on his finger. The pig grunted; so did the man. And I said aloud, 'We are known by the company we keep;' and the pig heard me and walked away, ashamed to be seen in the company of the drunken man."

During a dense fog, a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveller, anxious to go ahead, went to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why they stopped? "Too much fog, can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way!"—*New York Graphic.*

"My good brother," said the preacher to the sick man, "is there nothing you regret—nothing you are sorry for?" "Yes—yes," came from the invalid, in a whisper. "What is it, my good brother?" "Well, I was a blamed fool that I didn't sell that gray colt before it broke its leg. I was offered $200 for it, too."

Ho, horny hands!
Come on in bands,
With votes between your fingers;
On to the polls.
March up in shoals!
Shame on the man who lingers
Taboo each name
Old parties claim,
And all within their border.
Dead-beats and bums,
And such like chums,,
The rogues of "Law and Order,"
A rascal shout
That's playing out—
A bomb they kept for *you uns*;
We'll break their laws
In freedom's cause,
By legislating new ones.
Leave bombs to thugs,
And shots to plugs,
With ballots spend your fury;
When boycotts fail
To hit the nail,
We'll taboo judge and jury,
Old party votes
We leave to bloats,
And such like low attendance,
The ballot-box
Is freemen's best dependance,—*Jack Plane in John Swinton's Paper.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Think twice before you believe every evil story that you hear, and think twenty times before you repeat it, especially if the story is about a woman. Say to yourself, "this may not be true, or it may be much exaggerated," unless you have proof of the veracity of your informant. People sometimes tell falsehoods; they often make mistakes, and they sometimes hear wrong." There is auricular illusion, as well as optical illusion. Take all these things into consideration before you even believe. As for repeating the story, candidly ask yourself if it is necessary? It is sometimes necessary. Then do it with the remembrance of the golden rule before you. Give the helping hand, not the downward push.—*Boston Investigator.*

Moral qualities are such as only a human being can possess. To attribute them to the spirit of the universe, or to suppose that *it* is capable of altering them, is to degrade God into man, and to annex to this incomprehensible Being qualities incompatible with any possible definition of his nature. Persecution for opinion is unjust. With what consistency, then, can the worshippers of a Deity, whose benevolence they boast, embitter the existence of their fellow-being because his ideas of that Deity are different from those which they entertain? Alas! there is no consistency in those persecutors who worship a benevolent Deity. Those who worship a demon, would alone act consonantly to these principles by the imprisoning and torturing in his name.—*Shelly.*

Courage may be considered as shown at three points of succession. The first of these is reached when an individual dares to think for himself, and to make his recognition of right and of wrong a matter of individual intellection, and not of delivered tradition or imposed discipline. The second point demands the resolution to apply what one has had courage to think, embodying the surest conclusions which the mind can reach *in the soundest forms* of truth to one's self, and of service to society. Third and last comes the courage of taking the consequences of what one has first thought out, and then acted out.—*Julia W. Howe.*

The Lincoln *Journal* tells a good story of the Omaha Belt Line railroad. It seems that the company bought a piece of land on which an Irishman had his cabin and a three years' lease. The company offered him $300 for his lease and to move his cabin to any place he might designate. Pat accepted the offer and the cash was paid over. Then the company sent up the house mover to wait on the Emerald islander and find where he wanted his cabin located. "Oireland," was the answer. At first they thought it was a joke, but the Irishman sticks to the answer and still holds the fort and the $300.

It would seem that the liquor interest has most to fear from the spread of the Knights of Labor, Liquor dealers are not permitted to join the order, and the leaders in the movement in several instances have emphasized the evils to the masses which come from intemperance. The leaders of that movement have it within their power to do more to stop intemperance and the waste of the wages of labor in the saloon and groggery than all the laws which can be put upon the statute book.—*Boston Journal.*

The Salem, Mass., city council committee on public property, says the Lynn *Reporter*, having reason to believe that the hand grenades distributed in the public buildings were deteriorating, thought it would experiment with some in a school-house basement one day last week. So the committe built up a little fire, and then began to break hand-grenades on it. After throwing twenty-five, the fire still burned briskly, but a handful of snow extinguished it.

"Some wretched being," says the New York *Graphic*, "claims that euchre was played in old times because the Levite passed and the Samaritan assisted when the poor man couldn't go it alone."

ELECTION NOTES.

William Hubbell, Union hatter, was elected Mayor of South Norwalk, Conn,, last week, by a big majority.

Let no laboring man betray his comrades at the polls this fall, where a labor candidate is in the field.

Any candidate who squanders money to obtain either a nominatian, or an election, will steal enough to make him whole, if elected.

The various labor organizations of Quincy, Ill., have nominated John A. Bamber, a printer, for the lower house of the Illinois legislature.

Local Assemblies 3668 and 3969 of Naugatuck, Conn., placed a town ticket in the field, with H. C. Baldwin at the head, and elected every man on it.

Watch every move made by the monopolist; he is your enemy. Look well to your interests, and, on election day, vote him down. His day of reigning is almost over.

Laborers expecting to better their lot by strikes, while paying no attention to the legislation against their rights and interests, are like the dog which bites the stone that struck him, instead of the hand that threw it.

Don't abuse the poor miserable creatures who wear party shackles and are incapable of independent thought. You can strike the chains off the slave and tell him to go forth from his dungeon and enjoy freedom, but the poor miserable creature who wears the old party collar is often afraid to go. Deal gently with the party slave.

The politicians can't get it out of their heads that these Knights of Labor and *trades unionists are only here for a short time to get up a few strikes* and boycotts, and have a few meetings for them to address, and that taffy will lay the whole business quiet, and they'll march up to the polls and vote as usual. We hope to point to some election figures after the 2d of November that will prove otherwise.

Wm. Keys, one of the three Labor candidates for Parliament, made a powerful speech to the electors of Montreal a few days ago. "I come," said he, "as the standard bearer of the workingmen, and I will speak fearlessly and do not care who likes it or who dislikes it. People ask me why should class distinctions be created ? I wish to say that if there be class distinction it is not our fault. Too much class legislation has been effected in the past, but not by us. We want such legislation stopped and laws enacted for the whole people, for the whole country and not for any particular class.

Workingmen, if you desire to vote for pledged candidates Nov. 2, see that your name is on the registration list. Look after this matter yourself, personally, and do not take any other man's word for it. Where the corporations have control of the voting lists, their scheme is to resort to all kinds of tricks to keep as many names of workingmen, whom they cannot intimidate or bribe, off the list, and in this way prevent their voting for candidates pledged to the support of special labor legislation. Watch the scoundrels and demand your rights every time.

Workingmen, the November elections are near at hand. It is your duty to support pledged candidates only at the polls. Cut loose from the rotten old party hulls and vote as you hoot, or else stop hooting. If you believe in the enactment of special labor legislation, vote for men who will go to the state legislatures and into the halls of congress and wield their voice and vote in that direction. As a rule, it is safe for a workingman to vote dead against any candidate for office that the monopolists are in favor of. Beware of candidates who, when elected, will betray you and go over to the enemy for the "boodle" there is in it.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Candidates who cannot pledge themselves to a line of principles cannot be trusted.

The recent labor agitations have had a salutary effect upon legislation enacted at Washington. Large tracts of the public lands which came into the hands of corporations and rich money kings by fraud, have been reclaimed, and a stop put to the further reckless squandering of the public domain by Congress. This can be traced directly to the influence of the recent labor agitations.—*Rochester Leader.*

The most valuable and far-reaching result of the eight-hour agitation has been in raising the all-embracing questions that must soon be taken up. It has stirred up debate on fundamental economic and social principle and rights, it has led millions of workers to think of them for the first time, and it has led to a growth of knowledge and mind, among the working classes, the depth and extent of which are but beginning to appear in their action. This is the best fruit of the eight-hour agitation.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

POWDERLY AT A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK CITY LETTER CARRIERS.—Hark! I hear the jingle of the street-car bells! The horse retires to his stall after twelve hours of work, but the poor driver must toil his sixteen or eighteen hours before he can know rest. Is this right? (Cries of "No, no!") Then let us redress this evil and let us redress it by the strong force of the law—by public opinion—by politics if you like. You may wonder to hear me speak of politics. You perhaps have heard that the Knights of Labor set their faces against politicians. You are right. In the dirty, low, mean sense of the word we are not politicians. But when the natural right of man is trampled upon, then it is the duty of every Knight of Labor to be a politician. *The bribe-takers* and the bribe-givers must go. Statesmen who set the vested right of capital above the natural rights of man, must go. Man must face his fellow-man, squarely and honestly, with clean hands and a clean heart, before he can look for political preferment.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—One thousand delegates were present on Monday morning in Richmond, Va., when Master Workman T. V. Powderly called the tenth annual Convention of the Knights of Labor to order. An address of welcome was made by Gov. Lee of Virginia. Mr. Powderly in his reply said: "The monopolist of to-day is more dangerous than the slave-owner of the past. Monopoly takes the land from the people in million-acre plots, it sends its agents abroad and brings hordes of uneducated, desperate men to this country; it imports ignorance and scatters it broadcast throughout the land. It is the duty of every Knight of Labor to assist in creating a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor, and the justice of its receiving a full and just share of the values or capital it has helped to create. In this work we seek the active co-operation of all right-minded, honest men. We work not selfishly for ourselves alone, but extend the hand of aid and fellowship to all mankind. The lower down in the scale of poverty and oppression, the greater the need for our extended hand. The sentiment which prompts men to proclaim to the world that 'we almalgate with none,' finds no response in the heart of the man who properly interprets his obligation as a member of our order. Every true Knight of Labor believes with the divine teacher that 'all mankind of every description is his neighbor.' In our efforts to win our way to public favor, we have made mistakes; being mortal we could not do otherwise. Our errors were of the head and not of the heart, for it was after the mistakes were made that we knew them as such." A negro Knight has been excluded from a Richmond hotel. The other me[illegible] of his delegation also left the ho[illegible]

The meeting of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Richmond, Va., has attracted more universal attention than any convention of labor representatives that the world has ever seen, and perhaps more than one of any class of men; every word that passed, every action taken that could be gleaned by the press reporters, has been telegraphed to every nook and corner of the country, so that any man who is within reach of a daily paper has had an idea of each day's doings. How correct these reports have been will not be known till the members get their reports through the proper channel, but it will be safe to say that in a general way the press reports of the proceedings will be practicably correct.

The office of Secretary-Treasurer has been divided.

The term of office of the general offices has been extended to two years.

The salaries of the general officers has been raised.

The question of starting an official weekly paper has been referred back to locals, and district assemblies have not been interfered with.

he representation has been reduced to one delegate for every 3,000 members, and they have designated Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the place for the next annual meeting.

The officers elected were:

T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman.

Richard Griffith, General Worthy Foreman.

Charles H. Litchman, General Secretary.

Fredrick Turner, Treasurer.

The General Executive Board selected are:

Thomas Barry, of Saginaw, Michigan.

John W. Hays, of Brunswick, N. J.

William H. Baily, of Shawnee, Ohio.

A. A. Carleton, of Boston, Mass.

J. B. McGuire, of New York, N. Y.

Ira H. Aylesworth, of Baltimore, Md.

The annual address of General Master Workman Powderly has been published in full in all the newspapers throughout the country. It is a master address from a master brain; from a man every member of the order can point to with pride.

This convention has taken fifteen days to complete its work. Many of the most important questions brought up have been referred back to the locals.

The *State*, of Richmond, Va., says of the General Assembly:

"To-day there convenes in this city one of the most notable organizations of modern times. Stretching over the whole country it counts its members by thousands in every state, and there are few communities of importance in which its assemblies do not gather. Its great aim—the enlightenment and improvement of the workingmen of the land—is a noble one—one that must commend it at once to all lovers of the human race.

Of this organization, not less than of other associations of men, is it true that its course has not been unmarred by mistakes There have been times when the staunchest friends of the workingmen have feared that the impulsive and unreasoning action of some extremists would do irreparable harm to the cause of organized labor, but it is gratifying to know that in most instances of late in which capital and labor have clashed wiser counsel has prevailed. It is reasonable to hope that the day is not far distant when the present severe remedies for righting the wrongs of labor will be unknown, and when an overwhelming public opinion will demand that the differences of capital and labor shall be settled by arbitration, and will insist that the results of arbitration shall be faithfully sustained.

The Knights of Labor have as the Chief Executive of their order a man whose irreproachable character and whose wise and conservative policy have won the respect and confidence of the people throughout the country. So long as a leader so discreet and fairminded continues to be chosen by the Knights there is little reason to fear that their action will be shaped by intemperate and head-

strong advisers. It is the earnest desire of the friends of labor everywhere that Terrence V. Powderly will be continued in his present post of honor and trust.

It is the wish of the citizens of Richmond that the deliberations of the Knights of Labor may be productive of great good, and that the sojourn of the visiting Knights may be in all things most pleasant."

J. H. Cater, of Eagle Rock, Idaho, one of the D. A. 82 delegates to the General Assembly, left Richmond, Va., on the eve of the 16th for home, passing through Denver on the 19th. He reports that the most important questions had been voted on before he left.

Brothers Neasham and Miller remaining till the adjournment.

GIVE HIM WARM WELCOME.

Oh! mother, and sister, and wife,
While you grieve o'er the ills that you bear,
And charge all the woes of your sorrowful life
To him who should lighten your care;
Think, is he only to blame,
The husband, the brother, the son—
For the poverty, misery, sorrow or shame
That have followed you, one by one?

Did you always greet with delight
His coming from labor to rest—
Did you welcome him home at noon or at night,
As you welcomed the stranger guest?
And when he came home with a sigh,
Because there was nothing to do,
And spoke of the season of idleness nigh—
Did his heart receive comfort from you?

Did you meet him with coldness and scorn?
Did you answer his plaint with a sneer?
Though you knew that his soul was with agony torn
At the prospect so gloomy and drear!
How sad, when at close of the day
The homeward bound hurriedly flee,
To hear the poor, desolate loiterer say—
"There's nobody waiting for me!"

Oh! think of the perils that wait,
Always wait in adversity's court,
For the husband, the son, or the brother, who Fate
Has marked for her pitiless sport!
Be kind to him, then, in the hour
When his soul is with sorrow oppressed,
When clouds of misfortune and misery low'r,
Make home his sweet haven of rest.

How Old Sol Used to Shine.—In 1303 and 1304 the Rhine, Loire, and Seine ran dry. The heat in several French provinces during the summer of 1705 was equal to that in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely expos it to the sun. Not a soul dare venture out between noon and four p. m.

In 1718 many shops had to close; the theatres never opened their doors for three months. Not a drop of water fell during six months.

In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees.

In 1779 the heat at Bologna was so great that a great number of people were stifled There was not sufficient air for the breath, and people had to take refuge under the ground.

In July, 1793, the heat again became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried upon the trees. The furniture and woodwork in dwelling houses cracked and split up; meat went bad in an hour.—*Washington Star.*

Children.—The place which children may hold in society, depends essentially on the character and conduct of the mother. In this busy nation, a husband is commonly too much occupied in his own concerns, to devote his thoughts and time to any systematic course of discipline. The sum of duty, comprising manners, cleanliness, associates, time out of school, morals, amusements, example, precept, temper, gentleness, depends mainly upon the mother. She commonly feels the weight of her responsibility, and is willing faithfully to acquit herself of it. But she deserves every possible encouragement from her husband. The husband, however, too often thwarts her purposes, by interposing his own contradictory views. If he thinks he can do any good, by his better knowledge, the medium of influence is *through* the mother. If he can kindly convince her of some better mode, he will best promote the common welfare by that course; and he can do no greater mischief than by laying down rules that imply the insignificance of her judgment. —*Boston Investigator.*

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

RAILROADING IN MEXICO.

The expenses of railroading in this hot climate are great. Wooden ties have but a short life, cracking in the dry season, and rotting during the rainy months; bridge timbers and piles also wear out rapidly. Freight cars must be painted frequently to prevent drying and cracking, and even the substantial Pullman cars shrivel under this exposure. Fuel constitutes a large item of outlay. Mesquit roots are burned on the Central road; pine cut along its route is used on the Interoceanic; and the Vera Cruz Company feed their engines coal blocks that are brought from Wales as ballast. The decay of ties will in time necessitate a serious outlay on the Central road, for wooden sleepers cost here $1 each. It is evident that iron ties are a necessity in Mexico, and they are just coming into use. The climate tends to preserve the rails and iron bridges—provided the latter escape the torrents of the rainy season. Engineers command better wages here than they do in the United States, for only that inducement brings them here. The general staffs of the roads are also well paid, but the section hands, who are peons, work for small wages. The natural and proper tendency on all the roads is to employ Mexicans when the right men can be obtained. This policy helps to protect the property of outside corporations doing business here. —*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

PROGRESS OF LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently completed and shipped engine numbered 8,000. The first locomotive built at these works was turned out in December, 1852, and it took 20 years—until November, 1852—to build 500 engines. The second 500 engines were built in 8 years, number 1,000 being finished in February, 1860. The next 6 years saw the third 500 built, number 1,500 leaving the shop in July, 1866. The *fourth 500* were built in 3 years, by *October 30, 1869; the fifth 500 in 2* years; and the sixth and seventh 500 each in 1 year, engine number 3,500 leaving November 20, 1873. Business then slackened, 3 years being required to build the next 500, and two years the following 500, engine number 4,500 leaving December 17, 1878. Then trade improved, 500 engines being built in 15 months, and 1,000 more engines in 22 months, while 500 more engines were finished in 10 months, number 6,500 leaving December 6, 1882, and marking a half century for the works. The next 8 months saw 500 more built, and before the close of 1884, number 7,500 was turned out. Work again slackened, and 19 months were required for the final 500 locomotives, number 8,000 having just left the establishment. It is noteworthy that one-half the whole number, and these by far the heaviest and most elaborate engines that have been built, were turned out within the last 10 years, the first 4,000 requiring 44 years years to build.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Editor Magazine:

Order and system is everything in a machine shop. Some years ago I recollect reading an account of a visit of two mechanical men to a large machine shop, one of the oldest in New York, and one of them expressed his surprise to see so much dirt, confusion and outrageous disorder The largest shops are not always the best conducted. When there is a place for everything and everything in its place, far more stuff can be put in less space. "Order is Heaven's first law." The standard guage system is sometimes carried to a greater extent in small shops than large ones.

Some object to the guage system because it costs so much to keep cutters and reamers up to the standard size. Reamers are not intended for heavy cutting, but for sizing, and holes require to be bored so that the finishing touch is a mere scrape.

Some say that the guage system may do in new work, but not in repairs. There are several shops in this country where repairs are done to standard sizes, by having the reamers, templets, gauges,

etc., numbered and vary 1-32″. In some locomotive shops bolts are all turned to standard sizes and put in the store room, and can be driven anywhere a perfect fit. Where such a system is practiced the holes must be perfect.

Some years since two shops in different states got a large order for the shafting, gearing, couplings, pulleys, etc., for a large elevator and grist mill. One shop fitted everything to where it belonged, with out and inside callipers, and had no bits or reamers. The other worked entirely to standard gauges and bits and reamers, and had lots of work turned before the holes were bored or the castings cast. The latter shop not only got out the most work but did far the best job, as everything was interchangeable. The foreman showed some bits that had been used for hundreds of holes, and there was no perceptible wear or difference in the size, through giving them very little to take out. Of course the castings were not made of old car wheels. Hard iron would burst any firm. Where car wheels are reamed to standard sizes the axle turner can do a much larger day's work than if he had to calliper every hole and fit each end with inside and outside calliper. Double cutters are sometimes used for boring bar work and kept just for sizing holes. Driving wheels are sometimes quartered with double cutters in order to have all the holes exactly of a size. There is no reason why the gauge system could not be carried to a far greater extent in some shops than it is. For making a straight, smooth, true hole in wrought iron, there is nothing better than the half-round, hog or cannon bit; give it a true start and if it is properly made it is bound to go straight, if the hole is seven feet long.

U. S.

In spite of improved draft appliances for locomotives which are now widely known and recognized, some railroads sprinkle their passengers profusely with cinders and cloud them very freely with smoke. While railroad earnings were falling off steadily there was some excuse for postponing needed alterations on locomotives, but that excuse is no longer tenable. It is of more consequence to prevent the smoke and cinder nuisance (where it exists) than to provide luxurious palace cars.

Benefits Derived from Reading Mechanical Journals.

"In my last letter to you I told you how much I appreciated your valuable paper, and how useful I had found it on many occasions. I still look upon it as a valued friend, and must admit that it is still my best instructor.

I have just had another occasion to remember its usefulness. In this instance I had to re-tube an old boiler. Now I must say that I had done almost everything in the way of repairing boilers, both in patching, caulking, riveting and in expanding tubes; but I had never taken a tube out of a boiler, much less a whole set. A great many may think that this is not a very difficult job, and one should not allow such an easy thing to bother him. This may be true enough, if you have the tools to do it, and know just how to use them; but when you haven't them, then that's 'an oder ting,' as the Dutchman says. Fortunately, before I started to work at it, I took a look at an *American Machinist* that I had just received, and there found the very identical information that I wanted.

This was a 'Report of the Master Mechanics' Committee on the Best Plan of Removing, Cleaning and Re-setting Flues.' This is a most valuable report, and useful not only to me, but to everybody that has anything to do with steam boilers. It gives the modern practice of doing this work, not by one man alone, but by the most skillful men we have.

For removing tubes, the 'Hawks-Bill Cutter,' described by Mr. T. J. Hatswell, I found to be an excellent tool for cutting the tubes or flues; with this tool the work can be done quickly and without difficulty.

For re-setting the flues, I followed what I considered the best practice, as described in this report, and did the work without difficulty, and made a good job

of it, every tube being perfectly tight with a cold water pressure of 125 pounds per square inch.

Re-setting tubes or flues is a more important job than is usually supposed. I have seen this work done by ignorant, inexperienced persons, and have known the heads of the boilers to be blown out almost immediately after being used.

In a recent article, I noticed some good suggestions in regard to taking off gear wheels, pulleys, etc.

The means or ways described are good. I have proved most of them. I have also tried other ways not mentioned in this article, which may be useful to some persons.

If the machinery to be taken off be very heavy, as is sometimes the case, and the means mentioned above fail, it then becomes necessary to try something more forcible.

In such cases I usually resort to giant powder or dynamite. This method may be considered impracticable, or at least not in accordance with the best practice, but it is most effective, and if properly done works like a charm. I have used it mainly for heavy pinions and coupling, but it can be used on anything.

If it be a pinion that is to be taken off of large size, say 16″ or 18″ face by 30″ diameter, the best plan is to drill a hole down between teeth a little larger than giant powder, then take a piece about 1½″ long (for this size pinion), attach fuse, fill hole with water, then light it, and the pinion is off before you can say Jack Robinson.

The object is just to split the pinion—not to shatter it to pieces.

For large wheels and coupling it is not necessary to drill a hole. In this case it is only necessary to cut off powder the desired length, place it on the hub, cover it with clay or mud, attach fuse and light, and the job is done.

Some machinists even take or burst keys out with giant powder, but this is more liable to damage the key-seat, so I have never used it for this purpose. *There are only two things* to be looked *out for in using powder*—first, not to use too much, and, second, not to get too much of a shock on the pillow block. I usually block up or raise the pinion a little out of the bearing.

It is important to know how to take these things off, but it is far more important to know when to take them off. For instance, how many engineers know just when a gear is worn out and when it should be taken off? Very few; most of them let it run until it breaks; but this is a poor practice, as it usually breaks pinion and wheel as well.

I believe if engineers would express their opinion in regard to this matter, they would confer a favor on a great many persons.

I have often seen another trouble with machinery that is but imperfectly understood. For instance, crank-pins often wear badly on one-half, while the other half is perfectly smooth. Can any of your readers account for this?

Again I have seen slide-valves and steam-cylinders that would only work smoothly with one particular kind of oil, and another throttling engine that would only run evenly when the valve-stem stood in a certain place; if the valve got moved around only a quarter of a turn, the engine would run away.

There are a great many kinds of problems in engineering which will bother a man unless he keeps himself well posted; even then he will often find a problem to solve and difficulties to overcome that will take all of his knowledge and tax his patience to the utmost, as well as his ingenuity and ability. Often a man finds a great job on his hands, and nothing around to do it with, but still, for all that, it must be done, and quickly too.—*George Osborne in American Machinist.*

MACHINE SHOP GRADUATES.

There is a great deal said and written about graduates of schools of mechanical engineering; but we don't hear much about the graduation of men from machinery establishments. Yet the latter are far more numerous than the former, and the proportion of them that are successful is as great as the former, so far as our observation extends. These shop

graduates don't deliver any "commencement" orations, nor do they receive any parchment diplomas conferring degrees; but they go forth with a knowledge which is of solid, permanent value, and seldom have to unlearn what they have learned amiss. During the last nine years we have watched several of these institutions of learning (shops, we mean), and traced a number of the graduates they have sent forth. The record, if published as an "annual register," would excite the highest admiration in scholastic mechanical circles. One prominent machinery establisbment in New England, for instance, has graduates in business for themselves East, West and South, building machinery, sometimes in competition with their *alma mater*. The competition, however, does not imply any jealous rivalry. The graduates usually equip their shops largely with machinery from the parent concern, and in the latter may sometimes be found, at a later date, some machines designed and built by the graduates. These beginners in business are always willing to have it known where they acquired their experience; and as they are almost always successful, the "old shop" has no reason to disown them.—*American Machinist.*

DESPOTISM.—The New York *Tribune* voices the sentiment of despotism everywhere when it says: "The right of free speech does not give the right to teach wicked doctrines." So thought the Jews when they crucified Jesus; so thought the Christians when they barbarously murdered Hypatia; so thought Calvin when he burned Servetus, and so thought the Boston gentry when they drove William Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston with a halter about his neck. The Czar of Russia would not object to the *Tribune's* kind of "free speech"—the kind which first assumes that everybody is wicked who does not love the Czar, and that the wicked shall not speak. If Horace Greeley could assert himself, he would kick the editor of the *Tribune* into the middle of East River.—*Winsted (Ct.) Press.*

POETRY AND PROSE.—They were standing in front of her gate. His right arm was occupied in holding her up, while the other furnished a resting place for her little head. And they were watching the bright and glorious moon. It influenced the young man to such a degree that he said:

"With what refulgence does bright Luna shed her rays upon all inanimate creation, weaving weird fantastic shadows among the budding trees, and spreading a silvery glory over all? Do you observe the magnificent effect, Mamie?"

"Yes, indeed, Henry," she returned, "and did you see that Jen Clemens at the ball? She had on last winter's dress, made over, and she's worn that blue veil ever since I can remember. I never saw such a looking thing." Henry gasped, and the parson lost a fee.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PRAYERS.—A poor man who had a large family broke his leg, and as he would be for some time destitute of the means of grace, it was proposed to have a prayer meeting at his house. The meeting was led by Deacon Brown, A loud knock at the door interrupted the service. A tall, lank, blue-frocked youngster stood at the door with an ox-goad in his hand, and asked to see Deacon Brown. "Father could not attend this meeting," he said, "but he sent his prayers, and they are out in the cart!" They were brought in, in the shape of potatoes, beef, pork, and corn. The meeting broke up without the benediction.—*Boston Investigator.*

ONE OF THE COMPARISONS.—An itinerant minister was one day preaching to a "pack of hardened sinners," when he made use of the following original and rather striking simile: "My hearers," said he, "I can compare you to nothing but a parcel of knotty hickory butts; the gospel is the wedge," and throwing himself in the attitude of a backwoodsman, "by the grace of God, I am the beetle to *d-r-i-v-e* it into you!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 20, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Having recently made a visit to Omaha and the intermediate places between here and there, it may be interesting to some to know how matters are progressing in these parts of D. A. 82. The monotony of a through trip to Omaha has no interest, but arriving in Omaha late in the evening, and knowing that it was the regular meeting night of an L. A. in D. A. 82, and at that hour they must be in session, I, without waiting for supper, asked the hotel clerk to direct me to the K. of L. hall, and was somewhat surprised when he informed me that he did not think there were any "lodges" of the K. of L. in Omaha. (Perhaps he has not lived there long.) Disgusted with his ignorance I started out and soon found the place, having a slight knowledge of about where to look for it. I found those who are always regular attendants discussing what many other places are doing at this time of the year, a remedy for the warm weather complaint, (non-attendance of members,) and there is no reason, if the earnest workers that Omaha is known to have, stick to it and don't get discouraged, but that they will find the remedy when the weather gets cooler. But warm weather should be no excuse for the lagards, and it is to be hoped that members of this class who read this will see that they are in their place the following meeting and regularly ever after. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Omaha is certainly on the boom. It is surprising to see the number of new buildings in the course of construction, and men are in demand in all the building trades and probably will be until cold weather checks it. At the shops work appears to be in a progressive condition, except perhaps the foundry, which appears to be the company's policy to neglect and have the work done in somebody else's foundry. Why this should be so, with the facilities they have is a conumdrum. If some one else can do it cheaper (which I doubt) it is certainly a confession of bad management.

I met many men who are well known through D. A. 82, and all appearing to be prospering as well as the average worker.

The object of my visit was to stir up more interest in our Magazine, and it is to be hoped that the visit will have that result, at least I left there with good promises.

It is surprising to see how the towns along *the line of the U. P., in Nebraska*, are growing. *This is seen everywhere*, notwithstanding the prevailing low prices of farm products. Farming land and village and city lots are all held at high tide prices.

At Grand Island our order appears to be in a fine and progressive condition; the two L. A.'s (one German) work together harmoniously. The U. P. shops have but a small force of men at work building cars, and it appears strange that with the fine buildings and facilities they have at this place the company does not increase its work rather than to order its cars from eastern firms.

L. A. 4947 gave a ball on the evening of October 9th, and an enjoyable time they had. I found that there is a strong demand for an organizer at this place, the call coming from all the farming towns around, the farmers waking up to the necessity of joining hands with their fellow workers in other pursuits for the protection of their rights. Who can say that with this desirable class of workers knocking for admission that our order is in any danger of going down. This winter the order will snow great gains in Nebraska, this demand for an organizer not being confined to any particular part, but is the same throughout the State.

At North Platte an equally progressive condition is found, and North Platte remains as it always has, one of the strongholds of our order, and especially of D. A. 82.

The work in the shops has not recovered from the reduction made some months ago, still complaint cannot be made when compared with other places.

One noticeable fact, both at Grand Island and North Platte, is the neat, tidy appearance around the shops, both of the men, machinery and grounds.

The Knights of Nebraska are awake on the political situation; recognized labor champions are on both old party tickets for the Legislature in many places, and if the workers don't insure their election, regardless of party, they will have no one to blame but themselves if the laws are made against them this winter.

SCRIBE.

STOUT, Colo., Oct. 10, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Althought I am not a writer I want to give the readers of the Magazine some news about this part of Colorado. Stout is at present very lively because the company has large orders to fill in the shipment of stone. Every week day a train of 15 to 20 cars run up to Stout, made up of flat, coal and box cars, which are nearly equally divided and pushed up to the north and south quarry. Here they are loaded with all kinds of stone such as flagging, footing, paving and rubble stone and are ready to go out the next day. By reason of the great height the ledges are situated, steep and long slides have been temporarily fixed on which the stones come down like a thunderbolt, if not quicker, and are at once loaded on the cars or plied up by means of great derricks. By the winter we expect to

run several steam derricks and they are just now busy erecting heavy timbers and other material to put them up. The handling and loading of rubble stone is a very healthy occupation and the people engaged with it have always a good appetite and get away with great volumes of hash; it also is a great promoter of sleep.

The picnic which the Knights of Labor of Stout (L. A. No. 3667) and Fort Collins held in La Porte grove was a success as far as public opinion goes but financially it was a failure because we was't cheeky enough and give too much on the promises of some so-called friends. Many of the outside parties donated provisions for the picnic. Our object for which we arranged that picnic was not attained, the building of a new hall, but all the same we are going to have it some day in the near future when it will be needless for us to walk two miles after a hard day's work to the Spring Canon schoolhouse to hold our meeting. The boys are expecting soon a visit of our D. M. W. Brother Thomas Neasham so quick as he returns from the Richmond Convention. Brother Joseph Murray the champion of human rights is the real creator of the Stout Assembly and it bears his name, he the son of a workingman, a workingman himself, has reached the position he at present occupies, only by force of perseverance, energy, and will. He educated himself, and by the sole strength of his talent, has managed to organize the first Knights of Labor Assembly in Colorado, give it a direction and, in fine, discipline them. He is a man of convictions even more than an enthusiast. He has no hatred against the mighty on earth, but he wants power to be accessible to all and not concentrated in the hands of a few. He desires this power to be the reward of talent, not the crown of a glory purchased by the blood of thousands of victims. He admits no other superiority than that of mind, intelligence and labor; he especially dreams of the amelioration of the condition of the producing classes, and before anything, demands universal liberty—social and material liberty. A remarkable orator, his speech persuades, not like that of a bribed republican or democratic candidate (before election) by fictitious eloquence of well arranged words, but by rugged conviction, by the plain truth with which he paints the miseries of oppressed humanity, and by his eagerness to communicate his thoughts to his listeners, to make them the sharers of his opinions, and to lead them to recognize the truth of his assertions. He speaks of poverty, misery and vice, like a man who has seen these things at close range and has suffered by them. He moves his listeners, not by imaginary suffering but by real griefs; thus he is loved by the workers of Stout and the K. of L. are proud of him.

ROBERT L. TANKHOFF.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Oct. 17, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Everything here is rolling along as usual with apparently plenty of work in sight. We are working ten hours at present, but as it is only a temporary order I don't know how long it will last. Our back shop foreman, Mr. Wm. Edgecomb, is off on a leave of absence with his estimable family, sojourning in the East, and is expected to return on or about the 25th. Mr. J. H Egbert is acting in his stead. Therefore, it is unnecessary to say everything is moving along as well as usual. Thomas Hansell has resigned his position as round house foreman and Richard Hardy is at present occupying the position with apparent satisfaction. Mr. Adams, president of the system, and staff, passed through a few days ago, and those that saw them say they are looking well and are as gentlemanly as ever. Twelve of the business men of the town, appointed as a committee, conferred with Mr. Adams as to the permanency of the shops here, and he gave them all the encouragement one could ask for, So the prospect for our town in the future is somewhat flattering. Shoshone Lodge, No. 4, A. O. U. W., celebrated its third anniversary with a grand ball on Wednesday night, October 11, which was a grand success in every respect.

Co-operation is the grand and leading topic among the laboring men here, and bids fair for success, as some of the best business and most enterprising men are taking the lead and pressing the matter forward. L. A. 3810 is still in a prosperous condition, and everything is working as smoothly as could be expected. Politics appears to be one of the leading topics at present, and from appearances, those not consistent with the principles of the honest toiler are beginning to tremble. We have good friends to the laborer on both tickets, so it is hard to tell how bad the tickets will be scratched on election day. Weather fine for the time of year.

O. S. L.

LARAMIE, Oct. 21, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Times in the shops are about as usual. Engines 1273 and 1288 are almost ready for the road again, after a good overhauling. Engine 913 is receiving general repairs in the round house. Engines 813 and 816 have each had a broken pin, with bent rods, etc. Several engines have had broken cylinder heads. Business on the road is exceedingly brisk, causing considerable work on running repairs. There are more trains than ever, and there is certainly a want of more power, as the engineers and firemen cannot stand such running long. By the time the next number of the magazine is out the election will be over, and we shall then see what the working men have done. If every place does as Laramie, we shall find at the end of ten

years that the laborer will have gained nothing, as the wage workers here have drifted off with the old parties, without making a struggle for a labor ticket in any form, thus, by their actions saying, we have no grievances to redress. One of the local papers here is all the time slinging mud at the K. of L., and for no other reason to my idea, than that we do not just do as he wants us to. He is trying to blast all K. of L. men and all political fools (as he calls them, because they did not nominate his ticket) just as though he had authority to call the Almighty to "damn" or "blast" those who are not of his political or social belief.

The University building begins to loom up. The walls are built to the top of the second story. It will be a very imposing building when finished. The town grows steadily. There are at present writing a dozen houses nearing completion. There were two men injured here the past two weeks. One lost a part of a finger, the other part of a thumb. There are two patients yet in the hospital at Denver from Laramie.

The apprentices' wages have not yet been adjusted. The officials promised some months ago to attend to this matter at once. Would like to see this settled, so that those who are coming up to manhood may be able to rely on the word of those over them, and they in turn know that promises should be kept by men. The pay car was here and the boys feel some better. Yours,

J. H.

Since writing the above, another accident happened by which James King lost one of his legs. He is at present writing doing as well as can be expected.

ALMY MINES, Oct. 17, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

In viewing the past we can see changes taking place from time to time. The readers of the Magazine will remember the fearful disaster at No. 4 mine on the night of January 12, when all in the mine perished. I am pleased to state that there is a different state of affairs now. The place that has been dismal, gloomy and unsafe, is no more the same. The mine is about 30 degrees southeast, with a vein of coal about twenty-five feet thick, and what is worked will, I believe, average from fourteen to sixteen feet. More crosscuts and air currents are being made for the prevention of explosion and for the safety of the miners. Things look prosperous at the camp. More houses are being erected, better than the old ones, but in my estimation seven dollars and a half for the small ones and twenty for the larger, per month, is far too much rent for the miner to pay. If I make no mistake, there are about 150 or 160 miners and a number of day men, that will perhaps reach in all 200 employes.

I am sorry to inform you of the death of *James Ross, a highly esteemed* member of Evanston assembly. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. The large attendance at his funeral showed that his loss was keenly felt by his many friends.

T. K.

SOUTH BUTTE, Montana, Oct. 22, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

It is now two months since I have written anything from this place, so I will try and write a short letter to let the boys see how we are getting along. Since my last we have got a new msster mechanic vice John W. Else resigned. His name is C. A. Peavy. He is from the O. S. L. and he gives entire satisfaction to the employes in his department. His predecessor has gone back to pull the throttle, which he appears to love more than anything else in the line of work.

The shops at this point are now of no importance. There are only three machinists here, two of which work in the day and the other at night, and there is very little machinery. There is ne car shops, so there are no very heavy repairs done here, all large repairs on both engines and cars are sent away, the narrow gauge to Eagle Rock and the standard gauge to the N. P. shops at Sprague.

We had a grand ball on Friday evening, the 24th ult., given by our L. A., the B. of L. E. and B. of L. F., which proved an entire success, netting about $75 for the three organizations. It was held at the Ozark, the hall was well filled, there being upwards of eighty couple on the floor.

Our foreman (John Carlile) of the car department has been down with the typhoid fever, but am happy to state that he has got around again, and is showing his smiling countenance among the boys. During his absence his place was ably filled by our M. W., John J. Haggerty.

Since my last, we have had our D. M. W., Brother Neasham to see us. We had a special meeting for him to speak to us, and he spoke to us for upwards of an hour, giving us some very good instruction on different subjects, among which was co-operation, which would be very beneficial to us if we would only put the same in practice.

The elections are drawing pretty near and both political parties are doing lots of rustling, each one trying to pull the other to pieces. We have a Democratic rally to-night in our K. of L. hall, when we may expect to see the Republican party annihilated. Although we have no sympathy with one party or the other, locally, we have men on both tickets we would like to see elected.

STATISTICIAN.

DENVER, Colo, Oct 2, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

We have not any news for this month, except in politics, in which most every one appears to take an interest, especially among

the organized workers, as the political party have seen fit to place some of them on the ticket, as well as some of those who have been long known as the champions of those rights for which labor is organized to secure.

The Manufacturers' exhibition, now in progress in this city, is proving a success and is well worth seeing, especially for the workers, as it is a show of the product of their labor.

The South Park shops have been working full time and over time, and to a certain extent the K. P. shops have also. The past month the force has not been increased, but all vacancies caused by men leaving have been filled. The contract shops are quite busy at present, with good prospects ahead, but there is no boom here, and in the iron working trades there is no demand for men, hence many men who travel out here from the East are disappointed when they get here. They must expect to take great chances in getting work at their trades.

Politics are interesting most every voter nowadays, as there are a few good men in nomination for the legislature on both of the old party tickets. It is to be hoped that they will not be the ones to get left.

Brother Neasham returned from Richmond on the 24th. He returned in good health, but somewhat tired after so much traveling. He reports that it took the General Assembly a long time to do a very small amount of work.

In a private letter from our old friend, P. J. Lee, he says that he is very much pleased with California and the climate, but that he is not improving as fast as he had hoped. Los Angelos was most too warm for him and he is now at San Francisco, where his wife and family will go to meet him.

There are no signs of the new shops being put up here yet by the U. P. company, bad as they are needed. SCRIBE.

At a meeting of United Assembly, 3809, K. of L., of Leavenworth, Kansas, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, James Hughes, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisments are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be spread on the minutes and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased brother.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 20, 1886.

WHEREAS, L. A. 3218 has through a deplorable accident been deprived of the fellowship of Brother William Strasser; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his brothers, tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the distressed family of our brother, and as a token of our respect and esteem they be spread upon our minutes and published in our Magazine.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Oct 14, 1886.

At a regular meeting of Wahsatch Assembly, No. 3274, K. of L., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Him who doeth all things wisely to remove from our midst our late brother, James Ross, who died after a lingering illness at Almy, Wyo,, on the 14th day of October, 1886. And

WHEREAS, Brother James Ross was taken from us and all earthly cares in the very prime of his life. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the sad fate of our departed brother the K. of L. loses an earnest supporter of its principles, and this Assembly one of its best and truest members; his mother and father a dutiful son, his wife a loving husband, his child a devoted and faithful father, and his employer a sober, industrious and faithful servant.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his death and deeply deplore his sufferings, which have deprived us of the companionship of a noble-hearted brother. Consolation is offered us by the thought that our earthly loss is his eternal gain, and that he now is enjoying the reward of the all just and good, be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved members of his family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathies, knowing full well how inadequate are words to lesson the desolation of an aching heart, though earnestly wishing it might be in our power to soften the grief and anguish of the bereaved ones.

Resolved, That we assure the family of Brother James Ross that he was dearly beloved and highly esteemed by all his fellowmen, and by his death a vacant chair is left in our midst which will be hard to fill.

Resolved, That as a just tribute to the memory of our departed brother, we drape our charter in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the superintendents of the U. P. and C. P. coal mines at Almy for the loan of their teams at the interment of our deceased brother, and to the ladies of Evanston and Almy for the magnificent floral offering with which to decorate the casket.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our late brother, also be published in the U. P. EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE and the local papers of this city.

LYMAN HUGGINS, Committee.

THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

We often hear of the return of the "prodigal son," of the finest veal being served up to him and of his entire forgiveness. How often though, do we hear of the "prodigal daughter?" Seldom, very seldom, is the poor misguided girl allowed to return home. Why this discrimination? "To err is human, to forgive divine," but parents seem never to think of this when the daughter—more sinning—returns to the parental roof and prays for forgiveness as the son who has run his course, and returns when he has become tired of the world?

A woman will more fully realize the folly of her ways, and be more ready to reform if the opportunity is given her, but what is she to do? Her parents, the very ones whose arms should be ready to receive her, cast her away with the command never to darken their door again. Her own sex refuse to recognize her; employment she cannot secure; so there is nothing left for her to do but to continue in her evil course until death claims her as his own, and thus brings the long wished for relief.—*Anon.*

LONGER HOURS.

I notice that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who, I believe, is an ardent protectionist, says in an article in the August *Forum*,—and while not discussing the question of free trade at all, that the American laborer works on an average an hour a day more than the English laborer. Assuming the day's labor to consist of ten hours, the American works over ten per cent. longer than the Englishman. If the wages of the American laborer are higher than those of his Englist brother, as our protectionist friends insist, should ten per cent of this excess be attributed to the benign influence of protection, or to the mere fact that the Yankee works harder and longer?—*W. H. Foster in Nation.*

L. A. 3618, Boulder, Colo. Meets on the *second and fourth Thursday* evenings of each *month at the A. O. U. W.* hall, cor. 14th and *Pearl Sts.*

L. A. 4453, Huntington, Oregon. Meets every Saturday evening.

L. A 3218 Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m., and every fourth Sunday in the month at 2:30 p. m. at K. of L. hall, 15th St., bet. Larimer and Holladay Sts.

L. A. 3694, Wyandotte, Kansas, meets every Tuesday evening.

L. A. 3274, Evanston, Wyo. Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 3343, North Platte, Nebraska. Meets in Odd Fellows' hall every Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

L. A. 3748, Camas, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening at 8:30.

L. A. 3809, Leavenworth, Kansas. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, cor. of 6th and Shawnee Sts.

L. A. 3741, Pocatello, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

L. A. 3447, Golden, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, at 7:30.

L. A. 3392, Eagle Rock, Idaho. Meets every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock; in B. of L. E. hall.

L. A. 3509, Sidney, Nebraska. Meets every first and third Friday night in the month at Masonic hall.

L. A. 3678, Wamego, Kansas. Meets Thursday eveneng of each week at 8 p. m.

L. A. 3403, Sterling, Colo., meets the second and forth Monday evening's of each month.

L. A. 3746, Alderdice, Montana, meets every Monday evening.

L. A. 3216, Laramie, Wyo. Meets every Thursday even'g, at 7 o'cl'k, in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 3533, Ogden, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in K. of P. hall, Main St., bet. 4th and 5th.

L. A. 3767, Greeley, Colo. Meets every alternate Thursday, at 8 p. m. in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3261, Rawlins, Wyo. Meets every Saturday in Masonic hall.

L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyo. Meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30, in Odd Fellows' hall.

L. A. 2845, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3914, Omaha, Neb. Meets every Tuesday evening, at 7.30, in K. of L. hall, 1310 Douglass St.

L. A. 3740, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 4997, Grand Island, Neb. Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in K. of L. hall.

L. A. 2487, Cheyenne, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening at 7.30, in St. John's hall, cor. 19th and Ferguson Sts.

L. A. 3481, Green River, Wyo. Meets every Monday evening.

THE THREE TETONS.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1886.

OUR MAGAZINE.

One more number will complete the first volume. The time is near at hand when our organization will again be called upon to make a selection for editor and associate editor.

Through the able assistance of our contributors and correspondents we have been able to increase its circulation—while not to the fabulous number that some predicted, we are at least doing business on a safe basis. It has been encouraging to see the numerous papers and journals that have sprung up in the meantime; and to see them all reasonably supported, inspires us with some confidence for the future welfare of the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine. At times we were hardly able to perform the duties of editor; especially within the past few months since accepting the management of the co-operative store, our labor—to say nothing of the responsibility—has been materially increased. We are beginning to feel relieved to think that the expiration of our term of office is near at hand. Unfortunately we allowed our name to be used in the late election, but fortunately for us we were defeated by a few votes. We don't consider the defeat a disgrace by any means; considering our short stay in the Territory and the chances for becoming acquainted with the people. We feel highly flattered at the returns, and sincerely thank those who used every honorable method to assist us. Our money for election purposes was as limited as our time. We have always been opposed to the use of money in elections above what is actually necessary to defray expenses. The associate editor has in the past few months done most all the work pertaining to the Magazine and the November number proves conclusively that he is capable of taking entire charge of the Magazine. There are enough able contributors among our subscribers, if they take the necessary interest in this vexed problem that is bound to be uppermost in the minds of thinking people.

We would suggest that he be given charge of the Magazine after January first and we shall agree to assist him as a correspondent just as much as our time will allow.

We will not shirk any duty we are able to perform, and sincerely hope those who are able will continue to show a willingness to do

the same. Our subscription list should be increased to at least four thousand subscribers. Remember, you have but one officer in the District who is paid a salary who has been doing the work for the Magazine in addition to the work laid out for him; while others have labored for your benefit without recompense for anything aside of actual time lost while doing your bidding.

We do not want you to think that we are begging for your support. We only ask you to help yourselves and know of no better way to do this than to help to swell the list of subscribers.

If the Magazine has not reached your expectations you must remember that no one can work the usual hours each working day necessary to support himself and those dependent upon him, and be the ablest or best editor of a journal. We said in the beginning we would do our "level best." We will continue to do so if we may be considered of any help, whether we are connected with the Magazine or not in the coming year.

We know that the District cannot afford to pay any more salaries; therefore hope our suggestion will meet with favor.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

It has been fully demonstrated that the working man is beginning to understand the proper use of the ballot. It is a sign of the times when men like Henry George who have nothing to offer their constituents but the reputation of an hon*est man can poll* the number of *votes in a city* the most corrupt in politics of any city in the Union. The workingmen of New York have established a precedent for others to go by. They will eventually conclude that this is the best country in the world and that if we do not have the best government in the world we alone will be to blame.

The votes cast at the last election will be the most convincing argument that labor is becoming a most important element in politics; a few more such political issues will at least have a tendency to reform the political machine to such an extent, that honesty with the necessary qualifications will be the legal requirements for those who enter the political arena.

STRIKERS.

Some of our leading newspapers have figured up the loss of the late strike in Chicago to the strikers estimating the loss in wages to the men who struck at $300,000 and the loss of employment to two thousand of the strikers whose places were filled by men who were before unemployed, but do not show that there is something very wrong in society when two thousand unemployed men stand ready to take the places of those who struck.

The labor movement of which we now see the beginning is the vanguard of a movement which will become in the end a far-reaching triumph.—*Felix Adler.*

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary to do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE M. W. OF L. A. 2932, OF ELLIS, KANSAS.

Brethren: One year has elapsed since you placed me in the M. W. chair, and the time has come when I am to vacate it. And at this time I desire to thank you most heartily for the patience you have shown and the cordial support you have given me in the discharge of the duties of my office. No one knows better than myself my shortcomings, but the faithful and earnest desire I have always felt—to do the best I could for the welfare of our Order, has ever been the rule that governed my actions.

I would earnestly urge you to greater diligence and more earnest effort. Nothing is denied to well directed labor. Nothing is ever attained without it.

He who would win the golden prize of life—success—must rely upon his own clear intellect and strong arms and not upon inherited money, prestige or friends. In this severely practical age each one must struggle for his own advancement. Everything is gauged more or less by the power of present individuality. The glamour of an illustrious name produces little effect now. In this respect things have changed in a wonderful degree. Families rise and fall; fortunes are amassed and redistributed with amazing rapidity in this new country of ours. We often point to persons who have achieved success, apparently without effort, and have been told that these were the favored children of good luck. Believe it not. If the facts were known then doubtless it would be abundantly evident that they too were subjected to great efforts to gain their little summits. This fact comes home to us. To our Noble Order success comes to us only through the earnest, persistant and continued efforts of the individual member; prompt and faithful attendance upon all occasions to the *call of duty.*

It is a true saying that "God helps those who help themselves." Upon the shoulders of the workingmen of America and the world rest a burden and responsibility they cannot shirk nor lay off if they would. The future destiny of the working people rests with us and the future historian will detail to the coming generations the manner in which we discharge the duty that rests upon us. To know our duty and then do it is our bounden duty. That all are equally qualified it is not claimed or expected. Self-dependence is a duty I would strenuously enjoin, and to gain success we must cultivate the art of self-assertion, and unless we rely upon our own educated capacities high achievement will be impossible. I would urge you to the greatest possible diligence in investigating the principles, aims and character of our Order. Know for yourself; take no man's word or version of its objects and intentions. If founded upon principles, the carrying out of which will bring peace, happiness and comfort to the toiling millions, and is founded in justice, equality and humanity, then, brethren, see to it that through negligence, carelessness and indifference, you peril not its safety. Integrity should be our watchword. Without honesty of purpose and integrity of character true and permanent success must be impossible. Wrong actions, wrong principles, wrong conceptions of mutual obligations sometimes lead to temporary success. But success that is enduring must be achieved by the strictest laws of honor and integrity. We are following the footsteps and traveling the same ground that has been beaten by labor organizations in the past. Have we learned anything by their failures? Is the way easier or the prospect brighter for the future than it was to our predecessors. I think these spasmodic efforts in the past have developed into a line of action tha

PLEASANT HOMES.

Make home a pleasant place for your boys. Do not be so afraid of your best parlor that they may not use it. Let them have plenty of warmth and light, and entertaining books to read, and musical instruments, and any parlor games they like. Girls will stay at home, be it the dullest place under the moon, but boys will not. If their young companions are banished, if they are checked when they laugh, or sing, or make a noise, if they may not have their innocent freedom that they need, under their parents' roof, then they will seek freedom of some sort elsewhere. And there are always enough ready to beckon them to places where the bloom is brushed from youth's round cheek.

A young man will squeeze a little "fun" out of his life, and, if you want him to be a credit to you and to himself, make it possible to him to enjoy himself in his home. Let the home be a place to live and breathe in, not merely a roof under which he may eat and sleep.

In looking over some of the many papers in circulation, it does not requires but a glance to spot the monopolistic press, and in its discussion of the labor question shows a depth of ignorance or double dealing that it would be well for the wage workers to take note of. What endeavors they put forth to show that they are the friend of the horney-handed workers; what allurements they practice to keep them still in line, but the gall they sometimes exhibit is over-tiring, and a specific should be administered to raise their temperament slightly above the average. They of all others can tell us how much wealth is distributed, how much is gained by each individual, how much is hoarded away, and how little we, us and company, have the chance to handle. Those papers that still exhibit on suffrance any good feeling towards the working class are those that with sanctimonious sighs and alligator tears murmur that wealth is more largely produced by speculation than by labor and capital.—*Creston Advocate.*

WITTY.

An instance of a happy response is that of an old Southern Judge,—but whether Judge by courtesy or in fact, the writer cannot state—who must have had the faculty of quick and appropriate reply pretty well developed, if the story related of him is true. He had been a fierce secessionist; and the fact was not forgotten when, after the war, he re-entered the political arena of his native state.

Speaking at a certain place one evening, in the interest of his own candidacy for Congress, some one in the audience, who evidently had a good memory, inquired:—

"Didn't you speak here before the war?"

"I did!" proudly responded the Judge.

"And didn't you say we could whip the durned Yankees with pop-guns?"

"I did!", replied the unabashed Judge; "but, confound 'em, they wouldn't fight that way!"—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The present labor complications should have no discouraging effects upon organizations of wage-workers Their societies may be regarded for the time being in an unfavorable light, but if actuated by legitimate objects and sound principles, superficial opinions will do them no harm. The organization that can not stand the ordeal of the present difficulties has little right to exist.—*Railway Station Agent Journal.*

Diligence is the mother of good luck. Who has most? He who desires least.

The New York *Evening Post* is trying its best to persuade workmen who send money to the officers of trades unions that a large part of the money is stolen by the men designated to receive and distribute it. But the *Post* fails to name a single instance to support its malignant accusation. We have not heard of the treasurer of any trade union skipping for Canada with trust funds in his possession. to join that wealthy colony of bank officers composed of John C. Eno and others, who have stolen millions, and who have been recommended in the highest terms for uprightness and reliability by the *Evening Post*. Workmen who are careful of their money would do well not to trust too much to financiers on the recommendations of the *Post*.

Workingmen! don't rest in half measures of reform. Be moderate in spirit but radical in your demands. No change of hours nor rise in wages can be a permanent relief while the present Land and Money Systems continue. Their evil potencies transcend all such pitiful expediencies and will contiune to rob and enslave you until they are utterly destroyed. Make common cause with your employers against the usury which consumes your earnings and all their capital like a devouring flame. The millstone that is about your neck is sinking them also. Help them to work out your deliverance and their own by freeing the land and the money from monopoly.—*Our Country.*

There seems to be a wide divergence of views about the results likely to be accomplished by agitating the much-mooted labor questions. One of our New England exchanges publishes items about the refusal of large orders by Maine shipbuilding concerns, by reason of uncertainty in the labor situation; also expressions of other concerns in that line, to the effect that they might as well shut up shop and go out of the business. At the same time, another New England exchange publishes notes about large capitalists who propose to start a new and extensive shipbuilding establishment in the same city where the depression exists, according to the other paper.—*American Machinist.*

AN ERECT GAIT.

It gives to woman a queenly appearance, and to men an air manliness, integrity and fearlessness. To bend forward or downward while walking, indicates debility or mental trouble, and aggravates itself. and promotes disease. Pads and supporters are all pernicious, and worse than useless, because they teach the system to rely on them, and cannot support one part of the body without causing an unnatural strain on some other part, and, to that extent, tend to disease that part. There is always one easily available and successful method of acquiring an erect, manly gait, without any material effort, or feeling of awkwardness. Let the chin be a little above a horizontal line, which is easily done by keeping the eye fixed on the top of some person's hat or bonnet in front of you.

Ye men of gloom and austerity, who paint the face of Infinite Benevolence with an eternal frown, read in the everlasting book, wide open to your view, the lesson it would teach. Its pictures are not in black and sombre hues, but bright and glowing tints; its music —save when ye drown it—is not in sighs and groans, but songs and cheerful sounds. Listen to the million voices in the summer air and find one dismal as your own.—*Dickens.*

ONE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

If employers of all classes, including railway owners, would mingle more freely with employes, they would often come in possession of facts which would enable them to remove causes of complaint, to the mutual advantage of both. The last number of the *Railway Service Gazette* contained the statement of an employe who last winter was a member of a committee to settle a strike at the Pullman Car Works, at Chicago. This committee had in its possession such facts as would go far to show that Bradley, the manager of the Pullman works' was a great rascal, but all the efforts to have an interview with Mr. Pullman failed, and the only person whom the committee could reach was his man Bradley. Had Mr. Pullman then met this committee, it is probable that all cause of dissatisfaction would have been speedily removed, and the Pullman Company would also have saved the money Bradley stole, an offense for which he is now serving a term in the Illinois state penitentiary.

It is certain that one of the most prolific sources of trouble between employers and employes results from the incompetency of subordinates, who are vested with authority over their fellow employes. Where great numbers of men are employed there are many difficulties in the way of employers obtaining reliable information of what is transpiring among employes, and unfortunately, it too often happens that no effort whatever is made to do so. The reports of managers, superintendents, foremen, etc., are accepted and taken for granted as true, when often it is in fact the systematic policy of these subordinates to misrepresent the truth.

Some weeks ago a strike occurred in Perkins' carpet factory, Brookly, N. Y., where ninety-eight girls and twenty-eight boys went out. They did not strike for increase of wages, though some of the girls receive but $2.25 a week, but they demanded the discharge of the foremen to whose insults they had been subjected. *Repeated efforts had* been made to reach the ears of the proprietor but these were in vain. All petitions for interviews were referred to the very foremen against whom complaints were made. One of the insulted girls is engaged to marry a Knight of Labor, to whom she reported the facts. He brought the matter before his Assembly, and after investigation and upon the refusal of the proprietor to listen to the complaints, the Knights advised the strike. The Knights also commenced a prosecution of the foremen in the courts. A young ruffian named Lee, an assistant foreman, was found guilty of the charges made, but owing to his youth was sent to the reformatory. The result of the trial of the other foreman has not yet been reported. The case excites much interest.

Had the proprietor of this concern mingled freely with his employes and heard their grievances, he would have undoubtedly escaped the loss from the odium that attaches to his business. The public will justly hold him responsible, in a measure, for the brutality that was practiced in his manufactory.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

A TIE ORCHARD.

A queer phase of railway industry is a railway tie nursery near the little town of Farlington, Kan., in the southern part of the State. It is the largest plantation of artificial trees in North America, and is owned by the Southern Pacific. The different sections have been planted, respectively, two, four and six years. One-fourth is planted with the alianthus, the rest with the catalpa, and a few of white ash. Those first planted are now 25 feet in hight, the last about 12. Some of the taller are seven inches through the stem. There are in all about 3,000,000 of trees in full vigor on those plantations. Out of those plantations will come the railway ties of the future.

A number of Knights of Labor, in Frankford, Philadelphia, have just organized a co-operative company composed entirely of members of their order and they will also engage in the manufacture of textiles.

MORE LABOR TROUBLES.

Labor troubles are much less than they were last spring, and there was reason to hope that the country would not be much disturbed by them during the fall and winter, especially since business has so much improved. On the contrary, labor troubles are increasing. Last spring the workmen were chiefly responsible for labor disputes; now the employers of workmen are starting the principal contests. It is not easy for the public to trace all the labor disputes in coal mines and determine which party is at fault, for the ruptures are too many and too prolonged for the average citizen to keep informed about details.

In Chicago the pork packers, after running their establishments eight hours a day for some few months, have decided to return to ten hours. It don't require much study to see that if the packing shops in other places run ten hours a day, those in Chicago were working at a disadvantage when they ran but eight hours. If the eight-hour rule were adopted in all cities, competition would remain equal.

The knit goods manufacturers of the Mohawk Valley some time ago formed an association, and each executed a bond of $5,000, as a guarantee that they would close their works when ordered to do so by the executive officers. A labor difficulty having arisen in one factory in Amsterdam, all the knit goods factories have closed, throwing 20,000 working people out of employment No trades union of workmen has done anything more tyranical. We have never heard of a trades union requiring its members to make a financial pledge that they would cease work upon the order of the executive officers. Of course such a lock-out destroys good feeling between the manufacturer and the workers employed, whatever the result may be. It is the said that the knit goods manufacturers who have formed an association with such arbitrary rules, are trying to force the employes to abandon their union, which is virtually a declaration that they (the employes) shall not be allowed the same liberty of action in clubbing together as their employers. It forms no adequate excuse for these manufacturers to tell the public that some of them have been subjected to the same kind of action on the part of the workmen. If it was ever unjust and tyrannical, it is so now, and two wrongs do not make one right. The domination of might will not settle the question at issue, unless it also be the triumph of right. Conciliation, not war, is what is wanted to quiet labor troubles.—*American Machinist.*

MEDICAL ADVICE BY TELEPHONE.—Husband—My wife has a severe pain in the back of her neck and complains of a sort of soreness in the stomach.

Physician—She has malarial colic.

Husband—What shall I do for her?

(The girl at the "central" switches off to a machinist talking to a sawmill man)

Machinist to husband—I think she is covered with scales insides, about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning, take a hammer and pound her thoroughly all over, and then take a hose and hitch it to a fire-plug and wash her out.

Husband has no further need of this doctor.

Hereafter railway corporations in Massachusetts will pay their employes once a week. Why not? Indeed, why not make the law general? Take the average wages paid railroad employes, $1.79 per day or $10.94 per week, and it is safe to say the money in hand will have a purchasing power fully 10 per cent. above that of the credit of the employe, and often more. In the best mercantile establishments, where gilt-edged paper is accepted, the rule is 5 per cent. off for cash; but in the case of paying the employe once a week he is permitted to buy where he can buy cheapest, it gives him the range of the market, which we are confident, in the expenditure of say $11, he could save $2 or $100 a year. Cash is in demand. Credit is at a discount.

The following from the Cleveland Carpenter, is more pertinent to carpentry, but also applicable to other trades. "In England the dues in most Trades Unions are one shilling per week, or four shillings per month. Wages for carpenters average seven to eight pence per hour, so that a month's dues equal six hours work. In the United States the majority of carpenters' unions pay only twenty-five cents per month as dues to their union. Wages average $2.25 per day for ten hours, or twenty-five cents per hour. Consequently the American workman contributes a trifle over one hours' wages to support his union, while the workmen in England gladly gives six hours' wages. When the workmen of America are willing to take the same financial interest in their unions as do the workmen of England, then we can hope to see greater benefits for the members. A labor organization without financial backing is based on 'wind' and is very apt to 'go up in a balloon.'"

THE PENALTY OF PROFANITY.

The average small boy of the present day is seldom at a loss for something to say, even in the most embarrassing situations. Bobby, a precocious youth of six summers, had been indulging in profanity, and, in order to escape the punishment for which his mother had made preparations, he crawled under a barn and remained there in a state of siege for the greater part of an afternoon. When his father returned and learned how matters stood he made his way, with much difficulty, under the barn in search of the boy. "Hello, pa," said Bobby, cheerfully, as his sire approached, "you been swearing, too?"—*Boston Record.*

An English lockmaker has constructed a key which he says is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their wards or combinations. As described the key weighs three ounces, is nickel plated, and is said to be the result of three years' labor on the part of the inventor in making drawings of *different wards and* combinations.

The question as to what kind of oil is the best for lubricating journals depends largely upon what the pressure is. In journals where the pressure is not more than 200 or 300 pounds per square inch a light fluid oil is preferable. In cases where the pressure runs up to 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per square inch a much heavier oil or grease is preferable.—*Ex.*

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has announced that all convict labor in the state has been withdrawn from competition with free labor, and hereafter no convict will be employed in shops, on railroads or in any capacity where it will interfere with honest labor.

The new postal law now makes the taking of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same theft, and any person guilty of such an action is liable to criminal proceedings, the same as if he had stolen goods to the amount of his subscription.

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine for October is out and is replete with many wise sayings and much good advice. This publication is meeting with much encouragement by all classes of workingmen and employers.—*Evanston Examiner.*

L. A. 3343, of North Platte gave their third annual ball Friday evening, Nov. 26th.

Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.

COLORADO.

The extent of irrigation in Colorado is immense. There are 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 miles of secondary canals, and 40,000 miles of smaller ditches, which have cost in the aggregate about $11,000,000, and will irrigate 2,200,000 acres. The operation of this great water system has developed conflicting claims of various ditch companies and settlers regarding the right to use the water, which the dry weather of the present season has rendered very difficult of settlement.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

Hoxie is dead.

The article headed "One cause of trouble," taken from the *Railway Service Gazette*, is all truth. We are pleased to see our esteemed cotemporary come out so plain just at the time it has.

The Co-operative Foundry Company, of Rochester, N. Y., have the foundation laid, and are pushing the construction of an extensive brick foundry and shops on the line of the Central Railroad, about two miles from the city.

Many Locals have not sent in their report for quarter ending September 30th. This may be the fault of the officers whose duty it is, and the members may believe it has been attended to. Members of 3281, 3447, 3618, 3746, 3748, 3694, 3988 and 4987, should inquire into this. During the present month the Locals will be called on to elect their representatives to the annual meeting of the District, to be held in Denver, Colo., commencing January 2, 1887.

The railroad superintendents at their meeting in this city two weeks ago adopted a rule applicable to all roads represented, that "If an employee should be disabled by sickness or *other cause*, the right to claim compensation will not be recognized." The italicized words is the loopoole through which the railroad companies propose to crawl to escape responsibility. Employees who are mangled by the cars are to be dropped from the pay rolls the moment they are disabled. Our readers are informed that such arbitrary language has no legal status, and it is within the province of any court to deny the right to superintendents to create a rule so ungenerous and unmanly.—*Electric Age.*

The great strike in the mills at Atlanta, Georgia, has finally been settled by compromise between the executive board of the Knights of Labor and the southern manufacturers' association. The manufacturers agree to abolish the pass system, not to discriminate against anyone because of his connection with the strike or with the Knights; to remit rents falling due during the strike, and to submit all differences hereafter to a committee of two mill presidents and two employes, who are to choose an umpire if they cannot agree. The men, on their part, agree that if any man is discharged for cause his work or place shall not be boycotted, and that they will not discriminate against non-union men. Under these conditions the mills have started up again. The conditions seem to be equitable on both sides, and show at least the southern strikers have much more sense than some of their Northern brethren.

NOTICE TO LOCALS.

You are requested to have your statistician make out a report of the condition of labor in your locality and have the report sent to the district headquarters before Dec. 24th.

The report should give the number of men employed at the various trades or occupations in your vicinity.

The average pay received per hour in each trade or occupation.

The average time employed each month, average for the year, and where time is lost from what cause; the class or cond tion of houses and the average rent paid, and giving what proportion own their houses.

The cost of staple provisions and fuel; the price of board per month and such other information as will show the average income and necessary expenses of each man or family for the year.

A report of this kind is an important one and is easily made. If your statistician is unable to attend to it he should so notify the assembly and the L. A. appoint a special committee to collect the information.

DEVIL'S THUMB, ALASKA.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1887.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operative enterprises are springing up all over the country in rapid succession.

The signs of the times indicate that the next few years will show a marked increase in co-operative associations of every description.

The working men must learn to take advantage of the profits accruing on what they produce as well as on things they consume. There must be more co-operation among them in everything that will tend to increase their happiness.

While speaking on the subject it will not be amiss to give a brief history of the Laramie City Co-operative association, to give a faint idea of what can be done. But, there must be some who will take the matter in hand, who must expect to do considerable gratuitous work, and like the pioneer who is foremost to clear away the forest in the frontier for the purpose of using the soil, he must exhibit the same perseverance and expect to do his work without kid gloves. There must be a determination not only to speak but to act so that by the precedent established others may take advice and profit by the example.

On December 21st, 1881, nine men whose names appear on our charter, concluded the cost of living might be reduced; a charter was taken out for the Laramie City Co-operative Association, after each of the above had agreed to subscribe for a certain amount of shares. A store was finally started with a capital of $1,300 in a small room in the business part of town. Other merchants gave the association six months to wind up its affairs. Happily for those who were accustomed to pay exhorbitant prices for everything they consumed, the prediction proved a failure while the association was a success. From the little room they finally moved into larger quarters and as the business increased the shareholders did likewise, but not in that proportion that we would like to boast of. As a rule working men are suspicious and show a disposition of jealousy that is detrimental to the growth of an institution like this, therefore, all has not been smooth sailing.

To-day it gives me pleasure to state, that since connecting myself with the association and having served as president for nearly two

years I have noted the following essentials necessary to success: First, a good, active Board of Directors or trustees; second, a good business manager. If the business will warrant it a first class bookkeeper, and last but not by any means the least an auditing committee that is competent to examine books and accounts, who will report the true state of affairs to members of the association at their meetings.

The association has from the beginning been able to pay a dividend of one per cent. a month on capital stock.

After December 1st, 1886 a dividend will be declared on cash purchases to stop the increasing value of shares, and at the same time to fulfill the main object of a co-operative store, to learn people to pay as they go. Every store of this description should have in plain, gilt letters, for its motto the following: "Pay as you go and don't go until you pay."

In looking over our exchanges we are greatly surprised to note the co-operation that is being put into practical use by workingmen. This is encouraging as it is one of the levers with which the wage worker can be lifted out of the present degenerated condition. We hope to see the General Assembly in future give more time and attention to this. Since the workingmen are organized even as they are to-day, it is now the duty of all to co-operate with each other in every branch of industry and prove to the world that we can take care of ourselves. This we have in a strict sense been doing, while we have been supporting the millionaires. We must in future divide the support given them among ourselves, and let the drones in this human hive fall outside.

The work of the pioneer members is beginning to be fully appreciated. As manager for the association I am enabled to give below the financial standing or actual true worth of the corporation on December 1st, 1886, which is as follows:

Goods to amount of	$18,073.91
Fixed Stock to amount of	959.90
Real Estate to amount of	11,700 00
Open accounts to amount of	10,868.13
Notes in our favor	2,558 90
Money in safe Dec. 1	166.50
Total Assets	$44,327.34
The amount of capital stock taken to date is	$ 7,820.00
The corporation is worth to-day independent of all debts and capital stock	10,131.09
Makes the Ass'n worth	$17,951.09

We can all feel proud of the standing of our institution, not five years old as yet, and having a surplus unprecedented in the annals of co-operative history.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

The daily newspapers usually print what is most popular rather than what is otherwise; they are reflectors of public opinion; seldom, if ever, ahead of the times. We will therefore affect no surprise to see some of our leading dailies in the future advocating and supporting through their columns, measures they formerly condemned in the strongest terms. For proof of this watch New York and Chicago dailies the next few years.

They are like the ministers of Gospel in the times of negro slavery in the South, they are no longer in favor of slavery, and to have heard some express themselves about ten years after the abolition of slavery you would have imagined they alone were to blame for the freedom of the slave. We shall deem it nothing more than justice to see New York establish another precedent in selecting a journal on which they may depend, give it the necessary support to make it a daily so that instead of having a reflector of public opinion, we may have at least one that we may consider a leader. Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion. To conclude this we once more suggest John Swinton's Paper.

NEW YORK LETTER.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from our New York correspondent, who will contribute monthly to the magazine. We shall try and arrange for more correspondence of this class and hope to make the magazine a welcome visitor to our subscribers. We have worried through the first year by practicing a great deal of economy without being wrecked.

We have every reason to believe that the future of the U. P. EMPLOYE'S MAGAZINE can be made a grand success.

It will be with some pride that we will retire from the office of editor for the first year of its existance.

As the future management is left with the representatives to the D. A. we have considerable faith in its future welfare and will agree to give it all the assistance our limited time will admit to enable it at some time not far distant to be ranked as No. 1 on the list of magazines.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

It is expected by the press that they are to have a new trial, and that Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll will argue the necessity of this. It has been the opinion of a great many—and we confess that we are one among them—that if Loyd Garrison could have been tried for what the mob found him guilty of at the time he was dragged through the streets of Boston, he would have stood as good a chance to have been found not guilty as did the seven men who were sentenced to be hanged during the excitement by the Chicago jurors. To hang seven men is a serious matter, and as history records numerous instances where the innocent have suffered the same or even a worse fate than what is in store for the seven Anarchists, we may feel thankful that no hasty action has been allowed to be taken in their case.

HENRY GEORGE'S "STANDARD."

It is with pleasure that we announce to our readers that Henry George, the great reformer of New York politics, will publish a paper to be called the *Standard*. It is to be a weekly. The first issue will be out January 8th, 1887. With such a man as Henry George taking an active part in trying to better the condition of wage workers there is some hope that some of them will be taught to think for

themselves. Those who may not agree with him on all subjects will at least learn to solve some of the problems themselves. The best way to solve them is to help to do it, instead of waiting—Micawber like—"for something to turn up." Learn to help yourselves. When you do this, it is said the Lord will even help you.

THE *Railway Service Gazette*, published in Toledo, Ohio, by the former editor of the *Railroader*, has for some time been out in the form of a magazine. The *Railroader* has proven the theory of evolution to be a "demonstrated fact" by the change.

HOPE.

An old General, after a dreadful defeat, called together his staff and inquired about the condition of his troops. He was informed that they were suffering from nothing but from want of heart. They had food, but would not build fires to cook it; had all they needed, but had no heart for the hour. The General replied: "Unless we can fill their minds with hope, all is indeed lost." Those words might be repeated always along all the paths of mankind, for unless the heart be kept full of anticipation, all is ready in sad decline.—*Prof. Swing.*

THE FARMER.

Is it just that the farmer is compelled to sell his wheat at so small a price that he is no better off than a laborer? He works harder than the average mechanic and has money invested also, but from his soil the speculators and stock-brokers reap a harvest of gold. If there is such a profit out of wheat, let the man who cultivates, who takes *all the risk* of drought and rain, *frost and heat*, reap the benefit of *his labor.—Labor World.*

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Peoples' Servants Waking Up. The Henry George Campaign. That Glorious 68,000. Journalistic Reptiles Strangle Their Friends. A Grand Tournament. The Moral. Ladies Go to Work. The Fuel Question.

The people's servants at the National Capital, in obedience to a notification and warning from many of the ex-employers, the organized workingmen, have about made up their minds that they had better do something in relation to the acquisition of vast areas of the people's lands by numerous foreign capitalists. The indifferent, and somewhat mentally blank, so-called "statesmen" at Washington would never, of their own volition, have taken any notice of the land-robbers had not the Knights of Labor, in conjunction with their colleagues, the trade unionists, taken action in the matter. The country has cause to be thankful that organized labor has been the means of stirring up the apathetic legislative bodies, all over the Union, to the fact that there exist very many bitter burning wrongs to be righted and numbers of progressive measures to be adopted in the interests of industry.

Well-feathered, well-housed and duly warmed (regardless of the price of coal), and living on the delicacies and luxuries of the National larder, the servants of the people had become exceedingly drowsy and seemed to be falling into a death-like condition of stupid torpidity, when quite suddenly a million of Knights, half a million of trade union men, and as many more National Grangers, Greenbackers, and others in interest, shouted in their ears that greedy monopolists and other vultures were robbing the Nation. Rubbing their heavy eyelids and gazing about them in real or affected alarm, the drowsy fellows beheld a vision of labor, an immense army of organized workingmen, with terrible weapons—*ballots*—in their hands and bearing aloft

many banners with strange mottoes and curious devices emblazoned thereon. And the sleepy-heads heard these stalwart, determined looking men demanding attention to the outrages being perpetrated against the industrial classes. Thus vigorously aroused, the statesmen —yea, the President himself—begin to believe that the labor organizations and the new political labor party mean business. This is exactly the state of affairs in the City of New York.

Also, that wondrous Henry George movement has aroused the city to a sense of its awfully corrupt condition. The press that stood up for capital in the late contest is now trying, Mercury-like, to steal the thunderbolts of the new labor party, and would you believe it, even the *Tribune* devoted a column, the other day to the necessity of doing something to right the wrongs of labor. The *Tribune* meant, but did not say it, that the monopolists, capitalists, banks, etc., had better do the "righting" business themselves and so keep all their monopolies and right royal prerogatives and exclusive privileges safe in hand rather than trust labor with the task of righting its own wrongs. That cunning rodent at the head of the *Tribune* will not be able to deceive more than six of his readers so long as he allows a copy of that broken contract to remain in the columns of "the *Printer's Journal.*" How much I would like to write a long, long letter concerning the Henry George campaign. It was a most glorious effort to rescue the city from the vice-like grip of the corruptionists; but to do the subject full justice, to depict the astonishing activity, the wonderful endurance, the masterly and stirring oratory, the lion-hearted courage of the great leader, impelled as he was by an intense enthusiasm born of conviction that his cause was just, and moved to almost supernatural exertion, under pressure of a phenominally active and tireless brain-power. To portray this in proper terms, and to recite the acts of devotion, of self denial, the persistent and laborious effort, and the faithful performance of duty on the part of his most immediate adherents, composed of bright, brave and brainy men, is a theme well worthy the best efforts of a poet laureate of the order of Homer. Indeed, and in truth, it was a most knightly thing to do. It was a terrible battle—a grand tournament, full of dramatic incidents and touching episodes. On the part of labor a poor but right valiant knight, dauntless and tireless, who led his gallant 68,000 trusty men, poor as their leader and no less faithful. On the labor side, only five journals — *John Swintons Paper*, the *Boycotter* (now the *Printers Journal*), the *Leader*, the *Day*, the *Reflector* and the *Judge*. On the side of capital, the whole city press (with the exceptions named above), the Wall street gamblers with their millions, the heartless monopolies and soulless corporations, the "heelers, sluggers," hacks, demagogues, officeholders and place seekers; both the old parties with their large experience in the infamous art of carrying elections by fraud, intimidation (aided by the police), and bribery. Oh, it was a grand, yet pitiful sight to witness—that unequal contest between poverty and boundless wealth; between a handful of intrepid journalists on the side of labor, with sturdy and defiant John Swinton in the van plying his trenchant pen with the force and vigor for which he is justly famous, and opposed to them were the heads and fronts of the great dailies, though with a following of reluctant employes whose consciences smote them as they wrote up and reported the incidental phases of the fierce contest. It was to them a matter of bread and butter, but distasteful in th

extreme. A large number of these disaffected attaches of the N. Y. press gave a dinner, after the election, to and in honor of the man whose principles had been bitterly assailed and grossly and knowingly misrepresented by their employers. Such was one of the remarkable features of the memorable Henry George campaign. The worst feature, however, in the contest was this: Several of the daily papers which had been built up, enriched and made famous for their large circulations by the working people, were conducted and controlled by men who turned, like loathsome, venomous and treacherous reptiles upon that poor struggling and impoverished band, contending as it was for the rights of the people and for the good of suffering humanity and ruthlessly strangled it to death. The *Sun* was especially ungrateful and treacherous, and has in consequence suffered a loss of circulation amounting to many thousand copies. The moral to be drawn from this sad experience is that the working people must make their own papers a power in the land and so have a press upon which they can depend in the hour of need and in the heat of a political contest. A number of ladies who are prominent in labor circles here are getting up a fair from the proceeds of which they propose to purchase a fine new press for the *Leader*. This is a fine example of feminine force and enterprise which should be followed up by the working women and girls of every city and town in the country where a labor paper exists, or is trying to. Does the U. P. EMPLOYE'S MAGAZINE need a new press? If not, perhaps an outfit of new type or 50 reams of paper would be acceptable. Come ladies, emulate the noble example of your working sisters of New York and do something practical *toward the success of* industrial ef*fort and resolution.* After the first steps are taken you will be agreeably surprised to find how pleasant and gracious a duty you have assumed. You will soon ascertain that the project will take of its own volition, form and shape, and move on with celerity and ease that grows out of the charm of co-operative hands—lightening work and making it a pleasure. In such a cause you can secure contributions from recreant members of labor organizations, who, as a rule, do the most talking and least practical good. They cannot refuse to do their share of the work if you ask them, while the free-handed and gallant men who prove their sincerity by their deeds will do theirs. Among the latter you will find those manly men who ignore the press of the enemy and help to sustain the journals devoted to the interests of working men and women. Such men are consistent, intelligent and just. They will help you, cheerfully and willingly.

Those mercenary and merciless rascals, the coal fiends are praying for freezing weather and heavy snow-falls as an excuse for raising the price of coal. The poor woman who buys a pailful of coal every day pays at the rate of $20 a ton for the fuel that keeps herself and children from perishing with cold. The coal syndicates, conspirators, monopolists and millionaires have organized their forces to control the fuel of the land, as they suppose, but I say to our people, Mr. Grover Cleveland and his cabinet, and the National and State governors and legislators down to the poorest and humblest human being on earth. that if there were not an ounce of coal in the bowels of the earth, nor a stick of wood on its surface, nor a reservoir of petroleum, we should yet have exhaustless quantities of something that would take their places in the stoves and on the hearths of the people. How easy the government if it were a government of and for

the people, could frustrate the schemes of the coal monopolists. Wouldn't it be done if the government knew how to do it? Oh, no; the minds of our statesmen are not dwelling upon a subject so directly concerning the welfare of the poor. Their hearts lean in the opposite direction. But I will tell them how to do it in my next letter.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.

There are many who believe we are not progressing, that we as workers are no better off than a year ago, and others, that we are worse; that the chain has been made stronger, but this cannot be. True if indications are to be relied on the condition may be much like that of a man who has started to build a house, when asked how he was getting along said "finely, have got the ground leveled up for the foundation." In our case we may have but a few of the tools on the ground, still it must be called progress. The action at the last election and the comments we hear from all sides show it.

The following taken from the Denver *Tribune-Republican* of a late date would have been a suprise if it had been two years ago that they had published it:

The financial laws and commercial systems of the country furnish just now the leading topics of the nation. They are discussed from the pulpit, from political platforms, in the quarterly and monthly journals, by college professors in college class-rooms, in the official reports of government officers, in the President's message, in the journals which aspire to be teachers of the public, and lastly, but not by any means least, in the halls of the trade assemblies and Knights of Labor. Perhaps the one place where they are discussed least, and as a whole less understood, is among the merchants and the busy men of *trade.*

Certainly there is nothing of more interest to thinking men, because these are things which deal directly with dollars and cents, with the prices of things that men buy and the prices of things that men sell. There is a rapidly growing belief, too, that these financial laws and commercial systems are largely, if not altogether, responsible for the great evils in our social organization; for the creation of the widest extremes between wealth and poverty; for the formation of the great monopoly pools and combinations on the one hand and the trades unions and Knights of Labor on the other. And there is a growing opinion, too, that these laws were dictated and systems organized by that form of selfishness which measures all human good with a golden rule whose inch marks are thousands, and foot marks are millions of dollars. And there is a growing opinion, too, that as the evil lies in the law, the remedy lies at the ballot box. These opinions are building up political parties, or changing the issues between the old parties and educating the masses in doctrines which are bound to influence the nation for good or evil, and possibly to materially change its forms.

The people who set by comfortable fire-sides aud are plentifully supplied with life's needs, know little of the strength and power and spread of the new doctrines; they do not know that they are gathering in such force as to produce a radical revolution, peacable no doubt, but like all revolutions, one that will spring from below, and come so suddenly that it will astonish and bewilder the comfortable people who rest in the calm belief that the system is as firmly established as the everlasting hills.

This revolution will be due to the idea whether it is right or wrong, that the condition of the working masses is not as pleasant and favorable as it should be; that, some-

how, while vast fortunes are being more rapidly accumulated than has ever before been possible, the poor men find it more and more difficult to purchase life's comforts and lay up a mite for a rainy day, and the idea carries with it the conviction that this condition of affairs is due to the financial and commercial laws, which favor the rich necessarily at the expense of the poor.

This kind of thing can be heard talked every night in the week in the Knights of Labor halls in Denver, and perhaps all over the United States; about the sitting-rooms and bar-rooms of boarding houses, and in the shops and homes of the working men. And they point to well known facts in proof of their statement that the systems favor the rich at the expense of the poor. They compare notes as to the assessments on the cottage home and the vast property of the millionaire, and they see that the rich man escapes paying his share of the expenses of the government which protects him and his property. They read that though the railroads of the United States represent a capital of almost eight billion dollars, their taxation in 1880 was only $13,000,000. They see the prices of labor, and everything that labor produces, rapidly decline, while the price of bonds and mortgages advances; and it takes no very wise man to know that the result of this is to benefit the men who own the bonds and mortgages and secured debts, while it injures the poor men. They see the coal companies combine to advance the price of coal, at the same time that they try to reduce the wages of the miners, and they read that there is no law by which this can be prevented. They see the rich get rebates, while the poor pay exhorbitant rates. They see railway corporations form pools to advance *the price of* freights, adding to the *cost of food and clothes* and fuel, *and they are told* that there is no law by which this can be prevented. They read of the working men who are arrested, tried and convicted of conspiracy, and sent to the penitentiaries because they combined to obtain good wages, and they know then there is a law for the punishment of poor men for doing what rich corporations do with impunity. They see contests between rival railway companies, in which one tears up the track and ruins the engines of another, and no arrests are made; and they see workmen who injure the property of a railway company, with which they are quarrelling about wages, sent to the penitentiary, and then they say there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. And as they study the financial problem they see that labor is taxed while capital escapes taxation. And they see that rich men enforce the laws, and they say "they enforce them in their own interest, and to our injury."

We have just seen a party of Americans start for Mexico to found a colony, the distinguishing principle of which shall be the equal rights of all men, with favor towards none; and we read in the papers that there are thousands of intelligent, industrious and respected people in the United States who have joined the colony to bet- their social position by obtaining the rights that are denied them in the United States. Did anybody ever dream that a colony would leave the land of the free for a foreign country, for very much the same reason that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock? With such evidences as these on all sides, will the comfortable, well-fed and well-housed people of the country not recognize the issue now before the people, and study its importance?

Ignorance is often the parent of evil. It is from this point that wrong may be expected. Ignorance upon the part of those who attempt to apply remedies, may

make a bad matter worse. It is a question which calls for thought, for discussion and for charity.

"GOOD MEN" ALWAYS WANTED.

Notwithstanding all the talk about a plethora of labor, the fact remains that labor is in inadequate supply in many branches of industry in which superior skill, diligence and steadiness of self-control are required. Even in the dullest of times intelligent and faithful labor is befriended in a way to make its burdens comparatively light; in truth, it suffers only in exceptional and unavoidable cases. With labor, as with lawyers, there is always "plenty of room on the top floor;" but there are no elevators in the world's great employment building.

How many times, with the complaints of idle labor still ringing in our ears, have we heard employers speak of their inability to secure "good men!" Good men. What is the difference between good men and men who are not designated as good? There is all the difference in the world. The good man is the man who is faithful to his employer and his work, and has, it may be, a moderate or a very great degree of skill and intelligence. Besides, he is punctual and sober and looks forward to justly earned preferments and rewards. In short, he is a man who has sense enough to recognize, and the disposition to act upon, the fact that this world only gives for "value received." In contrast with the man who is not good, he is not a hopeless or noisy hanger-on, content with his lot and his individual littleness.

As tending to show how scarce really competent and trustworthy men are in some branches of industry we might give names and places almost without number. But much is not required; a circumstance which we have in mind may be taken as representative of many coming under common observation.

A manufacturing concern introducing a new industry here in St. Louis found itself at a serious disadvantage in respect of labor. The hands were all brought from the east, and, although skilful workers, proved themselves to be domineering and neglectful of their duties. For days together some of the higher-salaried workers would remain away from the factory, drinking hard and fast in neighboring saloons. Promises of reform were given only to be broken, and discharge and the introduction of new men from distant points were followed with apparently little improvement in the morals of the force. Finally, the concern hit upon the plan of educating home talent in the ways of its business—young men of approved morals and and conceded merits. The son of a professor at Washington University was among the number given employment. In a shorter time than had been expected the new hands mastered the details of their work, and are now quite as proficient in all respects as their predecessors. The son of the professor at Washington University holds the position in the factory requiring the greatest degree of skill, and imposing the most serious and important responsibilities. The net result—"a force that we can trust implicitly."—*Age of Steel.*

When you feel as though you could not say enough in favor of a man, declare with the most pronounced emphasis that he "is one man of a thousand." This will be strictly true, so long as there are 999 other men in the world.

The New York Locomotive works at Rome, N. Y., are building for the Union Pacific ten new switch engines.

Fifteen new standard freight engines have been ordered by the Union Pacific of the Baldwin works, Philadelphia.

WORK AND HABITS.

If the Knights of Labor can infuse in the mass of the organization, the same ideas of personal habits as are voluntarily acted on by the managers,, they will do much to improve the status of workingmen, whether laborers or mechanics. There already has been much improvement in this respect, the change being more attributable to more intelligent estimates of the value of good habits than those which prevailed a generation ago. It was considered not unusual for a first-class workman to have his periodical sprees, and to be a free liver in the coarser meaning of the term; indeed the union of loose habits and the reputation for competence to do a good job appeared to be natural and expected. "Blue Mondays" were common, the best workmen not putting in an appearance until Tuesday, requiring a day to get over the weekly debauch. Such men appeared to consider that their skill as mechanics entitled them to a license that was injurious to themselves and harmful to the employer's interests.

But the employers tire of these practices, and the dissipated workman cannot so readily assume on skill as an excuse for his bad habits; the old notion of the union of drunkenness and duty, of immorality and ability, of high pay and low habits, is exploded. One of the most competent and efficient foundry foremen the writer ever knew, lost his place in the establishment where he managed nearly fifty men, and his caste in the community, by his persistent practice of intemperate drinking. Said the manager, shortly after his dismissal: "I hardly know how to fill his place. There are not half a dozen men in the country who are his equals in the mixing of iron, the tempering of sand, and the carefulness of general management. I never lost a casting under him of the value of ten dollars. But I needed him six days in the week, and I paid for his coolness, his judgment, and his full capacity. I do not require my men to be total abstainers, although some might benefit by that method; but I do want their intelligent work."

It may be a necessity that employs unreliable skill and presumptive talent, but employers will apply a remedy as soon as they can. The workmen may be certain that personal good character and personal good habits are compatible with steadiness in work and skill in handling tools. There is no proper show of independence in working five days and loafing two days because the man is a first-class mechanic, and can assume on that fact and the forbearance of his employer. One of the best, as well as one of the largest establishments for building machinery in this country has its own temperance organization in the shape of a mutual improvement society, and the proprietors justly boast that they have the best *personnel* of any shop of an equal number of hands. There are no "Blue Mondays" in this establishment.—*Scientific American.*

Dickens wrote, "There is nothing, no, nothing beautiful and good that is forgotten. An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle will live again in the better thoughts of those who loved it, and play its part, though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of heaven but does its blessed work on earth in those that loved it here. Dead. Oh, if the good deeds of human creatures could be traced to their source, how beautiful could even death appear, for how much charity, mercy, and purified affection would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves."

WIN A FRONT SEAT IN LIFE.

Here is something from the pen of a Boston teacher of metaphysics, that is worth reading, and remembering, too :

Make up your mind that you will have a front seat in life and you attract to you the powers that carry you to the front seat. If (in mind) you take the back seat, you get only the back seat. The confident, determined mood of mind, steadily kept up, brings to you other confident people. Confidence in the business world means both cash and credit. There is not half money enough in this country for doing its daily business. What is lacking in coin and bank notes is made up by men's names written on bits of paper promising to pay certain sums in a certain time.

Don't be a screw. What keeps thousands of noses on the grindstone of hard times is that they have no confidence or courage in themselves to take risks or responsibilities. They keep a poor house in their minds and live in it. They aspire to be only a screw in the business machine instead of striking out and making a machine of their own. The screws are bookkeepers, telegraph operators, clerks and all who never plan anything beyond a situation and steady wages. Confidence and brains combined find such screws ready made by the thousand. It makes the screws do as much work for as little money as possible. When one screw is worn out it throws it aside and gets another.

The screws find fault with the monopolist. Their real slavery is in their own minds. They never think, aspire, plan or demand in thought to be anything but screws. They think there is no place for them at the head of the business. Their first and great step towards staying permanently at the tail of a business lies in thinking that they must remain at the tail. Because *what is assumed* or kept steadily in thought always frames an outward exact like of itself in what can be seen. If you think clean clothes you will always have clean clothes.

Always aim high. A workingman ought never to look at a millionaire's palace without saying, "I am going to have a palace like that." His saying this in dead earnest is one thought among many others which pushes him towards and into his own palace. Because it is your thought that pushes you to do things. If you are in the apple trade and a thought suddenly comes to you that you can sell a hundred barrels of apples at a certain place, you can't stay away from that place. The idea will push you on.

Real business does not lie alone in being industrious. The goody-goody books and maxims have only told half the story about industry. A great deal depends on what you are industrious about. If you spend all your time and strength in polishing pans or blacking your boots your industry won't carry you very high. The industrious mind in a rested body plans in an hour what brings in more money than a tin pan polisher may earn in a year. People who work only or mostly with their bodies have as good a right as the capitalist to work their minds. The world always wants newer things, more curious things, more improved things, more amusing things. No workman in any trade, any art, any profession, should be content with doing what some one has done before him, even though he does it well. He should aim at doing something better than anyone has done before him. When he can do this he must next push it on the world's notice.

Push is a talent as much as skill in any art. You can commence pushing by imagining yourself as a pusher. Keep yourself before yourself in your mind as a pusher, and such frame of mind will at length make you push. There is a power

in a continual imagination of yourself in any certain character which does make you more and more like such character. Imagine that the best belongs to you and you will find the best coming to you. Imagine the worst, see yourself in the poorhouse, and the poorhouse comes to you. Success, like charity, must commence at home in the mind. If now you are compelled to live in a poor room and on poor fare, do so only under protest. Keep your mind on the better room and the better fare. Don't say, "I' spose I must always take up with this." Say instead, "I am going to have better things than these." You are then creating for yourself strength, not weakness. You are then ever strengthening this inexplicable mental attraction which will bring these things to you.

AS THINGS ARE.

Editor Magazine:

The whole world seems agitated at present regarding the labor problem. The Italians are in trouble, the Russian poor are disturbed, the Germans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and others are agitated, the French are demanding work, the Spaniards are compelling the government to look into the matter. The Belgians and English are striking. The Irish are working and crying for independence and bread, and this whole continent is at a loss what to do and many are fearful as to the results. And for why? Simply because those who have plenty of this world's goods are not satisfied, and those who have none desire bread to eat. I have been reading some of the statements regarding London, how big, strong men in their desire to get some weak soup and dry bread to sustain life for themselves, wives and little ones, will struggle one with another until the blood flows down their faces whilst the poor *starving* women and children are *compelled to stand* and look on. *And the picture is not* only true of London, but every city in England and the United States, where so much wealth is represented. The report of New York shows nearly one-fourth of its population to be paupers. In every instance in the same city where there is extreme wealth is extreme poverty.

Passing through Chicago a short time ago I was accosted by some most pitiable objects asking for a copper. Having a short time to spare, I stood and watching one poor half starved, half clad creature beg, I noticed that he never asked the man for help who sported his gold watch and chain with diamond seal, nor did such ever offer to give to the helpless.

In every instance of relief it came from some man plainly dressed who without a doubt was earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. There are some exceptions among the wealthy but how few. Too many of them live forgetting that God made of one blood all people to dwell upon the earth, and that if their blood should be mixed with the blood of the poorest beggar on the face of the earth that there is no science could separate, and forgetting that hundreds of their noble class (?) step down every year into the ranks of the poor and needy. I have seen the account of the goods of the duke sold at the auction block. I have seen the millionaire reduced until he borrowed enough from a laboring man to buy a meal. I have seen the laboring man without home and friends, with not sufficient clothes to cover his body at Christmas. I have seen the large owner of real estate die heart broken because he lost his earthly goods; the merchant reduced to the porter and the stock gambler made a beggar. These men of money shut their eyes to these scenes and say: "I will not be so foolish; I shall never be so reduced," forgetting that at some unlooked for time they lose their equilibrium,

and fall down, down without hope of reprieve. They treat the man in moderate circumstances with derision, the man who makes a respectable living by honest work, with contempt and the very poor they despise and condemn.

There is a day of reckoning coming and if men in this life do not find it, He who holds the winds in his fist will cable them to give an account for the many opportunities they have had of doing good and have not done it. Yea, I fear many of them will hear the words, "Thou in thy lifetime receivest thy good things—but now thou art tormented."

H. J.

ARBITRATION.

All subjects that have a bearing upon the labor problem are fraught with deep interest, for this vexed question is certainly to the front and all indications are that it will stay there, until a more satisfactory solution is found for the difficulties that arise between employers and employes. To say that neither the blacklist on one side nor the boycott on the other furnishes a solution for the settlement of the troubles is to assert a fact that should be recognized by all not blinded by the prejudices of class. Should the law so far forget its dignity and duty as to permit a universal system of boycotting and blacklisting, and should this become the general practice in all labor troubles, it is certainly not far out of the way to presume that in a little while the condition of both employers and employes would be most deplorable. He that advises the employment of the blacklist or the boycott as a factor in the settlement of labor troubles is an ill advised counselor, and an enemy to the public no less than to employers and employes.

A solution must be found that will bring the conflicting elements together from concessions on both *sides, and this,* we believe, exists in the principle of arbitration and its applications in one form or another. We doubt if the way is clear for the establishment of tribunals whose decisions shall have the rigor and binding force of decisions of the courts. But fortunately the conditions are such that this is not necessary. When the proper tribunals are established, either by legislative enactment or through voluntary action of the labor organnizations and employers, the force of public sentiment will, in the first place, rarely fail to bring the subject up for arbitration, and in the next place, if the decision shall be very nearly in accordance with the merits of the case, public sentiment will continue to exercise its potent influence and enforce the decree of the arbitrators.—*R. R. Service Gazette.*

EXCHANGES.

We are in receipt of No. III, Vol. I, of the *Railroad Reporter*, published at Decatur, Illinois, monthly, published in the interest of railroad employes. It is a neat, well arranged paper. We wish it success. Railroad employes have many interests to be looked after and it requires all the papers that can be supported to do it.

The Railway Section Foreman, published by the Track Publishing Company, monthly, at Mt. Auburn, Iowa, still continues to successfully look after the interests of trackmen.

The Railway Service Gazette and the *American Railroader* have consolidated, and is now published weekly as the *Railway Service Gazette and American Railroader* by the Railway Service Gazette Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

The *Trades-Union* of Atchison, Kan., has been removed to Topeka, Kan., and the name changed to Labor Chieftain.

FOR LIBERTY.

TUNE—"Scots wha hae' wi' Wallace bled."

See the proud Alsatian stand,
Viewing work of his deft hand;
Gift to us from Francos land,
Emblem of the free.

See the statue rear its head,
Far above old ocean's bed,
Sentry o'er our honored dead,
All for liberty.

See the torch within the hand,
Bear aloft the nation's wand,
Symbol of a nation grand,
Peace and unity.

O, thou flaming beacon star!
[illegible]hy radiance spre
Guide the weary mariner,
O'er the surging sea.

May thy friendly shadow fall,
'Round the poor whom men enthrall!
Be to them a sheltering wall!
A shrine of victory.

Since we freedom's cause espouse,
Plight anew our earnest vows,
Rouse ye! willing brothers, rouse!
Onward to the fray.

Not alone have alien slaves,
Bowed them to usurping knaves,
America has worthy braves!
Pleading to be free.

Come we not 'mid cannons roar,
Thirst we not for human gore!
Win not thus, the victor's power,
To set the captive free.

No emblasoned armament,
To the front by heralds sent,
Tender hearts with partings rent,
To free from slavery.

Let the *ballot* be our shield!
Valiently our armor wield!
Conquer, or upon the field
Let us nobly die!

Bravest of the brave are they
Who the suppliants call obey,
Let not tyrants have full sway
In America.

We will break the bonds in twain!
Bury with the martyred slain,
Who have bled in every vein,
For sons of liberty.

WAMEGO, Kansas. M.

Reports show that there has been 6,111 miles of new railroad built so far this year, against 2,533 miles for a corresponding period in 1885. *3,509 in 1884,* 5,819 in 1883 and *9,574 in 1882.*

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

We often hear the laboring men congratulate themselves that they pay no taxes. And yet the poor fellows don't know enough to comprehend the fact that Labor pays all the taxes.

The house owner may pay a tax on the house which he rents to the laborer, but he always includes the tax in the price of the rent.

The storekeeper may pay tax to the state, but he charges it up in the price of goods he sells to the laborer.

The banker may pay a tax to the government. But he covers it in his rates of interest. This rate of interest he may not get direct from the laborer, for the laborer seldom borrows money from a banker. Perhaps the banker loans it to the groceryman, who, in turn, charges it up in the price of groceries which he sells to the laborer.

The idea was once well illustrated in a sign which hung over the door of a London inn. It represented four men standing upon each other's shoulders. At the top stood the king, and on his breast was the legend. "I govern all."

Under him was the soldier, and on his breast was the motto, "I fight for all."

Next to him the clergyman, upon whose breast were the words, "I pray for all."

At the bottom stood the laborer, every nerve strained to support his tremendous burden, and on his breast was written, "I pay for all."

And so it is, always has been, and ever will be.

Don't fool yourselves, oh, delvers in the soil, the workshop and the mines, that you pay no taxes simply because the tax-gatherer does not come around to you in person and demand taxes. In some way the government gets its hand into the laborer's pocket and from thence takes all the taxes that are collected.

Editor Magazine:

By the time your next magazine reaches the subscribers another year will have gone and the assemblies will be at work with their new officers. If all the assemblies are as it is here we will not be surprised if an awful consumption is reported as one after another declined office as fast as they can be named. However, we are happy to say, like every other place, there is a few who put on the harness and go to work. But this is not the worst feature; there are too many careless to their own interest. The writer has missed four meetings during the year and during that time has heard complaints and requests from eight or ten members, who have not been seen in the assembly during that time; they keep their dues paid up and so think and act as though their part of the work was done. If they are asked to serve on any committee they complain of incompetency or lack of time, yet they are always the first to find fault and can talk fast enough in a crowd outside. Now, I claim if any man can hold an argument with another he can come up in the assembly room and give his ideas to some extent at least. This idea that when a member pays his dues he is a good Knight is erroneous; he is no more a good member than a soldier would be who never saw or handled a sword or gun. In order to be good substantial men they must study the workings of the order and then they will be prepared for the conflict. I could not blame any member nominated for M. W. if he stood up before the Assembly and asked for, yea and demanded a promise of attendance before he accepted office.

Hoping this will come to the notice of many members of the order and many more may see the necessity of attending more regularly *than before, is* the wish of H. J.

LABOR NUGGETS.

Those who are wedded to their cups and cards are virtually divorced from labor organizations.

The selfish are the weeds of society.

True charity towards suffering humanity, is like the fragrant perfume of beautiful flowers.

Kind words soothe our cares, like the music of birds.

To prefer others, rather than self, is an indication of a great mind.

Those who would conquer the world for right, must first conquer self; for we all sow the seeds of our own lives.

Weeds grow of themselves; wheat needs planting and cultivating, so with the mind.

Poverty as often springs from mismanagement as from want of thrift.

Life's contest is between right and wrong: On which side are we?

"Love thy neighbor as thy self," would be as good for the Goulds and Vanderbilts of society as for the poor.

We shall at some time be compelled to crucify selfishness, either on the cross of charity or on the cross of remorse.

"Unity in things essential, and non-essential liberty," is a good motto for all labor organizations.

The car of reform, in which sits the Goddess of Liberty, is often retarded in its onward march by the demon of intemperance.

Organized labor should pay no attention to the croakings of ill-omened birds of prey, but should remember that organization is growing in grace and stature in the eyes of all the world.

Confidence in self and in the just cause to which you are connected is the ablest weapon you can use against the enemies of the laboring class.

G.

THE MOST JUST TAX.

In advocating an income tax to meet the cost of the pension list, Senator Vorhees unwisely handicaps a righteous principle of taxation with an unpopular application of it. The objection will at once be made, as it was when the same proposition was brought forward during the session of congress, that the demoerats wish to discriminate against pensions to the Union soldiers by requiring a special tax to pay them. There is no need of separate revenue for special purposes. The proceeds of taxes should go, as heretofore, into a common fund, and be used for all the authorized expenses of the government.

But it remains true that an income tax so levied as to leave out the people of small earnings, and properly graded in its proportion, is the justest tax that any government can lay. It is paid by those only who have something to pay with, and is proportioned according to the ability to pay. It is no more "inquisitorial" than any adequate system for assessing personal property now is. A small income tax would enable the government to abolish the tariff on sugar, which cost the people over $50,000,000 last year, and materially to lessen the taxes on other necessities of the people, upon which the poor must pay not only in the same ratio, but oftentimes nearly as much in amount as the rich.

An income tax would take burdens off the poor without oppressing the rich.—*N. Y. World.*

COL. INGERSOLL ON POLYGAMY.

Polygamy is just as pure in Utah as it could have been in the promised land. Love and virtue are the same the whole world around, and justice is the same in every star. All the languages of the world are not sufficient to express the filth of *Polygamy.* It makes of man a *beast, of woman* a trembling slave. *destroys the* fireside, makes virtue an outcast, takes from human speech its sweetest words, and leaves the heart a den, where crawl and hiss the slimy serpents of most loathsome lust.

Civilization rests upon the family. The good family is the unit o good government. The virtue grows about the holy hearth of home—they cluster, bloom, and shed their perfumes around the fireside where the one man loves the one woman. Lover—husband —wife—mother — father — child — home! Without these words the world is but a lair, and men and women merely beasts.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATIONS.

Mr. J. A. Francis describes the following method of artificial respiration in the *British Medical Journal.* The body of the patient is laid on the back, with clothes loosened, and the mouth and nose wiped; two bystanders passed their right hands under the body at the level of the waist, and grasp each other's hands, then raise the body until the tips of the fingers and the toes of the subject alone touch the ground; count fifteen rapidly; then lower the body flat to the ground, and press the elbows to the side hard; count fifteen again, then raise the body again for the same length of time; and so on, alternately raising and lowering. The head, arms, and legs are to be allowed to dangle down quite freely when the body is raised. The author alleges that this method is most successful, and it is so simple that any one can perform it without teaching.

It is said when Jay Gould was a boy he used to lead the horses down to the drinking trough; this indicates that Jay began to water stock very early in life.—*New Haven News.*

Nobody knows to this day what a time Noah had of it in the Ark with the antediluvian ancestor of the present Kentucky mule.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue ends the first year of this management, and with it many subscriptions expire and a renewal of your subscription is earnestly solicited. The local MAGAZINE'S agents along the line of the Union Pacific Railway might call on you who reside in the vicinity at an early date. To our patrons who are scattered throughout the country we ask that renewals be sent to the office of publication at Denver.

Complete sets of back numbers of Vol. 1 will be sent to any address, post paid, on receipt of one dollar. Vol. 1, handsomely bound will be sent to any address, post paid, on receipt of $1 75.

A new year is here, the good and bad acts of the past are on record. As Knights of Labor have we done all that lay in our power to do to further the principles of the order and thus to better the condition of ourselves, our fellowmen and of future generations? Have we made our home as pleasant as we might? Have we in going to purchase goods seen that those we bought had the K. of L or Union stamp on them; that they were not made by scab, Chinese or prison labor? Have we patronized our Co-operative store, or where the co-operative store has not yet been started, have we patronized the store-keeper who keeps none but Union made goods, and who helps us in return by advertising in our labor papers? Have we subscribed for and read our labor paper, or have we taken one of the class that has been working 365 days of the past year to make slaves of us? Have we attended our Assembly meetings regularly and kept our dues paid up? Have we gone to the polls on election day and cast our ballots for only those candidates who are pledged to enact only such laws as will bear equitably on all, and to repeal such unjust laws as are now on our statutes, and for those candidates who are pledged to see such laws justly administered? Have we cast our ballots for such candidates without regard for party affiliations or personal prejudices? If we have not done all this, should we not have done so? the answer must be yes. Then on the opening of the new year, and its first page of its record is before us, let us write there, each for himself, these resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is evident from my past record that I have failed in many things to properly perform my duties as a man,

Therefore, In order to have a guide for my actions the coming year, do I

Resolve, That I will make my home as pleasant and comfortable as it lies in my power to do;

That I will see that the K of L. or Union stamp is on all goods I purchase or order for my use and the use of my family.

That I will make such promise good by insisting that I will take no other and that I will trade with only those who keep them.

That I will advocate the establishment of co-operative enterprises, and will assist to make them successful by patronizing them to the full extent of my power.

That I will assist to extend my principles by subscribing for one or more papers that advocate my principles.

That I will cast my ballot for only such candidates as are known to be honest, and who are men believing in principles of equity and justice; men who are not owned by any corporation or party.

That I will thus cast my ballot, without regard to party affiliations or personal prejudices.

That I will attend my meetings regularly and keep in good standing; and further, in order that I may at all times have a clear brain, to be ever on the alert for the faithful performance of its duties in guiding me, I will avoid the use of intoxicants.

That I will seek such associates whose surroundings and conversation will tend to elevate, rather than to degrade me.

Signed ——— ——— ———.

The railway section foremen met in convention in Council Bluffs, Iowa, November 25th, and organized the Brotherhood of Railway Section Foremen of North America. Such an organization can hardly be called a trade union, for the section man of to day may be the section foreman of to-morrow, and the foreman the section man. We think if the organization had been started with the object of including all track men, it would had been more in accord with the spirit of the times. The section men should now all join the K. of L., which recognizes no cast, class or creed; all stand on the same level for the advancement of humanity.

Henry George announces that he will begin the publication of a weekly paper entitled the *Standard*, he says: "My purpose is to make a newspaper that will, while keeping abreast of the times, in all the main departments of human thought and interest, and afford a field for free discussion of social and political topics by the ablest writers, shall give earnest support to the great movement that is now beginning for the abolition of monopoly and the recognition of natural rights. A paper so full and strong and fair as to meet the desires of our friends and command the respect of our opponents."

WHIIE in Laramie we visited the store of the Laramie Co-op. Assocation and were shown through the establishment by Mr. H. Breitenstein, the gentlemanly manager. The large buildiug is packed from cellar to garret with goods, which the manager informs us, he buys in car load lots. The business of the association is rapidly increasing, and its affairs are in a most prosperous condition. The workingmen of Laramie have just cause for congratulation on their efforts to better their condition by practical co-operation.—*Laborette.*

L. A. 3218 will give its second annual entertainment and ball to Delegates of D. A. 82. Wednesday, January 5th, in the Denver Music Hall, Sixteenth street, between Larimer and Holladay. Lincoln Hall was first engaged but the large sale of tickets convinced the arrangement committee that it would not be large enough, hence the change. Ticket holders please make notice of this. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Sr., died at his home in Boston last Nov. 20. He was the third son of John Quincy Adams. Since he was made the victim of sharpers who took advantage of his weakness four years ago, Mr. Adams had always been accompanied by an attendant. He had at no time been confined to his bed or rooms, but had taken gentle out door exercise and often enjoyed a drive in the city. He was out of doors about ten days ago, when he came, according to custom, from his home in Quincy to his winter residence in Boston.

A happy new year to all. The indications are that there will be a large attendance at the District convention, not less than 45 delegates. We trust that all will be in Denver before 9 o'clock a. m. January 2d. Quite a number of locals have not sent in the name of their delegates-elect up to date (Dec. 25th).

The subscription to Henry George's paper, the *Standard*, will be $2.50 per year. We call special attention to our advertising column, where we give a special reduced rate, whereby the MAGAZINE and the *Standard* can be furnished one year for $2.75.

The 24 hour system has gone into effect on the U. P. system with the new time card. Shopmen will now work from 7 to 12 and from 13 to 17 o'clock, and on assembly nights should start for the hall at 19 o'clock to be there in time to open up promptly at 19:30.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE APPRENTICE REGULATIONS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of General Superintendent,
OMAHA, Nov. 27, 1886

General Order No 39.

With a view to promoting the interests of employes and securing a higher standard of excellence in the company's service, the following regulations governing the appointment and service of apprentices in the machinery and car department of the Union Pacific Railway Company, are announced, superseding all previous regulations in conflict therewith.

S. T. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

REGULATIONS.

1st. Form of Application.

Candidates must make application for admission to apprenticeship in their own hand writing, (Form 2388) and execute apprentice's release, (Form 2358) which will be enclosed to the Master Mechanic of division, or to Superintendent machinery, Omaha, Neb.

2nd. General Requirements.

Candidates must possess a natural aptitude for mechanics, and have a settled personal desire and purpose to become skillful and competent workmen.

3d. Age.

Applicants must be between 15 and 21 years of age at the date of application. No others will be considered.

4th Physical Requirements.

Candidates must be physically sound, of robust constitution, and free from any deformity, hereditary or acquired tendency to disease or infirmity, which might render them unfit for the laborious service of the Company.

5th. Educational Requirements.

Candidates must be well trained in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English Grammar, physical and descriptive geography, free-hand drawing, and the history of the United States.

6th Examination.

Candidates will be examined:

First, by two medical examiners, to be designated by the Chicago Surgeon of the Railway Company, whose decision as to their physical qualifications will be final.

Second, by one or more instructors, to be designated by the Superintendent of Machinery, whose decision as to their educational qualifications shall also be final.

7th. Meetings of Examining Boards.

The two examining boards will meet at least once every three months, if there are places to fill, at such points on the line of the company's railway as may be expedient, timely notice of which will be sent to all accepted applicants.

Candidates failing to pass the physical and medical requirements can not apply for re-examination for three months after rejection.

[An illustration of the character of the examination, which applicants for apprenticeship will be expected to pass, will accompany this.]

8th. Preference in Appointment.

Others things being equal, preference in appointment will be given to sons of employes of long and faithful service, and especially sons of employes killed, injured or disabled in the service of the company.

9th. Assignment to Probationary Class.

Candidates will be first assigned to the probationery class in the order of seniority of examination, and according to the standard of excellence attained in the examination they have passed, and as vacancies occur will be assigned to the particular branch of mechanics in which they show an inclination or aptitude, and in which, as determined by their examination, they are the more likely to succeed.

At the expiration of three months, candidates in the probationary class will be re-examined, and those passing will receive a commission as apprentices in the sixth class. Those who fail to

the second examination will be given three months additional in the probationary class, and failing of promotion a second time, must give up their place, and will not be again eligible.

Candidates found on second examination to be exceptionally advanced or apt, will be furnished special opportunities for technical instruction, and may be advanced in classification according to their merits, upon recommendation of the examining boards and approval of the Superintendent of Machinery.

As the report and finding of the examining boards will be final, and as a sound body and constitution, good natural capacity and aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance and an orderly disposition, together with correct moral deportment, are essential qualifications, candidates knowingly deficient in any of these respects should not subject themselves and friends to the chances of future disappointment by entering upon a career which lacking these qualifications, they cannot successfully pursue. It is, therefore, suggested to candidates for admission to the company's service, that before leaving their homes they should have themselves examined by a physician and by an instructor of good standing. By such an examination any physical disqualification or want of educational preparation would be revealed and the candidate spared the expense and mortification of a useless examination and rejection.

It is to be understood, however, that such examination is *solely* for the convenience and benefit of the candidate, and in no manner affects the decision of the examining boards.

10th. Classification.

The term of service of apprentices will be four years, dating from the first day of the month in which they enter the service. The classification and pay, until further notice, will be as follows, subject *to revision and change* at the option of *the Company, thirty* days notice of *proposed change to* be given, in all cases:

Classification and Schedule of Pay No. 1.

Class.	*Term of Service.*	*Rate per Day.*
Probationary	First 3 months	$0.50
Sixth	Second 3 months	0.50
Fifth	Second 3 months	0.75
Fourth	Third 6 months	1.00
Third	Fourth 6 months	1.25
Second	Third year	1.50
First	Fourth year	2.00

The compensation and classification of apprentices now in the service will be made to conform to the above classification, schedule and regulation as closely as practicable, to date from October 1, 1886, and in accordance with the following schedule, but it is not intended to work a reduction of pay in any case:

Those now receiving the various grades of pay designated below will be considered as in the following classes, graded according to pay.

Grades of Present Pay per Day.				*Class.*
$0.50	and less than	$ 75		Sixth
0.75	" "	1.00		Fifth
1.00	" "	1.25		Fourth
1.25	" "	1.50		Third
1.50	" "	1.75		Second
1.75	" "	2.00		First

11th. Discipline.

Apprentices will be subject to the discipline of the Company, and violation of its rules, neglect of its interests by inattention to duties, unsatisfactory work or other deficiencies will be cause for dismissal.

While liable to suspension by their immediate official superiors, apprentices will not be dismissed from the service, except upon order of the Superintendent of Machinery, whose decision will be final.

12th. Certificate of Service.

Apprentices are not bound by indenture but those who complete satisfactorily the term of service for which they are engaged will be given certificate of service, character and ability.

13th. Continuance of Service.

The Company cannot guarantee continuance of service during the full term of apprenticeship, but will endeavor to

regulate admission to this service so as to avoid as far as practicable the necessity of reducing the force of apprentices

(Illustration of character of examination will be given next month.)

TELEGRAPH KEYS.

Much time and ingenuity has been spent in constructing telegraph keys that will break the circuit clear and clean, with minimum motion of the lever.

Make firm, solid signals, without extra exertion or pressure and have easy action and soft touch.

The Herbert key, a cut of which may be seen on another page, has been constructed with a view to secure these results. The *Inventor* says: "The electric sparks, *which appears as the points of the key separate* has been a constant annoyance to telegraphers and, in order to get beyond its influence and send clear cut signals to the line, it has been necessary to give the key-lever more vibration than most operators prefer to use. Our duty, in planning a key, is to present some means by which the action of the spark shall be defeated. We recognize the electric spark as inherent in the electric current; and, so long as there is force sufficient to actuate the electro magnets of the relays, the spark must be in the current's path in greater or less degree, according to the battery power used and the wire's action in inducing other wires to aid in augmenting this spark.

The spark being in the field as an enemy, it becomes our duty to dissipate its force and increase our own. This increase is secured by inserting in the circuit an additional break, or pair of contact points. There being two pairs of points in the Herbert key, the measurement opening of the circuit is twice the motion of the lever; that is to say, if the lever moves one-sixteenth of an inch there is a break of one-eighth of an inch. It is believed that a spark that would leap one break of one-eighth of an inch, could not leap two breaks of one-*sixteenth* each, Three or four pairs of contacts would be useful; as, by increasing the separation in the circuit the lever's vibration could be reduced to an absolute minimum. Two pairs will be sufficient, probably for all classes of work, either message or press; also, for train dispatchers' circuits.

The spring contacts will be useful in wet weather to make the signals longer, firmer and more distinct, without increased pressure or exertion; and without the usual hard work that has seemed necessary in keys with rigid points. The spring contacts are brought into play instantly by adjusting the screw at the end of the lever.

Incidentally, the spring contacts have a buffer-action aiding the lever to a softer stroke.

By the long flexible lever, the striking point being at the end of the short arm, the entire length of the flexible lever intervening between the knob and the striking point, gives a soft touch.

Operators whose arms have failed, and to whom the use of the ordinary key is painful, find that they can use this lever with ease. The lever was constructed to be beneficial to operators who are troubled with paralysis, and my expections are fully realized.

Editor Magazine:

DEAR SIR: Much is being said about the apprentice schedule just issued by the U, P. Railway Company, and many qnestions are being asked, some of which I here give you. Why should the railway company require such an educational standard at the hands of a boy desiring to become a machinist? It is admitted by many that a good education will make a better man in any position. But when we look over the employes of the U. P. and other corporations, yes, and private firms too, we find many men who cannot boast of any education, in fact many holding high offices, receiving good salaries who cannot write intelligibly, whilst many with far better education are not even on the first round of the ladder and never expect to get any higher than they now are. Should I

say they have no particular friend or relative to help them? This idea is often advanced and it often seems to be the case, although there are some worthy exceptions. Again, if the company demand such an examination, why do they not pay proportionately? No person can get an education without money, and the better the education required, the better the pay ought to be. If a machinist requires a better education than a clerk, why should he not have more pay and the same privileges, or rather just dues? Also, why should an engineer who is examined only regarding a locomotive, be paid from 75 cents to $1 per day more than a machinist. We certainly cannot but acknowledge if it requires a better education to lay and repair track than to build a locomotive, the track man ought to be best paid. This is acknowleged by all mechanical and other journals.

We believe if there had been as strict a rule years ago all over the United States as the U. P. are adopting to-day, that the trade would be worth far more than at present to the mechanic, and the employer would have been better off as well, although they might have had to pay higher wages, Mechanics would be far better as a rule and the Company would have had better work done by the men as a consequence. Whilst there are differences of opinion among men as regards the fairness of the schedule, we trust that whatever is done will be done for the greatest good to the greatest number, for if this is not the case, the schedule will certainly fail in that it ought to do. Hoping you will give this a place in your journal,

Yours,

H. J.

Railway churches are to be attached to trains in South Russia. Owing to the long distances traveled and the constant work, the officials claim they have no chance of attending divine service so carriages fitted up as churches will run on Sundays and fete days.

LEGISLATION.

There has been much time spent in drafting measures to be passed on by the various legislatures in the Union the coming winter, but they all have much "sameness" about them but the following one to regulate Sunday work, is original, it evidently has two objects in view, to do away with Sunday work, and to do away with lawyers.

Be it enacted by the legislature; that the sale of any article or any material whatsoever, especially of any kind of intoxicating liquors, be prohibited on Sunday. That druggists or other persons, cannot sell or give away to any person or persons any intoxicating liquors of any kind, under any pretext of selling it. or giving it away as medicine or any motive or intention whatsoever, and any person caught in the act of violating this law, shall on the first violation pay a fine of $50, on the second, $100 on the third, $200 and six months in the county jail and on each additional violation, 12 months in the county jails, and any policeman or other official, who is detected, in favoring, or screening, or shielding any person or persons, who violate this law shall be deprived of his position, and any lawyer who is found pleading in our court for such violations of the law, shall be deprived from all representation in any bar of justice in the state.

The sale of hardware, dry goods, groceries and material of every description shall be prohibited on Sunday, and finally that every store, saloon and distillery in the state shall be closed on Sunday, and any person caught violating this law shall be subjected to the aforesaid penalties, and any public officer or other government official, who aids, or abets or encourages such violation shall be deprived from office instantly, and all lawyers, judges or attorneys who are caught pleading for violators of this Sunday law shall be forever excluded from every court and bar of justice in the state, also, that all corporations, syndicates and wealthy individuals shall not be allowed to let their employees

work on Sunday, except where through mere necessity it is required to do so, as a gas house, smelter, steamheating works, a broken rail strap or bridge on a railroad requiring instantaneous action; and all corporations, syndicates and wealthy individuals who are employers of labor who violate this law, shall for each person whom they compel to work on Sunday pay a fine of $10 to the state, and any person who goes to work on Sunday on his or her own free will shall pay a fine of $3 to the state.

PROTECTING AMERICA LAB)3

airman Huston, of the Indiana Republican State committee, owns a dog, for which he boasted in a public speech he paid $4 a week board. Mr. Huston also owns a hose factory where a large number of working girls are employed. He pays them six cents a dozen for putting toes to socks. At this useful occupation the majority of them are able to make eighteen cents a day or $1.08 a week. Mr. Huston thinks that if a dog can live from Monday till Sunday night on what can be purchased for $4, a working girl can subsist for the same length of time on what can be purchased for $1.08. Mr. Huston is an ardent Republican and an enthusiastic advocate of a "protective tariff," becau se it shuts out the fruit of foreign "pauper labor" and keeps American wages at the top notch,—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Nothing more clearly separates a vulgar from a superior mind, than the confusion in the first between the little that it truly knows, on the one hand, and what it half knows and what thinks it knows, on the other."—*Holmes.*

The whereabouts is wanted of Lawrence Fletcher. Any information as to above that is sent to the editor of this journal or to his wife in Patterson, N. J., will be thankfully received.

All firemen under 21 years of age on the Deleware, Lackawana & Western have been discharged, and in the future *no minors wil* be employed.

Mr. Pierre Lorrillard advocates "a legacy tax" of 10 per cent. on all fortunes over $200,000, to prevent the transmission of great fortunes from generation to generation. Something of that kind will have to be done or the Republic will soon be owned by a few families. That would go on until a civil war would grow out of a riot; then, after that chaos came, there would be a relocation and new adjustment of things.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

A dispatch from Uniontown Pennsylvania, says the engineers on the entire system of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have made a demand for pay for overtime.

A recent lesson in the Sabbath School was on the death of Elisha, and when one of the scholars came to the clause, "they buried him," the teacher asked, "Why did they not cremate him? Do you think there is any encouragement in the Bible for cremation?" "No encouragement whatever," was the reply; "they tried it on the three that were cast into the fiery furnace, and didn't make it work.—*L. F. Magazine.*

BROMIDIA.

In the decline of life, when exhausted nature habitually repels the restorative influence of sleep, there is nothing so suitable to induce healthful repose as one-half to one teaspoonful of bromidia, at bedtime. It may be taken for years, in the same dose, with the same effect and without detriment. —*Amer Med. Journal.*

New Jersey is trying to claim Noah because he is a New-ark man. "Yes," remarks the Burlington Hawkeye, "but you know he looked out of his Ark ansaw land. Give the South a fair show in this thing."

The polls is the place at which a strike can be carried right into the enemy's camp.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

DISCOURSE BY ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

The Distinction Between Anarchy and Socialism Pointed out—Anarchy the Destruction of Government, Socialism the Re-organization of Society.

The sermon on "The Demands and Outcome of Socialism," delivered by Rev. Dr. Robert Laird Collier, of All Souls Church, has been the subject of considerable comment by laboring men, a large number of whom were present. Sunday evening a committee appointed by the Central Labor Union addressed a letter to Dr. Collier requesting him to consent to its publication, which he granted. The sermon is as follows:

"I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling in his wages."—Malachi, iii., 5.

"We shall never again in this world fall upon times the keynote of which is the content born of ignorance or the apathy born of submission to the existing order. The demands that are being made by the working masses are no longer made with bated breath, but with the logic and the appeal of common sense. They will continue to be made until the unchristian and the ungodly greed and oppression of wealth and capital shall be shamed into repentance and reformation of life. So long as millions of the rich live in wanton luxury and millions of the poor live in abject squalor, as is now the fact in all Christian lands, in so far Christianity will be a mockery and in so far all religion will be an hypocrisy. The distance between the rich and the poor, the high and the low, in all that makes our material life a comfort and a pleasure is so vast and so selfish that the socialistic movement, though much mistaken in many of its methods, is about the only practical Christian movement now evident among men. It is indeed the only movement of large and growing volume that seems to have in it any universal hope for the race. Our whole civilization is based in a social philosophy, itself rooted and grounded in slavery and feudalism. Heretofore the poor have been without intelligence to think over or know their wrongs, or else have been wholly helpless to redress them. Man has not entered into man's labor, but man has lived upon man's labor. The strong have used up the weak. No movement since the world began has been so in line with pure religion and has promised to bring in so universally and speedily a reign of peace and *good will as the demand of* labor for just *recognition and compensation.* It is not a speculation, it is not a theology, it is not a philosophy. It is good food, good raiment and good shelter; it is self-respect and domestic decency for all classes, and a humanizing of the rich that will be to the infinite credit and happiness of the higher classes. The rich, as a class, are more debased, more inhuman, more greedy, more arrogantly selfish and so more unchristianlike than the poor, as a class, the world over. It is high time the poor reformed the rich. And the rich have placed, unconsciously, in the hands of the poor the instrument of their reformation. Education, the liberation of the intellect, the setting free the intelligence of the masses, granting power and liberty to think to all men have opened their eyes to the robberies of the rich and the oppressions of the poor.

The demands of labor are to our social philosophy novel. Our ears are unused to them and we do not know what to make of them, and we do our best to silence them by flippantly remanding them to unimportance as political dreams and social vagaries. But I wish to be honest, and to tell you that they are the most substantial dreams and vagaries that have ever become the creed of any political or any social order. Does any thoughtful man fancy for one moment that Nihilism, Communism, Socialism or labor movements are passing phases of civilization; phases that have no reason and no right to be and therefore will pass away after a period of brief shaking up and rumbling, when again all life, industrial and social, will settle down into the old ways wherein the rich become richer and the poor become poorer?

I reply with unquestioning assurance, no thoughtful man believes any such thing. Leaving the old civilizations out of the discussion, what are some of the facts existing in our own country? No estimate can be made concerning the distribution of wealth in Asia and only approximate estimates of the distribution of wealth in Europe. Of this latter continent it may be stated that at least four-fifths of the accumulated property of Europe has been by inheritance and at least three-fifths entailed from generation to generation and is now in the hands of hereditary and privileged classes of nobility. The wealth of this country to-day is not for the most part in the hands of men who have created it or earned it. Who would venture to say that it is? Idleness, dishonesty, debauchery all over this land are literally reveling in abundance and in wastefulness and the hands that have created and earned this abundance do not even share in the crumbs of the wastefulness. Does any thoughtful man honestly hold that society as now organized is ideal, best, or right? The rich, in considerable numbers, are so rich they have no uses for their riches, and the poor, in vaster numbers, are so poor that they are driven to beggary,

to vice, to indifference and to atheism. I shall speak hereafter of the immediate and calculable oppressions of the working masses by wealth and corporations, but in passing let me ask on which side have been forbearance and patience, on which side has been even extreme and I deliberately say Christian acceptance of wrong rather than to precipitate revolution? The oppressions of the masses of this country by corporations have been almost unspeakable, yet the masses have patiently endured them. They have been unspeakable, for no man can reckon them up in order. The great railroad corporations in many cases have been gigantic swindles with only now and then, indeed, a conspicuous exception and everybody knows it. If a poor man should do on a small scale what these rich corporations have done on the scale of millions upon millions of dollars he would be instantly locked up as a thief or a robber. A few railroads and a few men controlling these railroads are outlaws, not amenable to federal or state jurisdiction and they regulate in a large measure the commerce of the country and upon the laborers and earnings of their employes they grow enormously rich, their riches reaching into a hundred millions in the hands of a single individual, while their work people, when they fall sick, perish of hunger. The telegraph monopoly of this country is so outrageous that it is indecent, and yet there is not power among the people to lay the weight of a little finger upon it. The gas that lights not only our private houses but our public thoroughfares, the water that we drink, are in the hands of corporations. In the case of such a community as our own every honest man knows that the public good is not set before the eyes of the rich, but the good of their own exchequers. Streets are not opened, are not graded, are not paved; side walks are not built, are not kept in repair. Public improvements, such as drainage, urgently demanded, are estopped. Human life is not only endangered but destroyed, through the selfish greed of the rich and corporations. Will it always be so? I hope not. I should despair of my fellow citizens if I thought the poorer classes of this or like communities would consent for all time or long time to endure these heinous wrongs. These reflections bring me to the consideration of the demands made by the organized socialists of America.

I accentuate this qualitative term "organized." There is socialism everywhere that is unorganized. In time it will fall into line and will close up the ranks of a conservative, Christian social reform. Men and women and university students are opening their eyes to a slavery worse, in every essential feature, than negro slavery, and as emancipation became the creed of the honest and *the conscientious* so again Christian Socialism will become the creed of the unselfish and the humane.

But Socialism has made an organized demand which covers vast concerns; indeed, no less than a reorganization of universal society.

The votes cast in New York for Mr. Henry George in the recent municipal election counted 68,000, which, at a small estimate, will represent 300,000 souls. These figures do not stand, as many assume, for so many outlaws, so many dissolute and disreputable people. These figures represent among the best 300,000 people in New York City. They are the bone and sinew, the earnest workers, the toilers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water of that whole population. They are about the only 300,000 people there who think they know what they want and who in the main issue are so right in the eyes of men and in the sight of God that they will bring in an inevitable change in the relations of capital and labor. I shall state these demands of organized socialism in the exact language of the socialists themselves.

The preamble to the resolutions, at least, is a sensible, dignified and moderate utterance, to which no Christian or right-feeling man can take any exception. It is essentially a Christian statement. No political party, except the old abolition party, has set forth so Christian a view of life in the whole history of this government:

We reaffirm the principles set forth in the platform of the recent labor convention of this city as of general application to the whole country. We are citizens desirous of purging our political system of its corruption and carrying into full effect the great priciples of individual liberty proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

We are upholders of social orders, defenders of the true right of property and advocates of that equal justice between man and man which is the essence of all true religion.

We believe in the Fatherhood of God and assert the brotherhood of man, and, by arriving at the abolition of the wrongs which promote thieving and compel beggary, we desire to do away with all classes.

This is simply and purely a redeclaration of the gospel of Jesus Christ. It is the nearest to a demand to inaugurate the kingdom of God in the earth that has ever taken practical form in politics.

Now that I have said so much, I deem it important to make myself perfectly clear in the philosophy of this whole matter. No violence, no least interference with property rights, no hindrance to individual regulations as to time and seasons and wages of labor are to be brooked for one moment. Christian socialism is not political anarchy. Socialism is the reconstruction of society; anarchy is the destruction of government. Socialism disavows every claim and every

method of the anarchists. And so I do not quite know what to do with the first proposition of organized socialism. Here it is: "We hold with Thomas Jefferson that the earth belongs to the living, and that one generation cannot grant away the equal right of succeeding generations to its use."

Now, it is historically true that Mr. Jefferson was one of the most enlightened publicists of any age, and his political and social opinions were the most advanced held by any statesman of his own or any time. No one of the demands of the socialists would have been either obnoxious or novel to his singularly philosophical mind and noble sense of justice. But just how the socialists interpret Mr. Jefferson to mean that there is no private ownership in land, I can not make out. If ever the time shall come when private ownership in land shall cease, it will then, and once for all, solve this arm of the social problem; but this feature is only a small part of the general demand. You can easily see how five men might come into the ownership of every acre of land in Great Britain. Say that twenty men may own Devonshire now, in fifty years one man might own it and he might drive every man off of every acre into the public highways, just as now the Irish landlords evict the tenants from their holdings in Ireland. Four dukes own much of Scotland, and it is entailed from generation to generation. It is only a question of degree. It is not inconceivable that one man might own eventually half of Arizona and according to our laws own it absolutely and will it away absolutely to one heir. A principle obviously wrong. So I am driven to the honest conclusion that the land ought not to belong to the dead or unborn, but to the living. But how the living are to get their rights to the land, and out of the dead man's hand, and out of the hands of the unborn I do not know, as at present, the nationalization of the land seems impracticable. I can understand theoretically how the government could own and rent the land, and how the laborer should receive all the land produced beyond its rent. This is simple justice. But I do not believe that this is the point from which to start in this social reform. I repeat it is not presently feasible. The next proposition of the socialist has in it right and reason that will strike the common mind and heart of the people:

"We hold that all that is produced by labor, whether of hand or head, belongs to the producer and should be secured to him."

This is surely not an extreme statement of human rights. A man should have what he earns. If the producer should not possess what he produces, who should? But the exact fact now is that the producer receives only a small share of that which he produces. *This will make plain* what I mean. *During the past ten years* in this country the earnings of money have been seven times the earnings of labor! Now, the remedy for this evil is a very simple one. It could be enforced to-morrow. All strikes are crude, rough, self-punishing and temporary expedients that are often, if not usually, the diplomacy of demagogues and vagabonds. But co-operation is a matter of figures and book-keeping. All that this demand practically means is this: The head is worth so much and the hand is worth so much and money is worth so much; or, again, capital is worth so much and labor is worth so much. Say to each how much. In any business, in any corporation, in any manufactory pay capital its full value and labor its full value, and then above these divide equitably the profits. This done, and it seems to me that the first and greatest grievance of the laborer is redressed. In every instance where this has been done capital has been remunerated and labor has been prosperous and contented.

The next proposition has to do with the vital subject of taxation and is stated as follows:

"We propose to abolish all taxation upon buildings, improvements and other things of human production, and by taxing the value of land alone to provide for the purposes of common benefit. In this way we propose to make it unprofitable for monopolizers to hold lands, mines, forest or city lots which they are not putting to use, and by this means to throw open to citizens who wish to make themselves homes or employ their labor in producing wealth, the abundant opportunities of which our common Father has provided for His children."

I have no philosophic objection to this scheme of taxation although it does not fall in with the most thoughtful and best elaborated systems of the German and French social philosophers and economists The simplest method and the honest method is that of direct taxation, supplemented with this scheme of land values. I mean this. A man may have idle land in a community for instance like our own, and may, as he does, decline to either improve or sell, simply growing rich in idleness upon the increase in the value of his land. He has no visible income from such property, but he has all the same an enormous actual income, and he should be taxed upon an ascertained estimate of what the increase might be. Land has never paid its share of taxation. Rather than the present system I would sanction the proposition of the Socialists.

But direct taxation is better. Honestly ascertain by the most implicit laws the income and tax that, or at the same time estimate what the further income from lands might be and tax that also. There is no need of any other taxation. All other is cumbersome, involved, uncertain and open to partiality and to dishonesty.

We have already admitted another vital principle in the matter of taxation. I mean the principle of graduated or cumulative percentage on incomes. Taxes are only to keep up government. And a man's property and a man's person are to be protected and this protection takes co-operative and organized form for the sake of efficiency and economy. Every human being should seek to live decently, and when such seems to pass all beyond this is at least superfluous. Therefore it follows that an income insufficient to secure the common necessities of life should not be lessened by taxation. And to this extent modern government has come. In Europe and in this country incomes of less than given amounts are not taxed, but above such incomes there is a *uniform* rate of taxation. But a true political economy would impose a *graduated* scale of taxation; $5,000 income perhaps free, or $2,000 perhaps free of all taxation; $5,000 lightly taxed, $10,000 moderately taxed, $20,000 sorely taxed and $50,000 so taxed that more would not be worth having. On this basis the income of government would be enormously adequate for all public improvements and all education, all refinements and the succoring and fostering of science, art and letters. The prodigious and wicked fortunes of individuals are a menace to our civilization and should be taxed out of existence. Not one of these enormous fortunes has been made without grievous wrong having been done, They have been accumulated through greed, oppression, grinding labor, or by creating on engraved paper—stocks and bonds—property that has no existence. The next and last proposition of organized socialism is wholly feasible and instantly practicable. It is embodied in this declaration:

"We declare war on that system which hands public works to corporate control, and permits such beneficent agencies as the railroad and the telegraph to be made the means of robbing the producer, and of enabling railroad rings and stock gamblers to throttle business and dictate laws."

We are a most conservative nation. It is always remarked by foreigners traveling in America that contrary to our own view of ourselves, we are slow to make changes or to redress wrongs. In many most important ways we are inconceivably slow in keeping pace with modern life in Europe. Look at one matter. The postal system of this country is in the hands of the government, and there cannot be found a sane man who would dream of turning over all the mails and their carrying and all the postoffices and their administration to a corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Compa y! Such a proposal would be deemed monstrous. But it is less monstrous than that we should consent that all the telegraph and telephone systems of this country should be in the hands not only of corporations, but absolutely of monopolies, and irresponsible monopolies. The whole American people are the victims and slaves of these vast monoplies, and we are silent. No country of Europe would endure for a twelvemonth what the American people put up with without effective protest. Our wrongs and grievances take the form of funny paragraphs in the newspapers. Italy, that we here, until recently, looked upon as a h lf barbaric nation—chiefly brigands—in postal, telegraph, municipal provisions for gas and water owned by the municipality, is far in our lead. New York city has been robbed of the entire debt which she now owes.

The gas and the water works should be owned and administered by the city. These hideous telegraph and telephone masts that disfigure our streets and endanger our property should be razed to the earth, and the companies should put the wires under ground, and if owned by the municipalities they would be. Why should the city build and own the sewers and not the gas and the water? No reason, except that the city does not! It is well known that gas stock has in many places paid as high as 60 per cent. I go the full length of this last proposition of organized socialism. The Federal Government should own the railroads, for they mean the commerce of the country, and every service that seems a part of the equipment of modern society, and a government by the people will share with the people all the advantages of such ownership. It is a shame as well as a madness, that these United States have given to railroad corporations the public lands. Millions of acres have been given away, recklessly given away, and now the rich capitalists of the east and west are inheriting the wealth which inherently belongs to the people. No limit is to be placed upon State activity save the general good. This was John Stuart Mill's view of the function of the government more than thirty years ago. Just as now, the postoffice and education—which is essentially a private and individual concern—are absorbed by the government! just so every other public necessity. The increase of state business in England may be seen from the fact that the expenses of government were forty times as great in 1881 as in 1865, although the population had little more than trebled its numbers. State control in this country has grown enormously, and yet we have just begun to understand the uses and worth of government.

I have succinctly stated the demands of organized Socialism, and now I approach very briefly the discussion of the outcome of these demands. Let us be candid with ourselves. Do not in time of danger pursue the folly of the ostrich and thrust our heads under our wings. Every rich man in the land, with a few wise and Christian exceptions, will cry

out against any political economy that threatens to lessen his opportunities to increase his riches. But rich men are as only one to one hundred, and we are to meditate the good and the happiness of God's ninety-nine and not Mammon's one. There are three stages in the world's economic development. In the first, private property in human beings—slavery, serfdom and vassalage. This right has been defended in Christian pulpits in my day! But this stage is past and gone forever.

We live in the second stage—that in which private property in capital, in the instruments and means of labor is a social institution. In the third, private property in income alone will be allowed, when each one will enjoy the full fruits of his labor. We are living in a "fool's paradise"—in an epoch of *laissez faire*. Not one rich man in a hundred has any interest in this subject except to hold fast and keep things just as they are, which is just to his mind. It is best that we do right. It is time we thought so. Selfishness has been glorified and almost deified in this our century. Wealth is arrogant and irresponsible. And it would be infinitely better for the rich if they could be brought into closer, sweeter and more Christian relations with the poor.

Finally, I insist that there will be no revolution unless revolution becomes a necessity. Revolution is only reformation too long delayed. There must be no haste, no violence, no lawlessness. The state must step in and put down every first intimation of anarchy. This is a remedy for nothing and nobody We must take time and think. We must try to be unselfish. We must come to the standpoint of God and of Christ. With which class of thoughts and views and methods does Jesus Christ stand? Is he with the great corporations, and with the men who own their hundred millions, and with the great railroad and telegraph and gas and water companies? Is he with the men who have watered the stocks and who live in palaces and who wear purple and fine linen? I aver not. I am not afraid of the poor getting too much or having too much. Jesus Christ is with the people who are thinking and writing and speaking, and devising for the humble, the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden, the millions of the earth. No robbing, no organized robbing. An honest God and an honest man can not look upon robbery with the least degree of allowance. But the poor have nothing to lose but their poverty, the oppressed nothing to lose but their chains. Society has all to gain. Do not fear. Nothing but wrong will die. All that means man's education, his social advancement, his spiritual elevation, will come *to pass. Let* all be patient. Look to God. *Think kindly of our fellows.* Hold man dear *to the heart as a brother.* Work and save and gather together, but oppress no man; do no wrong, and while the life of the laborer shall grow in light and sweetness and joy, the lives of all men shall be nobler, truer to nature and altogether in the image of God."—*Kansas City Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait till the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

CHEYENNE, WYO., December 5, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

I believe I said I was not a regular correspondent to the MAGAZINE, but would contribute something once in a while, to let the boys hear from us once in a while;

Two weeks ago we run out of the shop engine 1281, which was sent here from Laramie for general repairs, and got in return the Laramie snow plow engine, 572, for general repairs. There is plenty of work on her, especially for the boiler makers. There is a big patch to be put around the fire door large enough to hold seventy patch bolts, and two corner patches in the bottom of the fire box on the back end. Her tank has to have several patches, both inside and out.

I promised in my last to let you know how the capitol was getting along, and all I can say is this, that they have not done much to *it* since, for it has been too cold to work out of doors here for the last two or three weeks. I made it my especial business to go up there to-day and see how it was getting along, with the result as above shown.

The company have taken it into their own hands to lay the rails on the Cheyenne & Northern, the contractors being too slow, so they claim.

Night before last the shops were running to make rollers; three blacksmiths and three machinists were working on them yesterday, and also one carpenter; the same gang worked last night on them and are still working to-day.

The shops here are running full time, and the limited number of men that is allowed.

We had quite a big conflagration here on Thanksgiving day. The Pacific hotel burnt to the ground. One of our members lost his life by the burning cornice, which gave away while he was helping to pull it down, as we supposed he was doing.

The weather here is fair, but good indications of snow.

CAPT. J——

STOUT, COLO, DEC. 15, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

Stout is at present very lively, that is, the stone business is booming, and all departments are taxed to their fullest capacity. The stone yard down at the depot is well patronized, and the house-high stone piles are greatly diminished in size. We had very cold weather here during a large portion of November, and consequently we will not get big pay checks on account of so many holidays, not that the checks are smaller in size, but for the low $ figures which are written on them. Only a few of the selected carry home good checks with smiles of satisfaction on their faces. On such days as pay-day all hearts are gladdened and all are anxiously waiting for the customary three strokes on the gong when the pay-car has entered the great "cut" down at Spring Canyon; and down it goes over stones and fences. The great timbers for the steam derrick are erected at last, and from the top of the mast an excellent view of the surrounding country can be had; the boys save hereby five miles walk to climb up the Horse-tooth mountain, and will no more be too late for the Sunday evening feast. On account of the severity of the weather in November, the work of clearing the grounds to make platforms for the boiler and other machinery, progressed slow, but now by the fine December weather the derricks will soon be in running order if nothing happens in the work of construction. An old Union Pacific locomotive tender will serve as water tank to be used at the boiler.

Joe Murray Assembly, No. 3667 will, in the near future, have a hall of their own, and it is to be built near the depot, on a piece of ground donated by one, Mr. Geary. We could have the hall still nearer if it were not for the stubbornness of a Stout land owner, who charges an exhorbitant sum for one hundred square feet of prairie dog land, and he imagines that the K. of L. value his land the same as a vacant lot in New York City. If the money on hand is sufficient the hall will be 40 x 30 feet in dimension and can easily seat 200 persons with ample room to spare. The hall, when completed, will be an ornament to Stout City. After everything is fixed up in good style outside and inside, the Knights will have other people use it; such as dancing parties or other purposes. Every year, one or two months before election, the party bulldozers come to Stout to catch votes for their respective candidates, and they tell you what party is the best to vote for, and use the ignorant as voting cattle. They speak of the merits of the democratic and republican platforms, which platforms are nothing else than a plank covered with molasses to catch flies. They come always in buggies, have a great supply of cigars to serve as a sort of decoy. Some of the bummers with nothing to recommend them but their dandified exteriors, commenced to sling mud on Brother Murray, but found out that Brother Murray can not be blackmailed because he is known as the real friend and defender of workingmen's rights. Only two of the speakers, who entertained us on a warm and Godly October day I really believe mean what they say for their past doings and present good reputation and dealings with their fellow men qualifies them to be sent as representatives of the people, but the majority of stump speakers cannot be trusted and the following lines can be used on them with good results:

"Planting in the human bosom, sophist—
wise with oily word,
Seeds of supernatural folly, fabrications
most absurd,
Bearing witness to the value of a mystic rigmarole,
Page of phrases mixed and seasoned for the
welfare of the soul."

For a while we do not expect any such visitors as the above who could use the hall for such purposes In connection with the hall will be a reading room for the use of the workingmen of Stout, and several citizens of Fort Collins and Loveland have promised to donate books. An institution of this sort was a long felt want of the Stout people who have no amusement whatever, and to make trips to Denver to enjoy life once in a while proves rather too costly, and to go to Fort Collins has no purpose, for that place is just about the same as Stout. R. G. C.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 20, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The past two weeks has appeared to be a prosperous one for Denver, that is if the number of people who are around the city making their Christmas purchases is an indication of prosperity. And the number of packages that have been sent from here by mail and express has never been equaled before.

There are the usual number of idle men that Denver always has in the winter, men who are in the mountains in the summer, and come into Denver to winter. These, together with those who continually come to Denver from the east, all add to make the city appear lively.

A new evening daily paper, known as the DENVER EVENING TELEGRAM, has been started here, and appears to meet with merited success. One good feature of it is that it

is not owned by any corporation or political party and does not get its news through the associated press, and its low price, 2 cts. per copy or 10 cts. per week makes it possible for the poorest to have a daily paper.

L. A. 3218 is making preparations for their annual entertainment to the District delegates. They have secured the new Denver Music Hall for the occasion. Lincoln Hall was first secured, but the large sale of tickets indicated that it would not be large enough, hence a change was made. The Rev. Myron W. Reed and Rev. Father Carr will deliver addresses, after which there will be music and dancing.

Work at both of the U. P. shops is in a progressive condition. There has been no unusual rush and no new men have been put to work.

Our co-operative store is still pushing ahead. On the 1st G. K. Dorwrath who has been manager of the store from the start, resigned, and Chas. Hatch takes his place. The store will remove from its present location the last of the month to 15th street, near Stout.

A. W. Coats, who has worked in the S. P. shops for a long time, and is well known in D. A. 82, has left for his old home in Sioux City, Iowa, and is at work in the railway shops at that place.

P. J. Lee, who left here for California some months ago, is at present located with his family at Oakland, Cala., and writes that his health is some better. SCRIBE.

RAWLINS, WYO., Dec. 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The lively little town of Rawlins has been neglected so I will try and bring her back to her former greatness.

The shops here are in a flourishing condition, plenty of work but very little overtime. The pony engine 812 has been turned out after receiving a general overhauling.

Our Thanksgiving was a day of sorrow; we attended the funeral of Brother Castro, who died after a short illness. He was an esteemed citizen of this place and a good worker in the cause of labor, and he left many friends to mourn his loss.

The city firemen gave a ball on the eve of Thankigiving for the purpose of getting a hook and ladder truck.

John Carrick has got tired of single blessedness and has taken unto himself a wife; young lady from Laramie being the happy bride. They have the congratulations of the entire community where they reside.

John Sullivan has also got married. The bride is from the blue grass state. They are happy couple and have the well wishes of a community.

The railroad company has improved the looks of its property here. All their houses have received a new coat of paint which adds materially to their looks. W. K.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 19, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

The probable outcome of the next Legislature seems to be the subject for discussion among workingmen generally. Many people are at their wits ends to know what action the Douglas county delegation are going to take in the next Legislature. Some surmise that partyism is stamped so deeply on their minds that it is impossible to eradicate the impression. If the men who are constantly indulging in suppositions would talk less and work more in assisting their Representatives to formulate a plan of action there would be less dissatisfaction.

There is not a community on God's footstool but what has a class of men who are constantly fault-finding; the grand principle of organization is lost sight of and technicalities substituted in order to find some trivial matter to squabble over. In order to make any movement a success a united effort must be made by those interested. Technicalities and personalities must and ought to be discouraged in every sense of the word; unity is the father of success and that paternity ought to be obeyed whenever duty demands it.

Our Representatives will find it a difficult matter to have any of their bills become laws for the simple reason that capitalists and monopolists consider a law which will give justice to workingmen as antagonistic to their future prospects; hence, it is evident that concerted action will be taken by the monopolists, if not directly indirectly, to defeat any such measure that may be introduced However, it is possible to pass a law which will prevent convict labor from competing with honest labor, or the law relating to convict labor may be modified to such an extent that all goods manufactured in the penitentiary must be branded in such a manner that they can be distinguished from goods manufactured by honest labor.

A law creating a Board of Arbitration will meet with considerable opposition, from the mere fact that employers do not wish to have the public know the true inwardness of what has caused, and what will cause, dissatisfaction. A bill will be introduced which will give the employer and employed an equal right to apply to the County Judge, (if both desire it,) who will have power to appoint one man representing each side, and those two to choose a third, before whom evidence will be given. This Board of Arbitrators shall render a decision within a reasonable time, and their decision shall be final.

A bill to abolish contract work on State and municipal works will probably be introduced in the next Legislature. The necessity of such a bill has been demonstrated in Omaha from the mere fact that contractors who a few years ago were comparatively poor men have at the pres-

ent time magnificent residences, drive fast horses, smoke fine Havanas, and wine and dine with the aristocrats of the city. The money with which they are indulging justly belongs to the citizens of Omaha. The taxpayers are obliged to look on in silence and wonder what makes their taxes so high. If the taxpayers would stop and consider what percentage of each contract goes to the contractor, they would probably realize one of the reasons why their taxes are so high. J. L. B.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., Dec. 15, 1886.

Editor Magazine:

In a few days the professed Christian world will celebrate one of its greatest holidays, and as regards North Platte on this score, it doesn't require a missionary expert to ascertain that unbelievers are decidedly in the minority; in fact, we have but two acknowledged heathens here, who, in spite of their faith in Joss and opium, heap sabe Christmas.

The holiday displays here are just like Chicago, lots of everything for everybody and some to be left over (which will be brushed up as just out for the next time); but really, the stores are filled with a rarity of pleasing, tempting goods that are charmingly bewildering.

Of course the definition of Christmas depends altogether upon the person. To some it means a season of gourmandizing, where a liberal supply of turkey, bedaubed with cranberries and neutralized with a boquet of celery or a ton or so of that indigestible production of Anglo Saxon ingenuity—the great and greasy plum pudding—or a pyramid of deceptive pies and pastry, interpret the meaning of Christmas and are the objects dearest to the hearts, or rather stomachs, of those people willing to take chances on a first-class case of what Bostonians call "gastric neuralgia."

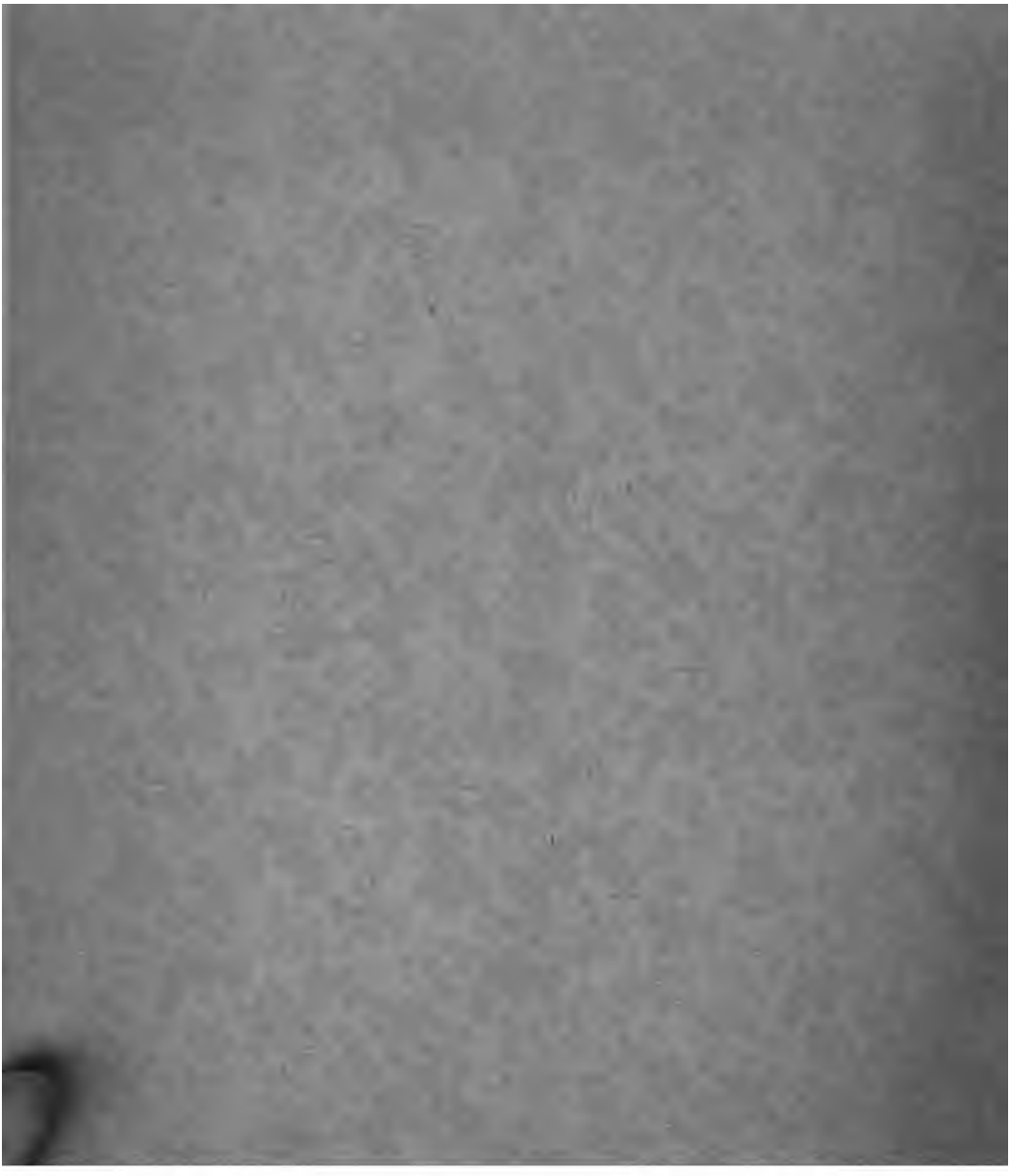
To others it means a season of wishes, compliments and gifts, and surrounded by innumerable ways to acknowledge gratitude, love or respect; it is often a pleasing power what to get as suitable and desirable. Take a nice, steady young man, for instance, (a single one, of course, for the married ones usually buy a washboard or a ton of coal) and see what a terrible ordeal he undergoes in trying to make himself solid and herself happy: Now he might admire a toilet case, but that is rather suggestive of the necessity thereof; or a photograph album, but that is likely to get him into trouble; for, should they ever afterwards look over it he might make some playful allusion to the appearance of some unknown relative and thereby touch the wrong chord. Discord? Of course a hymnbook would be all right but the parents generally like to do that, it looks better. Then a ring is hardly suitable as a holiday present; after worrying over the best selection for the least money, from a penny card to a whole pack, he finally compromises on an autograph album and after studying gems of poetry, lover's guides, etc., he gets some renowned quill-driver to write the passionate lines over the giver's name and proudly sends it to his idol, who in return most likely orders an elaborate hatband and gives it to him with her own fair hands. What follows next I leave to your own imagination, for not being posted, by personal experience in such matters, I had better guard against possible mistakes by maintaining a discreet silence.

But there are others who have been thinking, talking and dreaming of Christmas for months, to whom this holiday is a source of conjectures, surprises and delights; who still consider Santa Claus the ideal benefactor—the little ones. Who has failed to notice the longing, wistful glances of a child in front of a toy store, or their animated conversation, if there be several, expressing mingled hopes, doubts and desires, and whosoever has had the pleasure of watching a child's first experience with a glorious Christmas tree will not forget the pleasing sight of supreme and innocent happiness depicted in enraptured looks, joyous laughter and light and loving actions.

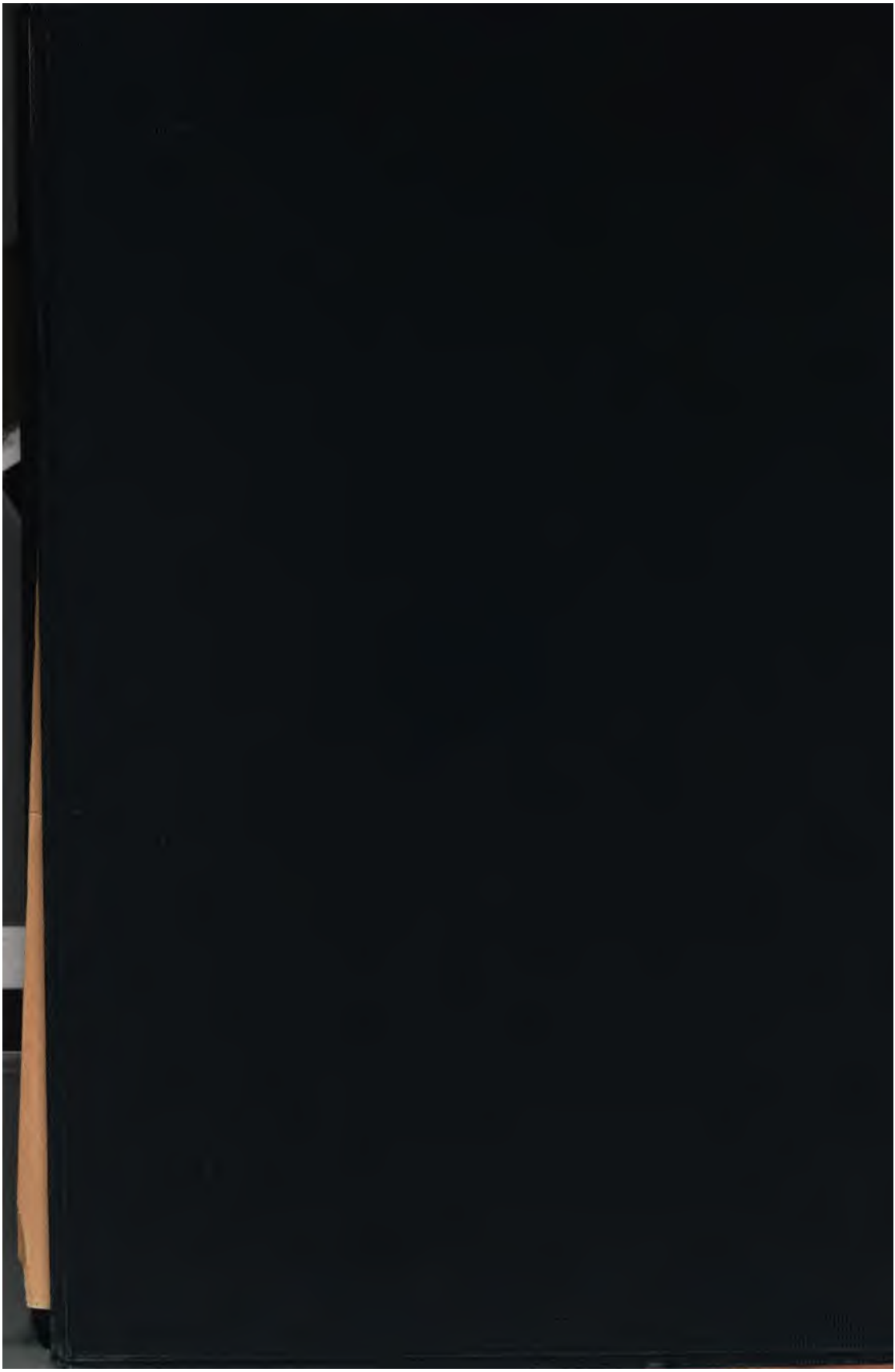
But enough of this. I started out to tell you that our opportunities for the coming holidays were of the best; instead of that I got tangled up in this idle gossip.

On Monday the 5th instant, at 1 a. m., the serene quietness of this peaceable town was disturbed by the blowing of shop and locomotive whistles, caused by a fire of alarming proportions in the business part of town. The old style of starting it with a coal oil lamp and a cow were this time rejected in favor of a new method.—a baby even—and had the wind been around attending to bussiness the contract of baking the village would Pave been successful. Well, the customary alarm brought the people out in great haste and shape. To be sure it wasn't a regular dress parade, nor was it to say an undress parade, as some of the young bloods at least showed their ability to dress quickly; for, considering that they had just got up out of a deep slumber, which certainly they had, it was remarkable tas e them spruced up precisely as neat as they appeared the morning before. But then, as etiquette and toilets are not the most practical fire extinguishers, the most attention was paid to the hose and in short order the shop boys hae two streams playing on a building considered doomed by everybody and by pluck and hard work saved it, and all the others in danger.

Exactly five weeks later five anti-labor tourists, alias tramps, captivated by North Platte styles, made a secret and silent call on a leading tailor and shoemaker, and there demonstrated the democratic watchword—anxious for a change—in a new way—a change of clothes and shoes. Both of the firms honored by this surprise party were either dissatisfied with such a sudden way of furnishing goods or became disgusted with the lively condition of the garments left in exchange, at any rate they evinced a burning desire to cultivate a closer acqnaintance with their eccentric patrons, even through the medium of the law. Well, several days afterwards two of this asthetic quintette were captured in Ogallah and brought back here for a formal introduction in co[u]rt where they were awarded first prize for the



Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 010 397 789

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
STANFORD AUXILIARY LIBRARY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004
(650) 723-9201
salcirc@sulmail.stanford.edu
All books are subject to recall.
DATE DUE

JUN 30 2003
JUL 31 2003